The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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We are making a change in our stock of renting Pianos, and are selling off a large stock of the instruments at prices ranging from $125 to $350. Terms, $25 cash, remainder $10 to $20 monthly. Written warranty with every Piano, and privilege of exchange for a new one at any time. Purchasers will never have a better opportunity, as these Pianos must and will be sold at any cost. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

TAX NOTICE.

TAXES. FINAL NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons, companies, and corporations, who are assessed in the TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO, for the Personal Property Tax of 1876, and who have thus far neglected to pay, that I will now, by authority of my warrant, and under Sec. 156, Revenue Law, collect the same, together with costs that may accrue, by DISTRESS AND SALE of their property within this county.

CHRISTIAN TEMPEL, Collector North Chicago.

Feb 1, 1877. Office at County Treasury, corner Dearborn-av. and Illinois-st.

PROPOSALS.

CONVICT LABOR.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, Jan. 12, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary up to 12 o'clock, m., Feb. 15, 1877, for the Labor of One Hundred (100) Convicts.

These men are able-bodied and adapted to most any kind of labor, and a portion of them have been working with knitting-machines. Ample shop room and steam-power will be furnished.

Contracts to run not longer than eight years.

All proposals must be accompanied by a good and efficient bond, conditioned that contract and bond will be entered into if proposal is accepted.

For further particulars address the undersigned, or R. W. McCLAUGHRY, Warden at the Prison.

WOODBURY M. TAYLOR, JOHN M. SOUTHWORTH, ROBERT D. NOLEMAN, Commissioners Illinois State Prison.

FIRM CHANGES.

NEW FIRM.

OFFICE OF CRANE BROTHERS MANF'G. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1877.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We have this day discontinued the business of Steam Warming and General Steam Fitting, and are succeeded by Messrs. Hay & Prentice, who will complete all existing contracts, and continue the erection of Improved Steam Warming Apparatus. The gentlemen referred to have been connected with this Company many years, and we cheerfully recommend them to the public as being worthy of their patronage and competent to do good work. Respectfully,

R. T. CRANE, President.

Having this day succeeded the Steam Warming Department of Crane Brothers Manuf'g. Co., we will continue the business of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Private Residences, &c., by High and Low Pressure Steam, at No. 37 South Canal-st., cor. Washington, where we shall be pleased to see our old patrons, and others who are in want of first-class work at moderate prices. HAY & PRENTICE.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1877. No. 37 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION.

JOHN W. RUMSEY has this day retired from the firm of W. P. McLAREN & CO., of CHICAGO. W. P. McLaren is authorized to settle all the affairs of the firm. W. P. McLAREN, JOHN W. RUMSEY, JOHN A. RICE.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES M. LOVE is this day admitted as a partner in the firm of W. P. McLAREN & CO., of CHICAGO, and the business will be continued under the same style as heretofore. W. P. McLAREN, JOHN A. RICE, JAMES M. LOVE.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1877.

The undersigned will carry on the commission business in his own name, at No. 17 Chamber of Commerce. JOHN W. RUMSEY.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1877.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

DEARBORN-AV., between Huron and Superior-sts., east front: Sub Lot 4 of Lots 1, 2, 15, and 16, Block 31, Wolcott's Addition, 29x70 feet.

Sealed bids will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m., Feb. 17, 1877, and submitted to the City Council for action thereon.

Terms cash.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller, Room 3, City Hall.

FOR SALE.

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WANTED AGENTS for the largest and best-selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 18 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve-buttons, and ladies' fashionable fancy set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents; 5 packages, with assorted jewelry, $1. Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch free to all agents. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE-INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J., JANUARY 1ST, 1877.

LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres't.

Balance, as per Statement, Jan. 1, 1876 ... $30,190,184.26

RECEIPTS DURING 1876.

For premiums		$4,670,870.92	
For interest $2,011,533.24			
Deduct premium on U.S. Bonds purchased during the year	368,530.00		
		1,643,009.34	
Total income		$6,313,880.26	

EXPENDITURES DURING 1876.

Paid claims by death	$1,992,695.48		
Paid matured endowments	116,000.00		
Paid annuities	2,586.67		
Paid surrendered policies	837,665.77		
Paid contingent expenses, including salaries, painting, advertising, postage, etc.	167,938.38		
Paid commissions to agents	356,854.28		
Paid physicians' fees	26,202.58		
Paid taxes	100,407.29		
Paid return prem's or divid's to policy-h'ders	1,585,794.61		
		5,186,243.04	
			1,127,637.22
Balance, Jan. 1, 1877			$31,317,821.48

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$800,077.46	
Real Estate	286,383.14	
U. S. Securities, market value, $3,830,247.50, par	3,318,000.00	
State, City, and Co. Bonds, market value, $8,268,400.64, par	8,617,198.68	
Bonds and Mortgages	12,615,948.45	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	5,647,079.98	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	33,133.77	
		$31,317,821.48
Interest due and accrued	$671,386.19	
Premiums due and deferred, not yet received, on issues principally of Dec.	271,117.08	
		942,503.27
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1877		$32,260,324.75

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund (4 per cent, Mass. Standard)	$29,022,365.00	
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	663,186.00	
Dividends due and unpaid	288,157.76	
Commissions and Expenses on unreported premiums (estimated at 10 per cent)	27,111.71	
Premiums paid in advance	13,452.58	
		$30,014,272.05
Total Surplus as regards Policy-Holders		$2,246,052.72
Dividends declared on 1876 premiums, payable in 1877		1,555,103.50
Undivided Surplus		$690,949.22
Number of Policies in force Jan. 1, 1877		43,307
Insuring		$131,846,985.00

JAMES B. PEARSON, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Sec'y.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treas.

STEPHEN T. KING, Agent for Illinois, 10 Portland Block, 68 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

To the Directors of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company:

On the 1st of January, 1877, the total debts and liabilities of the Company were, as shown by its Thirty-Second Annual Statement, submitted herewith, the sum of $31,569,375.53.

Included in this aggregate amount are the items of unpaid death losses, and endowments in process of adjustment, or whose time of payment had not then matured; of dividends due and unpaid, being mainly those of 1876, due in the latter part of the year; of estimated commissions and expenses on unreported business of 1876; of premiums paid in advance, and of dividends to become payable to participating policies through the course of 1877. Though not yet due, these dividends have been declared from surplus produced by policies in 1876, and as a consequent liability must be charged as such against the Company, though properly considered surplus as to the policies themselves: their amount is $1,555,103.50.

The remaining and principal portion of the debts and liabilities is the Company's reserve or the present value of its outstanding risks. These risks are nineteen annuity Bonds and forty-three thousand three hundred and seven policies, insuring $131,846,985.00.

The present value of these policies and bonds computed upon the assumptions that interest on investments will be 4 per cent yearly, and death losses according to the Actuary's table, is $29,022,365.00.

These assumptions are the highest standards of valuation, and though still required by the insurance officials of Massachusetts, where they were originally adopted, are in some States deemed unnecessarily cautious. By the rule of valuation in New York, where interest is assumed at 4½ per cent yearly, and death losses according to the Table of American experience, the present value of our policies and bonds would be less than that charged in our debts and liabilities as above, by the sum of $2,105,292. But any reduction of the Company's reserve, below that of the highest recognized rule, would be incompatible with the policy of its management, directed in the past as it will continue to be in the future by a paramount regard to stability and strength.

The total assets of the Company on the 1st of January, 1877, were, as shown by its statement, the sum of $32,260,324.75, not inclusive of the difference between the par and market values of the two classes of securities, to-wit: First, National; and second, State, county, and municipal bonds. These two classes, together with the third—that of mortgages, and the fourth—that of premium loans on policies in force, are the bulk of the Company's assets. The relative amounts of these classes should be noted. The first, of $3,318,000; the second, $8,617,198.68; the third, $12,615,948.45; and the fourth, $5,647,079.98. As compared with the same class last year, there has been an increase in the first, and a decrease in the remaining three. The amount paid during the year for excess of par values of premiums in purchase of the first class, United States securities, is shown in the statement as a deduction from interest received during the year. In view of the general depression of business and prices, all the items exhibited by the statement have been thoroughly examined. The valuations of mortgaged premises have been revised, and securities of all classes carefully counted and valued by committees going over them in detail, whose conclusions and reports have been submitted to and tested, as far as practicable, by the Directors as a Board.

It is not doubted that the items of which the assets are composed are all of them equal at the least to the figures by which they are expressed.

The difference between the liabilities and debts on the one side and the assets on the other, computed and valued by the foregoing principles and tests, is the sum of $690,949.22, and is held by the Company as unappropriated surplus. It will, together with that hereafter to arise, from the probable higher rate of interest and more favorable mortality than those on which our reserves are computed, be distributed as dividends to policies entitled to receive it. It is thus that no loss or disadvantage results to the policy-holders from the low rate of interest and ample rates of premium, by means of which the utmost guarantees of safety are secured. The surplus of interest and of premiums is returned to the member as soon as found to be unneeded. The two objects most important to him are thus effectually attained: First, the certain and prompt payment of the policy when due; and, second, insurance at the lowest practicable cost.

Looking at the Company's business for the year, it will be seen that the general stagnation of industry and trade has not prevented an increase in the number of policies and in the amount of assets.

The surrender of policies for purchase has been unusually large, and in the great majority of cases induced by the pecuniary pressure which has checked the new issues. The increasing membership that exists, notwithstanding these causes, and the increasing proofs continually being furnished by the Company's experience of the beneficent character of its work, and its intelligent appreciation by the public, give abundant satisfaction as to the past, and encouraging prospects for the future.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

MOODY'S SERMONS.

The Boston Daily Advertiser WILL REPORT THE MOODY AND SANKEY MEETINGS,

With the sermons of Mr. Moody verbatim, for the term of the meetings in Boston.

TERMS:

Daily, $1 per month, in advance; Weekly, $2 per annum, in advance.

E. F. WATERS, Treasurer, 29 Court-st., Boston.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Objections Urged in the Florida Case Before the Commission.

The Democrats Contend for the Right to Go Behind the Returns,

While the Republicans Deny the Legality of Such Procedure.

The Great Question of Jurisdiction to Be Argued To-Day.

A Decided Turn in the Tide of Evidence in the Louisiana Case.

Maddox's Testimony Becoming Unpalatable Even to the Democracy.

Littlefield Shows to Poor Advantage Before the Senate Committee.

Witnesses Promised Who Will Upset the Stories of Both These Worthies.

More Telegrams Bearing upon the Oregon Electoral Conspiracy.

The Valiant Corse Tenders 100,000 Men from His Little Army;

And Looks Around for More Electors to Conquer.

THE COMMISSION.

A WONDERFUL SCENE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—A looker-on at the meeting of the Electoral Commission to-day must have been struck with the thought that ours is a very elastic system of Government, bending itself with wonderful readiness to new adaptations and sudden changes. Here is a new wheel put into an old machine, never intended for its reception, and yet the cogs and pinions seem to fit perfectly, and the machine runs smoothly on without jar or friction. The Commission takes up the novel task of making a President as quietly as if it were an every-day affair. At the appointed hour the members of the tribunal drop into their places, the lawyers arrange their books and papers, and the proceeding begins. There is nothing novel, demonstrative, or dramatic about it. One might suppose

THIS STRANGE OUTGROWTH OF POLITICAL EXCITEMENT

and threatened revolution were as firmly rooted in the foundations of the Government as the Supreme Court itself.

The arrangement of the court-room has been changed since the first meeting of the Commission. It was found inconvenient for the Commissioners to sit around a table and listen to the arguments of counsel, for whatever position a speaker might take upon the floor he would be talking at the backs of his listeners. The bench has therefore been arranged for the chairs of the Commissioners, and to

MAKE ROOM FOR ALL OF THEM

it has been lengthened by an "L" at each end. Justice Clifford sits in the centre, flanked by the other four Justices, and the room is arranged as described in to-day's TRIBUNE without the bar. The comfortable sofas provided for visitors to the Supreme Court are assigned to the general public, admitted on cards procured from the Marshal of the Commission.

There was no crowd this morning, the session lasting nearly an hour before all the seats were filled. The old gallery that has been tenantless and dusty for thirty years, the place where were reported the speeches of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, when the room was the Senate Chamber, has been fitted up for the newspaper correspondents. It, too, was but comfortably filled to-day. People seem to have settled down upon the belief that the proceedings of the Commission are going to be

DRY AND TEDIOUS

like a chancery suit, with no dramatic incidents to relieve the monotony, and they evidently care nothing about witnessing these.

Among the lawyers and Congressmen who sat at the baize-covered table within the bar were William M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor, Jeremiah S. Black, E. W. Stoughton, Stanley Matthews, Lyman Trumbull, Matt Carpenter, Samuel Shellabarger, David Dudley Field, William E. Chandler, Richard H. Merrick, Senators Sherman and Sargent, and Representatives Tucker, Jenks, Kasson, and McCrary. The Secretaries of the Commission, the official stenographers, and the Associated Press reporters filled the angles of the semi-circular area. The Florida case was opened to-day by four hours of argument from the objectors to

THE CONFLICTING SETS OF RETURNS.

The Democrats had the floor first, Field speaking an hour and a quarter, Tucker filling up the rest of the two hours allowed. Field spoke in rather a quiet, argumentative manner until the close, when he worked up a fine show of indignation over the frauds in Florida, and wanted the bronze Goddess of Liberty to spring off the dome of the Capitol with horror at the spectacle. Holding up the Hayes returns by the corner of one of the sheets, as though they were some polluted thing that he dreaded to touch, he cast them down on the table with

A LOOK OF LOATHING,

saying that they were black with fraud. In his argument he rested the whole case upon Baker County, and proposed that the Commission should examine into the fact concerning the throwing out of two precincts there. Tucker interlarded his speech liberally with strong metaphors, and with denunciations of fraud and corruption. He made one forcible point, however, when he argued that the judiciary of Florida and its Legislature were a part of the legal machinery for determining the result of elections, and that their action must therefore be taken into account.

KASSON'S SPEECH.

The two speeches for the Republicans were made by Kasson and McCrary, of Iowa, thus bearing the whole brunt of the first assault on the Hayes column. Kasson said that the arguments of the Democrats raised three questions: First—Is the Commission a General Canvassing Board to recanvass the vote of Florida? Second—Is it a National Court of Appeal from the Board of State Canvassers? Third—Is it a Judicial Court of Appeal from the State courts of Florida in quo warranto proceedings? The Democrats had assumed an affirmative answer to all these questions. Mr. Kasson maintained that the Commission had power to inquire how the people had voted in any State. It was not popular votes but Electoral votes that Congress had the power to count. If it should be held, however, that the Commission could investigate the county canvasses and the voting in the precincts, he would be prepared to prove frauds in the interest of the Tilden Electors of the grossest description. He hastily ran over a number of counties which could be brought up to offset the single one selected by Mr. Field.

MR. M'CRARY

followed up the argument against the power of Congress to go behind the returns, and paid a good deal of attention to the law of quo warranto, citing authorities to show that the proceedings on a writ of that description do not invalidate the acts of public officers done before the case is determined. Both he and Kasson attended to the ex-parte facto performances of the present Governor and Legislature in seeking to make retroacting certificates that would validate the votes of the Tilden Electors.

At the close of the arguments, the Commission put its foot in deep water on the vital question of evidence, to decide what competent evidence is, practically to decide

THE MOST ESSENTIAL POINT

in the whole dispute, whether the Commission can go back of the returns to look into the action of State authorities and election officers. Justice Clifford asked the Democratic counsel when they wanted to offer evidence adding that he did not mean to decide by this question whether the Commission would receive evidence. Mr. Merrick replied that his side would like to offer such as they had ready before the arguments of counsel. Evarts, for the Republicans, said they had none to offer unless it should be decided that evidence will be admitted. After a short colloquy among the Commissioners an adjournment was ordered until to-morrow morning.

It is plain that the Commission cannot go a step further until it marks out the boundaries of its power. Counsel are groping in the dark as long as these boundaries are wholly a matter of speculation. If the Commission cannot go back of the returns, then the issue is reduced to a very narrow compass, and all the allegations of fraudulent voting, violence, intimidation, alterations of returns, and improper rejection of precincts or counties are wholly irrelevant.

FIELD'S IMPUDENCE

After Mr. McCrary had concluded, Judge Clifford asked a question of the counsel about the order of speaking to-morrow. Mr. Field, who had all day made himself the central figure of the group of Democrats within the bar, immediately rose and presumed to answer. Judge Clifford politely snubbed him by remarking that the Commission would be better satisfied if the counsel should answer. There was a whispered consultation, and again Field rose, when Senator Edmunds inquired whether the gentleman spoke as an objector or as one of the counsel. Field, evidently abashed, replied that he was speaking as an objector. Senator Edmunds remarked that the time allotted to objectors had expired, and that the Commissioners were now desirous to hear from counsel. Field sank into his seat

LIKE A SMALL SCHOOLBOY

who has been set down hard by his schoolmistress for disbehavior.

Mr. Evarts took copious notes all day, occasionally whispering a comment to or asking a question of Mr. Houghton, who sat near him. Later in the day Stanley Matthews also took notes, and consulted legal authorities. Charles O'Conor appeared very feeble, but consulted frequently with his associates, Judge Jere Black and ex-Senator Matt Carpenter.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Commission held no private session this afternoon after the regular adjournment, and provided for none in the morning. The manner in which the Commission will deal with the interlocutory question reached by the offering of testimony by R. T. Merrick, one of the counsel for the Democrats, has not, therefore, been decided upon. One member of the Commission thinks to-night that the question of jurisdiction will be taken up the first thing in the morning, and after the fifteen minutes speech, under the rule, will be decided. Another thinks that the Commission will avoid, as far as possible, deciding any vital or essential matters in advance of their final judgment, and that they will therefore hear the regular arguments of counsel to-morrow, which will undoubtedly be on the question of jurisdiction and the power of the tribunal to go behind the certificate, and then, if it should afterward be determined to take testimony, allow counsel a brief time for argument after the evidence is in.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Electoral Commission met at 10:30 this morning. The Presiding Justice said the question had been asked yesterday, "What is the case?" To which he had replied that it consists of three certificates, with the accompanying papers and objections to the same. He would now state that two of the objectors on each side would be allowed to speak on the opening of the case. Those representing objection number one, which was presented by Mr. Field, would speak first, and, under the fourth rule, would be allowed two hours to state the case and argue in support of the objection. Mr. Field asked whether, after the objectors had spoken and the opening argument was made, any reply would be allowed. Justice Clifford stated that the rules made no provision for a reply.

Mr. Field then opened his argument as an objector in the case of Florida, and argued in favor of going behind the face of the returns, on the ground that if this could not be done, the American people would be in the position of standing powerless in the face of a gigantic fraud.

Mr. Field reviewed the action of the Florida Returning Board and of Gov. Stearns, and read from the evidence taken before the House Committee to show that the votes of precincts had been thrown out without a particle of evidence, and upon the mere supposition or belief that intimidation had been practiced. The votes of Johnsville and Darbyville were cited as instances of this action. He argued that the paramount question before the Commission was, whether, in the face of such testimony as this, it can be claimed that the face of the returns is to be considered as conclusive and binding. The usual form of stating the question, "Can you go behind the certificate?" is

AN ERRONEOUS FORM.

The question should be reversed, so as to read, "Can the certificate go behind the truth and conceal it?" There is no pretense that the vote of the State was not given for Tilden and Hendricks, the sole pretext for denying the fact being the certificate of Gov. Stearns. They say that the truth cannot be proved as against the certificate. This includes the proposition that the two Houses of Congress have no right, either separately or together, to consider or inquire into any act which Gov. Stearns may certify to Congress. Suppose a Governor should become so debased as to corruptly and falsely certify to Congress that one set of Electors had received a majority of the votes of the State? Is there no remedy? The Constitution nowhere declares that the certificate of the Governor shall be conclusive against all proof in regard to the election of President. The Constitution distinctly declares that it is the person having the highest number of votes who shall be declared elected, and it cannot be rightfully said that the certificate of the Governor of the State can override this provision of the Constitution. Mr. Field cited the cases of Barstow of Wisconsin [4th Wisconsin Reports] to show the propriety of proceeding by quo warranto. In that case the usurping Governor was ousted by the courts, and the rightful Governor installed in his stead—a case parallel to that of the Governor of Florida. Mr. Field regretted that there was no similar provision of law bearing on the question of the Presidency, and paid a high tribute to the foresight and statesmanship of one member of the Commission (Senator Morton) for having discovered the latent difficulty in the question of the disputed Presidency, and labored early for its settlement.

Fraud vitiates all transactions. I will not agree that the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction can be impeached collaterally for fraud. If it could be, it would be

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

It would be a scandal to inquire into the bribery or corruption of a Judge while the Judge is sitting upon the bench, and therefore from motives of public policy it may be true that until the Judge be impeached or removed you cannot inquire into the corruption of his acts. I venture to say, however, that there is no document anywhere that you cannot impeach for fraud. I put it to the Court that, independent of the question whether if a Judge were mistaken, and it be shown that acting in the exercise of his judgment and from a desire to do justice he had erroneously certified a thing to be true (which I have no doubt you could inquire into), I submit that if you show that he corruptly acted, and that he was bribed or led astray by his hunger for office or thirst for power (not less than by thirst for gold), you can impeach his acts. Who is he whose acts we are asking to impeach? It is

THE THEN GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA,

M. H. Stearns. Stearns is the man who sent a telegram asking "On what grounds can we throw out votes?" and who received for answer "Fraud and intimidation," or something else. Stearns is the man who controlled those puppets of the Canvassing Board who were to decide whether or not he was to exercise the office of Governor for the next term. Is it a correct proposition of law that you cannot inquire whether that man has acted fraudulently? If it be true that certificates cannot be gone behind, then it is equally true whether there was an election or not. Suppose I prove, or offer to prove, that on the 7th of November last there was no election whatever in the State of Florida, and that no man voted or cast a ballot, and yet the certificate came here signed "W. H. Stearns," could you say that that shows that these four men were elected at that election? To that complexion must it come at last. There is no middle ground. If you can inquire into the truth of that certificate you can inquire into

EVERY FACT RELATIVE TO IT.

The greatness of the questions in respect to the dignity of the Presidential office and the enormous interests depending upon it are as nothing compared with the moral elements involved. The greater question is whether or not the American people stand powerless before a gigantic fraud. Here is the certificate [holding it aloft in his hand]. One feels almost reluctant to touch it. Hold it up to the light. It is black with crime. Pass it around. Let every man see it, and then tell me whether or not that certificate gives a title to an officer contrary to truth, as we can prove it. If fraud succeeds now, let us cover our faces with shame. Let us take down the statue on the dome of our Capitol, which every morning faces the coming light. Let us clothe ourselves in sackcloth and sit in ashes forever.

TUCKER.

Tucker followed Mr. Field. He summarized the objections presented by Mr. Field yesterday, and said: The whole question presented to this tribunal is a question presented to the two Houses of Congress, and which they have substituted this tribunal in their stead to decide. It is simply this: Is there any power in the Constitution under which we live by which a fraud can be prevented on the Presidency. He alluded to the quo-warranto of the State of Florida, ex rel Wilkinson, Call, and others, and to the decision of the Supreme Court in that State. The decision of the Court he argued to be sustained by the authorities, citing, among other authorities, "High on Extraordinary Remedies," Sec. 760. The Returning Board he regarded as merely one step in the authority by which promulgations of elections were made. The final determinant authority (if he were allowed to make a word for the occasion) provided by the State of Florida was

THE SUPREME COURT.

Therefore, unless the primary determinant authority—viz., the Board—is conclusive, not only in its action but also as to the extent of its power, then we must regard the proceedings in Florida upon the action of these Electors as a part of that determinant power, which the State has provided against fraud and illegality in the exercise of elective functions.

KASSON'S ARGUMENT.

After the recess, Mr. Kasson addressed the Commission. He said: What is the case before us? First, a certificate comes to Congress as required by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in conformity to the statutes of the State of Florida, certifying the Electoral vote of one of those States which my honorable friend who last spoke [Tucker] was pleased to call "sovereign States" of this Union. That certificate is first opened and read. There is a second certificate opened in joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress, in which persons signing the same precede their certification by a certificate signed by an officer not recognized by the laws of the United States nor by the statutes of Florida as certifying officer, being the Attorney-General of the State of Florida. Second, he certifies that there is no provision of the law of Florida whereby the result of said returns can be certified to the Executive of said State, admitting by that certificate, if it has any force at all, that his action is

WITHOUT LAW

and without sanction by the statutes of the State. Third, the Electors certify to their own action, to their own qualifications, and they themselves notified the Governor of their election. That is certificate No. 2,—a certificate of uncertifying persons in view of the law, State and national. That certificate was presented and opened. There is the third certificate still more extraordinary, still more wanting in the elements of verification, also demanding consideration. It is entirely ex post facto. It is certified by an officer not in existence until the functions of the office had been exhausted; a certificate which recites proceedings in tribunals subordinate and superior to the judiciary of the State; a certificate which a canvassing board might, under some circumstances, report to the State officers, but which has never been sent to the Congress of the United States or President of the Senate during the hundred years in which we have been a Republic. The proceedings in the Court recited in it are all subsequent to that time which, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, is the time fixed for the performance of judicial functions. These two certificates are wanting in all the elements of constitutional and legal validity which should give them place before this Commission in the condition in which the laws of the country now are, in which the laws of the State were on the 6th day of December, when these functions were exercised. Furthermore, if certificate No. 1 is the constitutional and legal expression of the vote of the State of Florida, of course, that question being settled in favor of certificate No. 1, obviates all necessity for considering certificates Nos. 2 and 3, and I ought perhaps to say to the honorable Commission that it is fortunate they did not grant the request of objectors to adjourn till to-morrow. The next mail might have brought to you

CERTIFICATE NO. 4,

reciting new proceedings and new action before the courts, and no end would be found to papers that might be presented in party or personal interest as establishing retroactive right to exercising a function in the State of Florida. The objections to the first certificate are substantially one, namely: There was a fraudulent return; that it was fraudulently issued, not by reason of anything which appears in the action of certification or presenting of the certificate, but because of the action of other people.

Mr. Kasson here referred to the frauds in Jackson, where, he said, the Republican vote was rejected, and spoke of the case where railroad train passengers got off and voted the Democratic ticket, and said: I do not believe that this Commission, by the Constitution or law, was ever intended, or has power to go to the extent that it would be required to probe these mutual allegations on both sides to the bottom. Mr. Kasson argued at great length against the power of the Commission to go behind the returns, and said: "Are you to revise the proceedings of all State elections and State tribunals appointed by State laws, or are you to count what is properly certified and presented to you? If it be otherwise,

LET THE CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED,

and let it be declared by this tribunal to be so amended, so that it will read: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors subject to revision by the Congress of the United States, which shall determine whether such Electors have performed their functions to the satisfaction of the said Congress." We are brought inevitably to an amendment to the Constitution which sought to preserve absolutely the rights of the States, which required every ballot in the Presidential election, to be cast on the same day, that they might be freed from centralized influence. Every member of the Commission knows the history of the adoption of this clause, and yet we are brought, I say, perpetually to the question, Shall we now go on and complete

THE ABSORPTION OF THE ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT RIGHT

of the State to appoint the Electors in their own way, and say that it is subject to the two Houses of Congress whether they have done or shall do what is necessary? The gentleman asks, Are we, then, to take the certificate of the Governor against the truth? Is there reason, on the other hand, why it should not be asked, Are we to take the certificate of

FIFTEEN GENTLEMEN AGAINST THE TRUTH?

Kasson continued: Mr. Field proposed in his argument to show the jugglery by which the Hayes Electors got their certificates. May I ask this tribunal if there is a prima facie presumption for or against fraud, whether it exists against those officers elected before fraud could have been contemplated against a Board that acted at the time required by the State law; against a Board that acted at the time required by a Congressional law; against a Board that acted in ignorance of the result of other States? Or does that presumption of fraud exist against men who knew the importance of a change of the result in Florida; against the men who acted with a knowledge of the necessity of the action they took to accomplish their result; against the men who were organized as a new tribunal and enacted a new law to accomplish that result? If there be fraud, if there be conspiracy, as alleged, where does the presumption of law under those circumstances place it? Inevitably it places it where the motive of the act, the knowledge requisite to give that motive effect, and the purpose to be accomplished, were all before the eye of the persons participant in it. Fraud cannot be so presumed against the parties that act in conformity with the law and in the discharge of a duty at the time required by law, and in the manner required by law, as it can be presumed against those who do it outside of the provisions of the law, and with a full knowledge of the effect which would be produced by it. If you have a right to say that another set of votes must be counted in Florida, you have a right to say that another set of votes must be counted in New York. If you take jurisdiction to determine the mere 90 votes which constitute one of the alleged majorities in Florida, and to upset the Electoral College that might exist there, you might go to my State and assert that the 60,000 majority there should be upset

M'CRARY

followed, reviewing the quo warranto case already referred to, and reciting many authorities in connection therewith.

The presiding Justice inquired whether the counsel proposed to offer evidence before proceeding to argument. It was replied in behalf of Mr. O'Conor, that he expected to offer evidence.

Justice Miller suggested that counsel might make a brief synopsis or statement of what they proposed to offer, instead of offering it in detail. The presiding Justice asked Mr. Evarts if he intended, on his side, to offer any evidence.

Mr. Evarts said that he had no evidence to offer, unless there should be a determination to admit evidence against his side which he should then need to meet.

The Presiding Justice—If the Commission decide to receive evidence you would require to meet that evidence?

Evarts—Yes, sir; especially relating to this particular matter of Humphreys, and whenever it is intended to show that Humphreys held an office, we shall perhaps desire to give evidence that he did not hold that office at the time referred to, and we suppose, if there is to be an inquiry which adduces evidence, that evidence is to be proved according to the rules which make its production evidence,—the system of common law.

A SUGGESTION.

Commissioner Thurman suggested that there must be a great many facts as to which counsel upon both sides could agree, not as to whether proof of them is admissable in this proceeding, but as to the existence of the facts. If counsel would agree, as far as they could, in respect to facts of which there could be no possible doubt, leaving the question of their admissability as a matter of law to the decision of the tribunal, it would very much tend to save time.

Adjourned.

THE TELLERS.

RANDALL'S EXTRAORDINARY COURSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Speculation is rife as to the motives which led Speaker Randall yesterday to violate the unbroken precedents of nearly a century, and appoint tellers from the majority side of the House to count the Electoral votes. President Ferry, in the consultation between the two presiding officers, protested against this course, but Randall was inflexible. Thus Ferry was obliged, that the Republicans might not be deprived of an equal representation, to appoint two Republican Senatorial tellers. The performance of an extraordinary official act argues an extraordinary motive. It is evidently considered important, in the opinion of the leaders of the Democratic party, that whatever power the House can yet exercise through its tellers over the Count shall be an undivided power. The two members chosen by Randall

ARE BOTH SOUTHERN MEN,

one being from Georgia and the other from Missouri. If they have any special qualifications for the place beyond a certain physical force and energy, such qualities are not conspicuous. It is reported that these gentlemen were selected three weeks ago, when it was supposed that no compromise could be agreed upon. Why a programme that contemplated the possibility of violence should now be carried out, when it appears to be a useless and gratuitous act of partisanship, is a mystery. Randall's action raises a suspicion that the Democrats

DO NOT MEAN TO ACCEPT THE DECISION

of the Commission as a finality if it should go against them. However this may be, it is evident that they have thought it important to provide for any contingencies on which it may be desirable for them to wield the full power of the House, real and pretended, over the old machinery of the count.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

PROPOSITION TO AMEND IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The section of the Electoral bill which provides that the two Houses shall not adjourn, but shall take a recess until 10 o'clock each day, pending the Presidential count, excites anxiety among the members. The legislative day of Thursday continues as a legislative fiction. The difficulties arising from the continuance of a legislative day so for an indefinite period are serious. If the Joint Convention shall not be dissolved for four weeks, all legislative proceedings for that period will be journalized as of Thursday, Feb. 1. Great confusion would ensue. There could be no Monday session, consequently no call of States for bills. There could be no suspension of rules, which would not be a great calamity. There could be no Fridays for private bills. Moreover, the constitutional provision as to bills becoming a law ten days after their passage with the President's signature, might be overridden.

LOUISIANA.

THE LAST SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Dudley Field is not giving his Louisiana witnesses a good character. Maddox was again upon the stand to-day. The Democrats would have done well to have kept him off it. He will need somebody to testify to his own character before he gets through the ordeal to which his Munchausen stories will subject him. He, with Col. Pickett and Littlefield, have succeeded as yet in proving but the one fact, that some prominent Democrats were in the market to buy the Electoral vote of a State for a large sum of money; that this triplet of go-betweens were eager to act as the gentlemen who wanted 10 per cent on $1,000,000, and that the Louisiana Returning Board was not for sale. Maddox has has had to say in a card over his own signature that he did not venture to mention the bribery subject to the President, nor did he get any comfort from Secretary Cameron.

WELLS' OFFSET.

It is learned that in his defense before the Committee Gov. Wells will swear that two prominent and wealthy Democratic citizens of New Orleans offered him a heavy bribe to count in the Tilden Electors. He promised them, after rejecting their corrupt proposition, that he would keep the interview a secret, but since the Democrats on the Committee have endeavored by false testimony to destroy his personal and official reputation, he no longer feels bound to respect his promise, and has telegraphed to the two New Orleans Democrats to that effect.

It is understood that his counsel will demand the production of all telegrams that passed between New York City and these two individuals during the sessions of the Returning Board. Republicans begin to feel confident that the attempt to blacken the Board will react upon the Democrats when all the facts come out.

THE SENATE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE

expect soon to have a witness who will overthrow Littlefield's testimony. When in New Orleans Senator Howe, Chairman of the Committee, was approached by a person who gave him information substantially as follows: "There is a man in New Orleans who, unless something is done for him, will blow the Returning Board out of water. He will startle the country and destroy the whole Republican case." Howe replied to this intruder that that was just what the gentlemen from the North were there to see. That was exactly what they wanted to find out, and if there had been anything of that sort going on in the Returning Board they wanted to know it. This individual attempted no further negotiations with Senator Howe to suppress any alleged evidence of corruption in the Returning Board. The House Committee, however, it is understood, have

GOT POSSESSION OF THIS MAN,

who, they expect, will be an important witness in connection with Littlefield's bribery story. The Republican members of the House Committee hope to prove, with this witness as a starting point, that Littlefield and Spearing formed a conspiracy to obtain money from the Republicans by altering the Vernon return, and agreeing to suppress it. The Republican members of this Committee insist that Littlefield was entirely broken down by Howe's five hours' cross-examination, and that before the Committee has done with him the full extent of his conspiracy will be made manifest.

THOSE LETTERS.

There is every reason to believe that if Maddox ever produces the letters from Wells they will prove to be something different from what he pretends. Maddox went to New Orleans pretending he had been sent by the President, and, producing a letter from Secretary Chandler, he talked with Wells about the danger of personal violence from the White League. Wells gave him a letter to the President and to Senator West, setting forth these dangers. It is understood neither of these letters were ever presented, and that these are all the letters Maddox has, and he does not intend producing them.

MADDOX.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Mr. Maddox continued his testimony to-day under the examination of Representative Burchard. While in New Orleans he spoke to several Democrats in a general way. He had an interview with Judge Walker, who proposed introducing him to Baldwin & Co., about the Louisiana vote. Col. Zacharie was the person alluded to in the telegram signed Joseph Hancock, dated New Orleans, Dec. 1, and addressed to Col. Pickett, as follows: "Telegraph party to trust person you wrote about. May be to your interest." Witness was desirous of producing letters from Gov. Wells to Senator West, and from Gov. Wells to Maddox, but wanted time. They were in the hands of prominent Republicans. Received no money for protection, and would take none.

Question—Did you not agree to take a share of the $1,000,000 proposed to be raised by you and Col. Pickett to affect the Louisiana returns, and now you say you would not take any money for producing the letters?

Answer—I thought it not immoral to buy a right.

Witness was allowed till to-morrow to produce the letters.

Question by Seelye—Did you not enter into a double game

TO TURN OVER THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

to either the Democratic or Republican party,—whichever should furnish a million dollars?

Answer—When I went to New Orleans it was with a view of examining the canvass for myself. After my interview with Gov. Wells I was satisfied his proposition to his Northern friends could not be met. I acted on broad moral grounds—it was better for the people to buy their rights than lose them. It was part of my game to appear to encourage Gov. Wells. Witness delivered a letter to President Grant from Gov. Wells intended for submission to the Cabinet. Gov. Wells wanted protection in the discharge of his duties, and the President said he should receive it, remarking that he wanted a fair count and an honest declaration of the vote. Witness said he had not been convicted of an infamous crime in Baltimore. He was arrested for negotiating stock supposed to be forged, but it was ascertained to be genuine.

GEN. ANDERSON TESTIFIES.

Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board, testified to the sessions of the Board being public, and attended by visiting members of the Republican and Democratic parties. Each side had stenographers to report the proceedings. When the Board went into executive session it was to consider the statements of Supervisors and affidavits bearing upon the returns. Only officials of the Board were present at the compilation of votes.

Mr. Burchard interrogated witness with regard to certain affidavits appended to the former special message of the President on Louisiana affairs, charging intimidation, etc. Witness was satisfied, from his recollection, that those affidavits were before the Board. He remembered the names of two of the affiants.—Mr. Lane and Mr. Clover, the latter a Supervisor of Registration.

To witness' knowledge there was no change of Vernon Parish to re-elect Senator Kelso, a Republican. He was not present on the Board when the official returns from that parish were opened. The result was, however, in favor of Hunter as District Judge. Witness always looked upon Hunter as a Democrat. He was formerly Treasurer of the State, and was declared District Attorney. Believed Andrews to be a Democrat, as he

BELONGED TO A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY.

Witness did not know of the destruction of the official returns of Vernon or any other parish; was not aware of any alterations of returns, and never had any communication with any member of the Board regarding the alterations or destruction of returns. Witness has known Maddox twenty-five years, but not intimately.

Question by Lawrence—Did you have any conversation with him during the time the Returning Board was engaged in their labors last fall?

A.—None whatever. The only conversation I ever had with him was to say "Good morning," and shake hands with him. I

NEVER HAD TWO MINUTES' TALK WITH HIM.

I did not hear in New Orleans of any proposition from Gov. Wells to sell out the State or anything connected with such a thing.

Q.—Did you meet with Maddox in Gov. Wells' room?

A.—I did not meet him in Gov. Wells' room or any other room.

Q.—Did Maddox say anything about the use of money to affect the result of the election?

A.—Nothing about money or the result of the election.

Q.—Did Gov. Wells give you any intimations of any conversation he had with Maddox?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you know of any negotiation, arrangement, or proposition with which Maddox was connected?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any proposition from Gov. Wells there were to be raised $200,000 for him and $200,000 for you?

A.—I never heard of it till it was mentioned here.

Q.—Is it true that he also wanted smaller sums for the negroes?

A.—I never heard.

Q.—Is it a fact that negroes are on the Board?

A.—There are two, said to be colored persons—Kenner and Casanave.

Q.—Was there any proposition made by any one in relation to the use of money to affect a declaration of the result?

A.—Yes. Dr. W. A. Robeson, Democratic State Senator, came to my room at 11 at night, on the 24th or 25th of November, and said to me there was an opportunity to make

A GOOD THING,

and that I would get $200,000 if I would insure the State for the Democrats. I replied that was

a subject I did not wish to entertain. He asked me to think over it. I replied it would be useless for me to do so, and before he left the room he exacted a promise of me to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel at 5 o'clock the next evening. I promised to meet him to get rid of him. I did not meet him. He came to the Board and called me out, inquiring why I did not meet him. I said I had forgotten it, when he replied it was too important for me to forget. I said to him I do not want you to converse any further with me on the subject; if you wish to retain my friendship you will never again mention it.

Gen. Anderson was interrogated at length, and was asked were not a good many affidavits as to intimidation, etc.,

MADE IN NEW ORLEANS,

to which question he replied, "Large numbers were sworn to in that city."

Question—Were not there affidavits prepared long subsequent to the twenty-four hours required by law?

Answer—I do not know how many days after the twenty-four hours.

Witness said he did not know that Andrews declined the office of District Attorney for the reason that he was elected by changes in the returns and not by the people; nor did he know that Andrews ever wrote a letter to that effect.

Witness said the Returning Board threw out certain votes, believing that in doing so they were sustained by

THE LAW AND EVIDENCE.

They did this without regard to party politics.

Question by Field—Did you know you threw out more Tilden than Hayes votes?

Answer—We knew after the vote was ascertained?

Q.—Did you know this while you were doing it?

A.—I cannot say we did.

Q.—While you were throwing out parishes, did you not know it would affect the Presidential election?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not declare you would not serve as a member of the Legislature if the vote was declared in your favor?

A.—The reason for making such declaration was because of some inquiry relative to the Parish of Lafayette, the returns not having been sent in at that time. He was candidate in that parish, and had said he knew he was not elected, and therefore

WOULD NOT SERVE

if he was returned as elected.

Q.—Had you any reason for thinking that the Board would return you, if you were not elected?

A.—Yes; because I heard it whispered about that I would be returned. I said I would not take my seat.

Q.—Is Dr. Robeson, who offered you a bribe, still your friend?

A.—I do not regard him as my enemy. I do not think I have seen him since.

Q.—Do you not think that a man who would offer you a bribe was a bad man?

A.—I think it was very improper in him.

Q.—But do you not think it was very dishonest?

A.—I do.

Q.—Did you turn Dr. Robeson out of your room?

A.—I got rid of him by promising to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel, but did not go there.

Q.—Did you express your detestation of the offer?

A.—I told him I did not approve it, and not to mention it to me again.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

LITTLEFIELD BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee investigating the conduct of the late election in Louisiana to-day examined Littlefield, one of the clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board. He stated that the return figures which were altered by himself came into the hands of the Morrison Committee through his uncle, Mr. Spearing. He also stated that Spearing is a Republican, but a Nicholls man. Witness gave the return to Spearing without compensation. A few days before doing so, Spearing had introduced witness to a man named Gifford, a bank examiner, and witness told Spearing, in the presence of Gifford, of the existence of the return which had been changed. Gifford told witness if he would go to Washington with him (Gifford) the Secretary would give him (Gifford) $100,000 for the return. Witness would not go, because he would not set a price on himself. He was

NOT FOR SALE.

He regretted what he had done, and wanted to get out of the difficulty without having it known that he had changed the figures on a return. He afterward stated that "the $100,000 was to come from the Secretary of the National party or Treasurer of the Republican Committee." When he went from New Orleans to Springfield, Ill., he was accompanied by Spearing, and by Murphy, a lawyer, and a Democrat. He stated that he refused to testify before the Morrison Committee on the first day of his appearance before them; but on the second day he told all, because Gen. Hurlbut, of Morrison's Committee, had tried on the first day of the witness' examination to prove that he (witness) had

STOLEN THE RETURN

which had come into the possession of the Committee through Spearing, and witness had to tell all to clear himself of the suspicions cast upon him.

Adjourned.

OREGON.

MORE TILDEN TELEGRAPHIC LITERATURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—In the Oregon Electoral inquiry to-day the following telegrams were introduced:

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—*L. A. Grover, Salem, Ore.:* Man left Omaha to see you. Will arrive Monday. Delay action.
(Signed) GEORGE L. MILLER.

DEC. 6.—*To Col. W. T. Pelton, New York:* Glory to God. Hold on to one Electoral vote in Oregon. I have 100,000 men to back it up.
(Signed) CORSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1876.—*To Judge Strong, Salem, Ore.:* Tilden has 185, including one from Oregon. (Signed) A. S. HEWITT.

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 6, 1876.—*To Peter Donahoe, New York:* I appreciate the sentiments expressed; thanks for congratulations.
(Signed) L. A. GROVER.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. —. *Col. W. T. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, New York:* Ignorant whole business. Partner powerful motives to fidelity, on Gould order. Can it not be through A. Kountz, twelve, wall, or myself, or both. Kountz Tildenish Republican reliable beyond doubt. Last resort, protect everybody and use Davis' answer.
(Signed) GEO. L. MILLER.

There were no marks on the dispatch signed Corse to indicate the place from which it was sent.

IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The recess having been ordered yesterday till 10 to-day, at that hour half a dozen Senators only were in the chamber, and the recess was continued till noon.

The session being resumed during the morning hour, a bill was passed providing for the punishment of persons making or having in their possession dies, molds, etc., for manufacturing counterfeit coin.

A bill also passed relating to public accounts. It provides that all claims against the United States which accounting officers of the Treasury or heads of any department or bureau are authorized to examine and decide, shall be debarred unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued. Existing claims which would be barred by the act, or within two years after it goes into effect, may be presented within four years from the passage of the act. It further provides that sureties on any official bonds may, after the expiration of the time of office of the principal, demand an examination and settlement of the accounts of such principal, and, if the principal shall be found in default, suit must be brought against the sureties within two years. Nothing in the act shall be construed to revive any demand or claim which is already barred by an existing statute.

In explanation of the bill, Mr. Sherman said the chief object of it was to secure the statute of limitations, so that claims against the Government could not be presented after six years. The bill was not intended to apply to the claims before the Southern Claims Commission, the Court of Claims, or Congress.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely the application of Midshipman Beale to be reinstated at the Naval Academy, he having been dismissed for hazing. Ordered printed.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) called up the Senate bill for the relief of the National Bank of Louisiana, successor to the Union Bank of Louisiana. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay said bank $36,873, the sum on deposit in the Union Bank of Louisiana belonging to the Planters' Bank of Texas, and seized by order of Gen. Banks in 1863.

Mr. Sherman moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 24.

The bill was finally recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, was passed over informally, on account of the absence of Mr. Thurman, who has charge of the bill, with the Electoral Commission. The understanding was that the bill shall retain its place as unfinished business.

Several bills on the calendar were then called up and passed.

Several private bills passed, and a recess was taken till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The recess till 10 to-day was extended to 11:40, owing to very few of the members being in the House at the appointed time.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for counting of the Electoral votes. It provides that when either House is engaged in legislative business it can order an adjournment until 10 o'clock the following day. He explained that unless such a bill was passed great confusion would ensue. After discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Lord offered a resolution to prevent any person from being admitted to the south wing of the Capitol. Referred.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill repealing all the taxes on bank capital. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, with Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in the chair. The bill appropriates $14,266,155.50. The reading of the bill being dispensed with, the Committee considered it by sections.

Mr. Foster moved to amend by striking out of the first section the paragraph fixing the compensation of Senators at $4,500. That question had been settled last year in a conference committee, and the House should stand up manfully for what it knew would be the action of the two Houses. The amendment was agreed to—133 to 11.

Mr. Holman gave notice that he would call for a separate vote in the House to see if it would confirm the extraordinary vote of the Committee,—extraordinary because the House, with almost unanimity, less than a year ago, decided that $4,500 was a reasonable and sufficient compensation. It was an unseemly thing for legislators of the people to insist on high salaries for themselves, and to reduce the compensation of small-salaried officers of the Government.

Mr. Waddell said the services of members of Congress were worth $5,000 or they were not worth anything. If the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations could reduce the salary of members to $4,500, he would then try to reduce it still further, and people from his (Waddell's) part of the country could not come to Congress.

Mr. Holman replied that the economy so derided had reduced the expenses of the Government $25,000,000.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) charged that this Congress was the most expensive the country had ever had. It refused to make the necessary appropriation for public buildings, and was paying large rents for offices in different cities,—in Chicago $70,000, while the public building on which $4,000,000 had been expended was not completed for want of the necessary appropriation; in Philadelphia $45,000, while the building on which $3,000,000 had been expended was left unfinished. This so-called economical legislation was a blow at labor and the productive industries of the country. In the last political campaign the Democrats had gone to the country on their professions of economy, but he thanked God the American people had some intelligence. The Democratic majority in the present House was about two-thirds. In the next House it would be a questionable majority of two or four.

Mr. Carr said that what the people meant by reform was that the wasteful expenditure of public money should be stopped; that the robbery of the Treasury should be ended. But he never understood the people to mean that those employed by the Government should be starved, or that the real and natural expenses of the Government should be cut down below the proper figure. The people believed that to be a mistaken idea of retrenchment. They did not expect that sort of economy. He thought that $5,000 salary for members of Congress was little enough.

Finally, the discussion closed, and subsequently, on Mr. Foster's motion, a like amendment was made in the item for salaries of members of the House.

The Committee rose and the House took a recess till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRISTOW AND HAYES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—In relation to the recent article to the effect that Gen. Bristow had been informed by letter of Gov. Hayes' intention to vindicate him and friends if inaugurated, the *Evening News* to-day gives the name of D. P. Murray as the informant in the matter. Murray was in the Federal service during the War, and has been Secretary of numerous Democratic State Conventions.

CASUALTIES.

RIVER COLLISION.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 2.—Last night the steamer Charles Morgan ran into the little steamer Aggie below Osceola. Charles McCarthy, a deck passenger, who was asleep on a cotton bale, was so badly crushed that he died soon after landing here. Another deck passenger was slightly injured, and a third is missing, who is supposed to have jumped overboard. All three were passengers on the Aggie. It seems the Captain of the Aggie, who was at the wheel, after responding to Morgan's signal to pass, became confused and tried to pass on the side opposite to that indicated by the signals, and ran across Morgan's bow, when too late for the latter to avoid collision. The damage to the boats was not very serious.

A FATAL DOSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—James Wilson, a man 82 years of age, living at Waunatee, in this county, feeling the need of stimulants during the night, got up to procure it, and by mistake took up a camphor-bottle and drank four ounces of the spirits. He was unable to survive the effects, and died almost immediately from exhaustion.

CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 2.—Charles Merrett was killed by a falling timber while at work on a dam across the Horsey River.

THE ST. LOUIS GORGE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The gorge at Arsenal Island broke this morning, and the ice is now pouring down from above the city in a steady stream, on a rise of two or three feet. No damage has been done yet as far as known, and none is apprehended. The ice is from the Missouri, and it is thought that the river was open as high up as Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—After being ice-bound for fifty-six days, the river finally burst its bonds between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, and ice has been passing the city, but not in great quantities, ever since. Navigation southward is resumed, and steamers will prepare for business to-morrow. The ice on the western side of the Arsenal Island still holds fast, but will, no doubt, break up and run out very soon. In the meantime there is a sufficient channel on the eastern side for practical purposes. There is great congratulation among steamboat men, as well as all classes of citizens, that the long hoped-for event, the breaking up of the ice, has come and gone, with scarcely a single dollar's damage to river-craft, or property along shore in this vicinity. The ice now coming down looks as if it came from the Missouri River, and it is thought that the stream is open for many miles.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake Region, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, stationary or lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.01	39	73	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
11:18a. m.	30.04	44	76	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
2:00p. m.	30.05	42	74	W., gentle	.....	Fair.
3:53p. m.	30.08	41	74	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00p. m.	30.16	39	82	Calm	.....	Fair.
10:18p. m.	30.20	39	82	Calm	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 48; minimum, 38.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.17	33	N. W., gen.	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.08	35	E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.12	37	S. W., gen.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.10	37	N. E., gen.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.23	34	N.W., g'ntle	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.21	35	N.W., g'ntle	.....	Cloudy.
Erie	30.09	36	Calm	.....	Lt. rain.
Grand Haven	30.18	38	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.16	32	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.23	37	N. E., gen.	.....	Cloudy.
Port Huron	30.12	35	N., fresh	.....	Threat'g.
Toledo	30.11	43	W., light	.....	Fair.

MACKINAW.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—The ice in the Straits of Mackinaw has been decaying rapidly for the past three or four days, and crossing is becoming very unsafe. Yesterday several teams broke through, and the persons in charge of them narrowly escaped drowning.

FLORIDA.

A Visit to the Ancient Town of St. Augustine.

Description of the Interesting Relics of Spanish Rule.

The Old Fort of San Marco and Its Dungeons.

A Negro Funeral in the Historical Catholic Cathedral—Scenes In and Out of Church.

A Land of Tropical Delights.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 31.—In this out-of-the-way nook the current of life moves lazily. Everything here is old and quaint. Now and then the tide comes reluctantly up the Matanzas River, and, reaching the strange and forgotten mystery of St. Augustine, sinks backward softly and reverently into its natural resting-place, the eternal sea. The fleet-footed gales, which sweep eagerly down the coast, and toss the billows into a rage of foam, and leave them to die out revengeless upon the long, white reaches of sand,—even these pause in their career at the low-lying Anastasia Island, and if they ever touch the ancient Spanish town beyond, their breath is only gentle, and subdued, and respectful. I do not say this of my own knowledge or inference, but I give it as told to me by the weather-beaten old Minorcan pilot, while we were rocking on the wild waves underneath the white wall of the fort; and the little sail flapped with a rapturous accent of corroboration.

ST. AUGUSTINE

can be best described by saying that it is like nothing else. It is certainly not an American town; it is not even a modern town; it is a relic. Strolling along the old sea-wall, with the Plaza and the Government Palace, the ancient convent, the crumbling fort, and the strange-shaped houses, and the narrow, crooked streets, all in full view, one can scarcely believe that he is in active, progressive, new-fangled America. It is fortunate that St. Augustine was planted here, for here, perhaps, of all the locations in this broad country, could it alone have survived the rapid changes of time and life. Here it is in a measure isolated from the world—at least it has been so until within the past few years, since the railroad to the St. John's River has been in operation; and even now its absence of business facilities is its salvation from the speculator and the immigrant. How long the town will so remain it is difficult to foretell; but, at the present rate, it should be preserved in its present character by the authority of Government or the State as a memento of the earliest attempts at colonizing the New World.

THE TOWN

is about seventy miles from Jacksonville by traveled ways, and is reached by steamer from that place to Tocoi, whence the railroad before mentioned transfers passengers across the fifteen miles of land between the St. John's and the ocean. Formerly the land-passage was made by stage. Of late years a tramway has been constructed, which has recently been advanced to the dignity of a railroad. St. Augustine itself consists of four principal streets running parallel with the beach, from which the town is separated by a long, narrow island, the inner sound or strait being termed the Matanzas River. These four streets are intersected by numerous smaller streets or lanes at irregular intervals. This is the outline of the town in the briefest language; but to convey any idea of the appearance of the streets and houses to one who has never seen them is difficult. It may be stated, to begin with, that all the streets, including Tolemato, St. George, Charlotte, and Bay, are narrow and tortuous, seldom more than fifteen feet in width, and often too small for vehicles. In fact, in the good old days of Spanish rule, no vehicles were allowed on the streets, which were neatly paved with shells and concrete, traces of these materials being yet visible. There are no stores such as may be found in other American towns of the same size, but there are plenty of little, dark, contracted shops occupying the lower floors of the dwelling houses of old-fashioned contour. In my rambles through the town I have found but one modern brick house. The others, with the exception of several mansions recently erected by New York millionaires, are either frame with antique shape, or are the

GENUINE OLD COQUINA BUILDINGS

that have come down from former ages unchanged in all their characteristics. Coquina, it need scarcely be explained, is the name given to a species of rock, formed by the action of time and tide out of millions of little sea-shells. It is quarried on Anastasia Island, and has recently come again into favor, after a disuse of over a century. The coquina walls, when erected, were generally coated thickly with lime, and were thus rendered extremely durable.

The exterior of one of these old Spanish houses is strikingly interesting. It always abuts the street, and, together with its lofty garden-wall, effectually shuts from the vulgar gaze the domestic affairs. A deeply-arched, low doorway affords exit to the street, and the door is generally adorned with a huge iron-knocker, such as may yet be seen attached to some of the older houses of Philadelphia. There is seldom a window on the ground-floor, except in cases where the house has been appropriated for business uses, and the window then has evidently been constructed at a comparatively recent date. The roof always juts out towards the garden, forming balconies. None of the older houses, so far as I have seen, have balconies overhanging the street. The Donnas and Senoritas were too carefully watched in those days; they had not such opportunities for street flirtation as have their fair descendants. Street-balconies are found on many of the frame dwellings, which, of course, have no great age. As for the roofs, they invariably slope upward at a steep incline, and there is scarcely room for the inevitable dormer window which is generally heavily shuttered.

But over all there hangs

THE VEIL OF ROMANCE AND TRADITION.

What stories could each of these ancient dwellings tell if gifted with the power of speech! What tales of passion, of stolen meetings at the latticed gate, of lovers scaling the garden-wall! The present occupants are much like their ancestors, if appearances are any indication. While strolling down one of the streets last evening I came across a youth and maiden standing in close proximity, the lattice only between them, holding a whispered consultation in lover-like tone. Just like their grandparents, for all the world. I had not the heart to disturb them, and so turned a convenient corner and left them to their happiness.

The old fort of San Marco is always the first object to attract visitors. It was begun in 1620, the year of the landing of the Pilgrims, and was completed in 1756, the Indians being forced to do the labor of building. The style of fortification is mediæval. There is a mat, the inner and outer barriers, the barbican, the drawbridge, the portcullis. What a contradiction of associations it seemed, when I met an Indian pacing up and down the drawbridge as sentinel! There are about sixty of these Indians at present confined in the fort, and form a no small feature of the "sights" of the town. The walls of the fort are of coquina, and incredibly thick; yet on account of its old architecture it has been abandoned as useless in modern warfare. As a monument, however, it will stand while the earth lasts, unless destroyed by human agency. In 1836, while some repairs were being made, a certain portion of the wall caved in, revealing

A DARK AND DEEP DUNGEON.

Descending into this, the engineer in charge discovered a broad stone cemented into a portion of the wall. Removing this, he found a still deeper and darker dungeon, and it contained two iron cages, in which were skeletons of a male and female. How they came there, and for what cause they had thus been sealed up in a living tomb, no one knew. I accompanied an Indian into the dungeon. The first was hideous enough, and the fitful light of the tallow-candle held aloft by my guide only served to intensify the sombreness of the solid walls. Stooping over, I crawled after the guide through a narrow aperture, and found myself in the inner dungeon. After seeing the niches in the wall where the cages had been hung, I was glad to escape from the stifling horror of the place into the sunshine.

From the parapet one has an excellent view of the neighboring country, and can see the white breakers dashing on the bar across Anastasia Island. The little Roman chapel within the outer wall has been turned into a furnace for making bullets.

The Plaza is a pretty, open square in the centre of the town. Around it are grouped the ancient market, the Cathedral, the Government palace, and other interesting buildings. In the middle of the Plaza is the monument erected in 1812 in commemoration of the Spanish Liberal Constitution. The old palace is modernized and used as the post-office. The market consists of a roof, supported by a dozen heavy pillars, and a flooring of brick, and every morning the same scenes are enacted as occurred centuries ago. The fishermen congregate there with their finny wares, and from my window in the hotel I can hear them jabbering in their odd, broken, Spanish dialect.

THE CATHEDRAL,

like the fort, is seemingly impenetrable to the assaults of time. It was constructed in 1793. The most noticeable portion of the exterior is the Moorish belfry, with four bells in separate niches, the whole with the clock forming a cross. One of the bells is dated 1682, and is said to have been taken from a chapel which once existed just outside the city gate. The tradition is that the chapel was called "Nuestra Senora de la Leche, or "Our Lady of the Milk,"—so named from an old Roman superstition, the Juno Pronuba being the deity whom the Roman matrons invoked to supply them with nursing milk for their infants. No one in town seemed to know the exact location of the old chapel, though I inquired of many natives. Finally I made a thorough exploration of the ground in the vicinity of the city gate, and found faint traces of what had evidently once been the walls of the structure, but quite overgrown with turf and grass.

The cathedral is not open to visitors,—a fact that will be received with surprise by readers who have had experience with the vergers and priests on the Continent, who are decidedly amorous of sixpences, and francs, and groschen. Seeing the door of the cathedral open yesterday afternoon, I seized the opportunity to steal in. Some kind of service seemed to be in progress, and, to my extreme astonishment,

THE AUDIENCE CONSISTED ENTIRELY OF NEGROES.

According to popular belief, the negro has but one religion,—the Methodist, except, indeed, where in rare instances he is given to fetish-worship. These, however, were evidently Catholics. Most of them were children, only a very few older heads being visible by the dim light of the tapers. A solitary priest with shaven crown and black skirts was going through some incantations, and muttering now and then unintelligible Latin exclamations. The audience was restless and heedless, many of the children eating oranges and amusing themselves by jumping over the seats. By and by, at a signal, four negro boys stepped forward and lifted a little white box that I had not observed hitherto, lying near the altar. Everybody got up from their seats and rushed out in great disorder, hustling past the boys carrying the box, who, indeed, were scarcely more sedate. The rabble talked and laughed in a manner that was quite inappropriate in a church, much less at a funeral, for such was the character of the service. One woman alone seemed to feel differently from the rest. She followed the coffin closely and wept. Poor thing! She was probably the mother of the dead child. In a moment the church was closed, the noisy crowd had shuffled out of sight, and the Spanish priest with shaven head was coldly motionless. It was all like a dream, and I strolled out quite bewildered.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

in the town are the sea-wall, built of coquina, and extending along the entire front of the city for over a mile, the barracks, where several companies of troops are stationed, the old Huguenot burying-ground, and the city gate. The latter is a fine ruin, being the remnant of the wall that once protected the northern side of the town. It has loop-holes and sentry-boxes, commanding the road for some distance. It is supposed to be 200 years old. A Confederate monument, in honor of the citizens who fell in fighting for the lost cause, adorns St. George street.

St. Augustine is much frequented by Northern people during the winter, and several fine residences have been erected by wealthy men of New York. Among them may be mentioned that of Henry Ball, of Ball, Black & Co., costing about $50,000, that of John Howard, costing $30,000, and of W. H. Aspinwall, costing $25,000. The number of visitors last winter was about 10,000.

The great resort of everybody in the town is the Plaza, and, really, a more pleasant common I have seldom seen anywhere.

THE GRASS HERE IS ALWAYS GREEN,

and there are numerous shade-trees and benches for the convenience of idlers. Here, therefore, may be found at all hours of the day the wan invalid from the North, the restless pleasure-seeker, the soldier in his uniform, the native Minorcan of dusky skin, and the dark-skinned but bright-eyed Spanish girls, the nursemaid with the gay-colored bandanna around her head, and hordes of merry children making the old square ring with their joyous laughter—the whole forming a picturesque and memorable scene. In the neighboring gardens the tall date-palm waves its scimeter-shaped leaves; the banana, the fig, and the pomegranate peep forth from a profusion of golden oranges, and the lemon, the citron, the lime, and the guava unite in bearing their mingled odors to the captivated senses of the lingerer in this tropical wonderland.

G. E. W.

FIRES.

AT JANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 2.—About 8:30 last night a fire was discovered in the rear of the Schuyler House stable, and the building was totally destroyed before the engines got to work. The Schuyler House, A. B. Edwards, proprietor, then took fire, and burned for two hours, and when finally extinguished the building was left a mere wreck, the contents having been removed to the street. The barn of the Farmers' Hotel was also badly damaged, and the contents destroyed. All the buildings destroyed were frame, and very old. The total loss is about $10,000. Insured in the Niagara of New York for $1,000; National, of Hartford, $1,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,200; Springfield Fire and Marine, $1,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,000; North America, $1,000; and German, of Freeport, $1,000. Clark Palmer, of Lima, had a fine horse burned in the Schuyler House barn, and Mr. Edwards lost two horses and a cow. While at work on the roof of the rear of the Farmers' Hotel, William Cunningham slipped off, falling upon his side, and was very seriously injured internally. It is thought he will recover, but will be confined to his bed for some time.

CLEWS IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—An order of arrest was issued against Henry Clews, the banker, to-day, in a suit brought by Hennequin & Co. Clews refused to give up twenty-nine Toledo & Wabash bonds deposited with him as security by the Paris firm, which sues to recover $30,000 for alleged wrongful conversion of the bonds. Clews was held in $30,000 bail.

The Oldest Stone Tools Yet Found.

One of the problems which geologists now propose to themselves is to ascertain definitely whether the existence of man before the close of the glacial epoch can be certainly proved. The method of proof consists in the examination of formations older than those of that epoch, in the hope of finding in them bones or implements of human origin. Mr. S. B. J. Skertchly thinks he has done this. In the valley-sides around the Town of Brandon, in England, "are preserved patches of brick-earth, which are valuable as affording the only workable clay in the district. Whenever these beds are well exposed they are seen to underlie the chalky boulder-clay of glacial age. Of this there cannot be the slightest doubt, for the glacial bed is typically developed, and not in the slightest degree reconstructed. In these beds I have been so fortunate as to find palæolithic implements in two places, and in one of them quantities of broken bones, and a few fresh-water shells. The implements are of the oval type, boldly chipped, but without any of the finer work which distinguishes the better-made palæolithic implements. Although it would be rash to lay too great a stress upon the characters of these implements, it is nevertheless worthy of remark that they do belong to the crudest type. Equally rough specimens are found in the gravels above the boulder-clay, and even among the neolithic finds. Still these very antique implements certainly do seem to belong to an earlier stage of civilization, if we regard them as examples of the best workmanship of their makers." These, he thinks, are the oldest specimens of man's handiwork known, and prove him to have lived before the culmination of the glacial epoch.

Stamping Drinks.

What most people will look upon as a rather queer bill is now pending before the Legislature of old Virginia. It is a scheme suggested for reaching the retailers of liquors with a small tax and provides that every barkeeper shall supply himself with sheets of stamps, to be prepared by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and for every drink sold the barkeeper shall detach a stamp in the presence of the consumer, something after the horse-car bell-punch fashion. The sheets would have to be perforated after the manner of postage-stamps, and the stamps when detached would be valueless.

BOSTON.

The Sunday Opening of the Tabernacle by Moody and Sankey.

The Great Crowd—The Effect of the Building and Mr. Sankey's Singing.

Brother Moody a Good Deal Criticised Externally.

Phillips Brooks and Edward Everett Hale—The Class that the Revival Will Reach.

The Roman Catholic Revival.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—It is too early yet to prophesy anything as to the probable results of the revival undertaking of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Boston. The little flurry about the "free-will offering to the Lord" which occurred at the choir rehearsal last week by no means impaired the interest or the curiosity which had been growing gradually since the first beginning of the Tabernacle. And on Sunday afternoon when the services opened the building was packed. For an hour or more before the doors even were opened the street-cars were filled with people taking their way to the Tabernacle. Those who waited until nearer the hour of opening, hung on by car-straps, and otherwise found themselves one too many. And arrived at the scene of interest, I can speak feelingly of the crowd that surged and pushed and jostled one individual, until within

THE SAFE AND SACRED PRECINCTS OF THE "PRESS ENTRANCE."

The Boston *Sunday Times* describes the Tabernacle as "a cross between a railroad depot and a hippodrome, with some faint suggestions of a meat market thrown in." This description strikes one as exceedingly apt upon entering the building, and receiving the odd effect of the broad and rather inelegantly shaped windows, blindless and curtainless, which sends in a flood of cross lights in all directions, sufficient to make an artist use all the ejaculatory D's in the dictionary, and to try the temper and the eyes of the less sensitively organized to an exasperating extent. No "dim religious light" is brought to bear here upon the religious sensibilities. But if the artistic sense is to be trusted, it would certainly seem as if it were well worth while for the projectors of the enterprise to "look to their lights" in more than one sense. But it was an interesting sight to see the 6,000 faces all turned expectantly towards the platform. It suggested to more than one the crowd of faces at the Jubilee four years ago. Yet the beautiful arrangement of the Jubilee building offerred an unflattering comparison to the ugliness of the Tabernacle. But it is unfair to make such comparisons between the two, for one was built with an eye to grace and beauty almost entirely, and the other with a lookout for utility. In short, one was built under the supervision of the solid men of Boston, and the other

UNDER THE GAY INSPIRATION OF PATRICK GILMORE!

But to return to the solider structure, let me relate my impressions and observations of the waiting multitude. In the first place, as far as I could see or overhear, it was a curious multitude rather than an interested one. All Boston was there; that is, representatives from all classes, and therefore of all creeds. Side by side with evangelical believers sat free-thinkers and Radicals of the rankest type. Fashionable High-Church goers and unfashionable Low-church-goers, cultivated and uncultivated people were there from the different motives that might be supposed to actuate minds so widely different. But at the root of all lay an intense curiosity. "What, *you* here?" I heard one of the believers exclaim to a well-known Radical friend. "Yes, why not?" was the smiling response. "Why should not *I* be interested? I am intensely interested to see what it is—this power of these men. I want to see for myself the quality of it." And here is the keynote to the Radical's interest—curiosity of the analytical kind. Not a vulgar, uncultivated curiosity, but the curiosity of mental analysis. It was very easy to separate the different classes of thinkers as the service opened

AND MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY CAME TO THE FRONT.

There was a certain eager expectancy in the faces of the Christians who were in favor of the movement,—a *welcoming* look. On the other hand, there was the keen, critical recognition, a waiting for the "next thing," in the eyes of many, and in others a placid acceptance of the situation, with a glimmer of curiosity breaking through. The singing by the trained choir of 800 voices was listened to passively, as also was the preliminary prayer by Dr. Webb. The real interest began when Mr. Sankey at length rose and commenced singing his famous hymn, "The Ninety and Nine." Trained as a great number of the listeners were to the best music, under the finest cultivation, there was a something in Mr. Sankey's voice, a note of power and sympathy, a thrill of triumphant certainty, that had a charm as undeniable as it was decided. Then for the first time the cool critics began to understand where the power of the evangelists lay. None of them, of course, ever doubted that it was an emotional power, but most of us, I think, supposed that it was less persuasive, more of

THE OLD-FASHIONED SLAM-BANG ORDER.

I looked about me while the singer was pouring forth his voice along the spirited lines, every word clearly and distinctly reaching the ear, and by that virtue adding ten-fold power to the effect, and I observed in a direct line three women diligently using their pocket-handkerchiefs! I knew then that, however effective Mr. Moody might be as a preacher and exhorter, he would not have half the power if not aided by this majestic singer. And Mr. Moody himself realized that half the battle was with this sweet singer, when he summoned him to join him in his labors. It is the same kind of magnetism that runs all through the fiery strains of the negro hymns. When Mr. Moody rose and gave out his text, the thirteenth chapter of Numbers and part of the thirtieth verse, "Let us go up at once and possess the land, for we are able to overcome it," the audience were prepared, or as one might say brought into, the evangelical atmosphere. But I can't say that the emotional suggestion from Mr. Sankey was carried on by Mr. Moody as one might have expected. Mr. Moody's *personnel* is not attractive, neither is his voice or manner. It is very easy to see that one must become accustomed to him, to the short, thick-set, unintellectual exterior, and to the uncultivated speech, which will slur the 'ings in a most independent fashion. And after this I have no doubt that

THE MAN'S POWER IS IMMENSE.

For his very organization proclaims him a good leader for the masses of the people. No one yet ever saw the thin and slender scholarly saint a successful leader of this kind. It is always a man of fine animal structure that carries the majority of the people in all emotional undertakings; for it is persons of this type that possess the strong personal power of magnetism that stirs the pulse and sets the heart to beating and fires the imagination.

In the beginning of his sermon Mr. Moody made a statement that brought out a general smile. A few hours ago when he arrived in Boston he said that he had been met with the warning that he must not expect to do the same in Boston as he had done elsewhere, for Boston was "such a very peculiar place." As he had been told about the same thing in every city that he had entered, he concluded not to be frightened, but to go on in the same way, for he had no doubt that Boston was like every other place, full of the same old human nature. Which is eminently true. And Mr. Moody, with his coadjutor, will find the same field here as elsewhere, and will reach the same class of people for the same present, and I hope permanent, good. But

HE WILL NOT REACH THE PHILOSOPHICAL MINDS

any more than he has reached them in Chicago, or New York, or Liverpool, or wherever else he has taken his way. Ministers like Edward Everett Hale, and Phillips Brooks and others of the same culture and liberality who extend a welcome to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, are perfectly well aware of this. Mr. Hale, indeed, frankly limits the revival influence to the lukewarm Christians. And for the pariahs, those who have escaped from the Church of Rome, the outside class who crowd our prisons and "who as tramps terrify the country," Mr. Hale says, "the Christian Church ought to lend its most eager effort" to awaken them, but even he considers it a pretty nearly hopeless task. But neither of the above named gentlemen, nor any other men of experience and culture here, expects that Messrs. Moody and Sankey will touch the purely philosophical minds, that is, the cultivated Radicals. But I gather that the evangelists have entirely different ideas. Mr. Moody gives a hit at this class when he said,

IN SPEAKING OF THE ISMS OF BOSTON,

"Infidels cannot help God from working. God can work in spite of all the infidels in Boston, in spite of all the devils in hell. They cannot hinder His work. But it is unbelief that is the great obstacle, and the one we want to get out of the way."

With the common misunderstanding of his type of mind, Mr. Moody makes the mistake of classing all the minds which, led by scientific or philosophical research, *deny* nothing, while they refuse any absolute belief of any creed, with the *positive* unbelievers. The positive unbeliever is *not* of the philosophical order of minds, as a more careful acquaintance with them would very clearly show.

The amount of "free-will offerings to the Lord" by means of the circulated envelopes and the announcement that each would be expected to contain one dollar has been a great disappointment to the Committee. The building cost $30,000, half of which only had been paid. The receipts from the "free-will offerings" were only $1,890.68! It is to be regretted that this blunder of the "free-will offering" manner of collection should have been made. But even at the start, if a little more Christian spirit had been used in conducting the matter, in short, if the Rev. Pentecost had not turned the Tabernacle on that first night into

A POLITICAL ARENA FOR A FREE FIGHT,

where he plainly proclaimed that might was right; if a genial fellow, well like Mr. Moody, for instance, could have engineered the matter, there would have been no trouble. But, as it is, all the funny newspapers, all the joke-loving outside sinners, all the street-gamins have taken up the cry of the "Free will offering to the Lord," and applying it in all sorts of satirical ways.

One thing is a matter of curious moment just now, and that the revival which the Jesuit Fathers have begun at the Church of St. Francis here. This fact gives weight to Mr. Hale's suggestion that the "Pariahs," who are seceders from the Church of Rome, are of more consequence to the Christian Church of any kind or sect at this epoch than any other class. It would seem as if the Jesuits had a strong fear that the Protestant revival might draw in this very class, and therefore weaken the Roman Church in prestige, and so had set on foot a counter-revival. Time alone will show the results of either, and in the meanwhile all classes are looking on with a varied interest, either of curiosity, intellectual or otherwise, or of revived emotion in this emotional atmosphere.

N. P.

HUNTING A CAT.

The Altogether Unfortunate Mistake of a Brooklyn Wife.

New York World.

Mrs. William Groot of Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, told her husband, on the evening of the 24th of December last, that she was going to be out part of the evening, and suggested that she invite a lady friend of his, a Mrs. Rosewald, to help beguile his loneliness. He readily assented. After the children had been put to bed, Mr. Groot and Mrs. Rosewald played euchre. Then Mr. Groot got a pitcher of lager and some pretzels. They were just getting comfortable when there came a scratching noise on the window-pane. Mrs. Rosewald grasped Mr. Groot's arm nervously, and the latter hastily arose and went to investigate. It was only the cat come home from a picnic. It rubbed against Mr. Groot's leg and then went under the bed. Suddenly the flow of lager and pretzels was interrupted by a horrible coughing and sputtering under the bed. Mr. Groot got down on his knees, and, lifting the coverlid, peered into the darkness, but was unable to see anything.

"Bring a light," said he.

Whereupon Mrs. Rosewald brought the kerosene lamp, and, placing it on the floor, herself stooped down to see what she could discover. At the same time Mr. Groot leaned forward with the same intention, and their heads met with considerable violence. After a mutual interchange of apologies, Mr. Groot having deluged his companion's head with camphor in token of his regret, he again essayed to discover the whereabouts of his pet, and soon espied her at the back of the bed.

"Pull out the bed," said Mrs. Rosewald; "it probably has a bone in its throat, and we must take it out."

William accordingly arose and pulled the bed a little way from the wall, and Mrs. Rosewald, kneeling upon it, crawled over the back to see the object of their solicitude.

"I see it," she said, "but its eyes look so terrible I dare not touch it."

"Oh, pshaw," laughed Mr. Groot; "you ladies are always afraid. I'll get her," and he accordingly got on the bed and reached down for the cat.

Just at this moment the door softly opened, and Mrs. Groot appeared upon the scene. She paused a moment in her astonishment, and, failing to grasp the situation, grasped a three-legged stool which stood near the fire. Just as her spouse was dragging the struggling cat up by the back of the neck she struck Mrs. Rosewald with the stool. That lady sprang to her feet and there was an awful time.

In a few days a summons and complaint were served upon the offending Mrs. Groot, in which $1,000 damages was asked for injuries sustained at the rencontre in question. The latter proposes to defend upon the ground of justifiable assault, as under the circumstances any wife would have pursued a similar course. The case will come to trial in a few days.

WHEN THE HAWTHORNS BLOOM AGAIN.

When the hawthorns bloom again, Love,
When the hawthorns bloom again,
I will fly, will fly to thee, Love,
My true Love, far o'er the main,
Like a bird that long has wandered
Far away from happy home,
I will soon return to thee, Love,
Never, never more to roam.

When the hawthorns bloom again, Love,
When their snow-white blossoms blow,
When the merry, merry song-birds
Sing so sweetly, fondly, low,—
In the early, early morning,
In the calm, still eventide,
Will I homeward fly to thee, Love,
Will I claim thee for my bride.

When the hawthorns bloom again, Love,
We will sit beneath the shade
Of the good old hawthorn-tree, Love,
Where our vows of love were made.
Ah! those days were days of gladness;
Ah! those days were days of joy,—
You a sweet and winsome maiden,
I a wild and wayward boy.

When the hawthorns bloom again, Love,
When the hawthorns bloom again,
I will fly, will fly to thee, Love,
My own Love, far o'er the main.
Like a bird that long has wandered
Far away from happy home,
I will soon return to thee, Love,
Never, never more to roam.

CHICAGO, January, 1877. JOSEPH D. TURNEY.

The Torture of Check-Reins.

The severe bearing-rein as used by coachmen generally is nothing more or less than horrible and needless torture to the horse,—torture while in harness, and the cause of internal maladies when he is put back into his stall for food and supposed rest. If there is one thing more opposed to natural health than another, it is the increased production and then the waste of the saliva which is so necessary to the functions of the body. Who ever saw a horse in a field foaming at the mouth? Who ever saw a properly-bitted hunter do so when ridden to hounds in an easy bit, and obedient to a light hand? I never saw it, nor do I think that any one else has seen it; therefore, to begin with, the position of the carriage-horse's head, gagged with a bearing-rein, out of place, and that profusion of saliva ever falling from the mouth, must show something essentially wrong. The perpetually-tossing head arises from the fevered state of the poor animal, and the consequent attempts to get rid of an irritating infliction, and not from the vulgar idea of a fiery wish to be put in action. Of this I am certain, that the less artificial constraint you put into a horse's mouth the better. The less you incumber his graceful limbs with lumber in the shape of harness, the better. The freer you keep his respiratory organs, the longer he will serve you.—*Grantley F. Berkely.*

Thetis, the mother of Achilles, plunged the future hero into the Styx to make him invulnerable to wounds. This typifies the importance of bathing to children as a safeguard against ailment. But not only bathing, but the accessories of bathing, are of importance. To use a pure soap is most important. The new article, B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, therefore fills a most important purpose, for it is perfectly pure and delicate. No artificial perfume is needed to add to its fragrance, or to hide impure materials.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such a rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used them without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is, and has been for many years, well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

HOGAN.

Examining Witnesses ... County Plumber's C...

They State the Prices for ... Would Furnish Goods ... County.

The Man Who Sells Hogan ... Excellent Witness for ...

What the City Is in the Hal... for Material Furnish...

The Committee appointed to ... alleged overcharges of Hogan ... Plumber, met yesterday after... the members of the Committee ... gerald, Conly, and Schmidt), the ... ber of other Commissioners pres... of contractors and interested citi... in attendance.

In opening the proceedings, ... (Mr. Fitzgerald) said: Gentleme... I made was that Hogan had charg... 50 per cent above market value, ... to substantiate that statement.

Mr. Schmidt (to the Clerk)—W... invited to attend this meeting?

The Clerk—I requested the fol... men to be present: Fieldhous... Belden, L. Wolf, Woodman & Wa... Davis & Co.

MR. DUTCHER

was then called and asked by ... what the market value of pipe wa... 1876, and at what discount it wer... the trade?

Mr. Dutcher—It depends alt... who you are selling the pipe to... required, how you are going to be ... that month, however, pipe was ... cents to 45 cents off.

Q.—What would you have so... four-inch galvanized pipe at? A.—... pend on how we were to be paid. ... wait over thirty days we would ch... with 10 per cent interest.

Q.—What would you have sold ... bill of $1,000—pipe, fittings, and th... time, payable in thirty days. ... sell the pipe from 40 cents to 45 ... fitting about the same.

Mr. Schmidt—Do you sell to con... same price as you do to retailers?

Q.—If a firm came to your sto... 500 feet of a certain size of pip... charge them the price on the li... as general thing we get as mu... can.

The Chairman—You would no... count? A.—We would give the ... if they paid it we would take it.

Mr. Hogan obtained permissio... the witness. He asked: Do you ... the dealer is entitled to that 40 ce... discount as profit for his expense... sir.

Q.—That is what is supposed to ... for paying his labor and everythin... sir.

The Chairman—There is no lab... this.

Mr. Hogan—There is labor at... handling of the pipe.

The Chairman (to witness)—If ... bought of you $1,000 worth of th... be paid in thirty days, wouldn't ... discount of 40 per cent? A.—Yes.

Mr. Hogan—But if you had po... six months, and didn't know wh... get pay? A.—We would not sell ...

The Chairman—The county doe... that way.

MR. WOODMAN

was next placed on the stand.

The Chairman—What were you ... at in the month of December last... man—The wholesale rates were ... cents discount.

Q.—How about the quantities ... was a bill of $1,000, what extra d... be allowed? A.—There was a sl... that time. It varied from 1 to 7½...

Q.—And if you paid cash woul... an extra 2 per cent? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You don't get any percent... cash? A.—Some do, and some do...

Q.—You know there is such ru... pipe-dealers? A.—There is a rule ... at the present time to cut a trifle f...

Mr. Conly—Who is supposed to ... fit of this discount,—the purchaser... er? A.—It belongs to what we ca... —the man who puts the job up.

Q.—The person he was doing ... would not be supposed to receive ... A.—No, we give this discount to th...

Mr. Hogan—As their profit? ... taking the pipe out and putting it ...

The Chairman—Is it customary ... dividuals buying goods out of the ... or 45 cents as a profit? Will you stat... dealers in or manufacturers of ... charge that profit to the coun... course, I don't know what any ... would do.

Q.—What is the customary pr... transactions? A.—I hardly kn... answer the question.

The Chairman—There is no labo... this. The pipe was bought, handle... out to the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Conly—I should consider it ...

Mr. Schmidt, after examining ... pressed the opinion that a good de... work appeared therein.

The Chairman thought there wa...

Mr. Conly—I should consider it ...

The Chairman—The point I mak... this bill is this: I claim that the c... to any store and buy within 5 per ... as Hogan. I would not blame him... $2 per foot; I blame the Board fo... pipe and being charged 40 to 45 ... much.

Mr. Schmidt handed the bill to ... asked if any of the charges were ou...

Mr. Woodman—There is a va... whether a man simply takes the ... store or whether he puts it up.

Mr. Conly—Are you interested i... A.—I am not interested any mo... other taxpayer.

MR. BELDEN

was then called to the front and in... the Chairman as follows:

Q.—Will you state to the Co... price that you would charge the co... bought of you in the month o... what discount your firm would giv... sixty days? A.—Pipe in random ... came out of the factory, we woul... where from 35 to 45 per cent of... thirty days, we should give 40 to 4...

Q.—Would you sell to the co... would to any individual who buys ... No, I would not.

Q.—State your reasons? A.—I w... unless I had some guarantee abou... would not sell to any corporation, ... or State. We have declined cor... railroad orders for that reason.

Q.—Would you sell to the co... days' time? A.—I would if I had ... ance that I would be paid at the e... ty days, or, if not, that I should re... after that time.

Q.—What would you have sold p... to the extent of $1,000 in Decem... would depend upon what the pipe ...

The Chairman enumerated the d... on the bill. At one date cartage ... "six loads, $31."

Witness remarked that he knew ... the cartage cost. They tried to ge... done for Hogan.

The Chairman—Did he buy pipe... —He has bought more or less of ... months.

Q.—He has been in the habit of ... you? A.—Yes; we have sold con... to him. I recollect the circumsta... cartage. I tried to contract for it, ... parties wanted about $8 per load. ... got a man to do it for $6.

Q.—You loaded this up and it wa... the mill to the Insane Asylum... sir.

The Chairman—Then he did not ... handling of that?

Mr. Hogan—Didn't you send a p... pipe to my store?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hogan—I have paid as high a... a load out there.

The Chairman (to witness)—Hav... terest, private, individual, or any w... tion with this thing? A.—Not a bi...

Q.—You are disinterested? A.—...

Mr. Hogan—You have always ... pay inside of thirty days from m... sir.

The Chairman—What would yo... me pipe for? A.—Since last Marc... facturers have been in combination... we are not allowed to sell at any fig...

Q.—What discount would you h... in December? A.—We should hav... not being a dealer, on strict thirt... per cent off. That is, random len...

Mr. Hogan—The discount is su...

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this Advertisement Need any One Suffer with Pain.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.
It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.
FEVER and AGUE.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
Ovarian Tumor
Ten Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S REMEDIES.
MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.
BENJ. D. COCKER. MARY COCKER. MARY B. POND. E. B. POND.
RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.
"False and True."

HOGAN.

Examining Witnesses as to the County Plumber's Charges.

They State the Prices for Which They Would Furnish Goods to the County.

The Man Who Sells Hogan Pipe Is an Excellent Witness for Him.

What the City Is in the Habit of Paying for Material Furnished.

The Committee appointed to investigate the alleged overcharges of Hogan, the County Plumber, met yesterday afternoon. Besides the members of the Committee (Messrs. Fitzgerald, Conly, and Schmidt), there was a number of other Commissioners present. A number of contractors and interested citizens were also in attendance.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman (Mr. Fitzgerald) said: Gentlemen, the charge I made was that Hogan had charged the county 50 per cent above market value, and I am here to substantiate that statement.

Mr. Schmidt (to the Clerk)—Whom have you invited to attend this meeting?

The Clerk—I requested the following gentlemen to be present: Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden, L. Wolf, Woodman & Warner, and John Davis & Co.

MR. DUTCHER

was then called and asked by the Chairman what the market value of pipe was in December, 1876, and at what discount it would be sold to the trade?

Mr. Dutcher—It depends altogether upon who you are selling the pipe to, the quantity required, how you are going to be paid, etc. In that month, however, pipe was sold from 40 cents to 45 cents off.

Q.—What would you have sold 724 feet of four-inch galvanized pipe at? A.—It would depend on how we were to be paid. If we had to wait over thirty days we would charge the price with 10 per cent interest.

Q.—What would you have sold the county a bill of $1,000—pipe, fittings, and things—at that time, payable in thirty days. A.—We could sell the pipe from 40 cents to 45 cents off, and fittings about the same.

Mr. Schmidt—Do you sell to consumers at the same price as you do to retailers? A.—No, sir.

Q.—If a firm came to your store and wanted 300 feet of a certain size of pipe would you charge them the price on the list? A.—Yes; as a general thing we get as much for it as we can.

The Chairman—You would not give a discount? A.—We would give the list price, and if they paid it we would take it.

Mr. Hogan obtained permission to question the witness. He asked: Do you consider that the dealer is entitled to that 40 cents to 45 cents discount as profit for his expenses? A.—I do, sir.

Q.—That is what is supposed to be his margin for paying his labor and everything? A.—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—There is no labor attached to this.

Mr. Hogan—There is labor attached to the handling of the pipe.

The Chairman (to witness)—If Cook County bought of you $1,000 worth of this material, to be paid in thirty days, wouldn't you sell at a discount of 40 per cent? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hogan—But if you had possibly to wait six months, and didn't know when you would get pay? A.—We would not sell it.

The Chairman—The county does not buy in that way.

MR. WOODMAN

was next placed on the stand.

The Chairman—What were you buying pipe at in the month of December last? Mr. Woodman—The wholesale rates were from 40 to 45 per cent discount.

Q.—How about the quantities? Suppose it was a bill of $1,000, what extra discount would be allowed? A.—There was a sliding scale at that time. It varied from 1 to 7½ per cent.

Q.—And if you paid cash wouldn't you get an extra 2 per cent? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You don't get any percentage for spot cash? A.—Some do, and some don't.

Q.—You know there is such rule among the pipe-dealers? A.—There is a rule in this market at the present time to cut a trifle for cash.

Mr. Conly—Who is supposed to get the benefit of this discount,—the purchaser or consumer? A.—It belongs to what we call the jobber,—the man who puts the job up.

Q.—The person he was doing the work for would not be supposed to receive the benefit? A.—No, we give this discount to the trade.

Mr. Hogan—As their profit? A.—Yes, for taking the pipe out and putting it up.

The Chairman—Is it customary to charge individuals buying goods out of the store 40 cents to 45 cents as a profit? Will you state whether any dealers in or manufacturers of pipe would charge that profit to the county? A.—Of course, I don't know what any other concern would do.

Q.—What is the customary profit on such transactions? A.—I hardly know how to answer the question.

The Chairman—There is no labor attached to it. The pipe was bought, handled, and sent out to the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Conly—I should consider it jobbing work.

Mr. Schmidt, after examining the bill, expressed the opinion that a good deal of jobbing work appeared therein.

The Chairman thought there was very little.

Mr. Conly—I should consider it all job work.

The Chairman—The point I make in regard to this bill is this: I claim that the county can go to any store and buy within 5 per cent as cheap as Hogan. I would not blame him if he charged $5 per foot; I blame the Board for buying the pipe and being charged 40 to 45 per cent too much.

Mr. Schmidt handed the bill to witness and asked if any of the charges were outrageous.

Mr. Woodman—There is a vast difference whether a man simply takes the pipe from the store or whether he puts it up.

Mr. Conly—Are you interested in this matter? A.—I am not interested any more than any other taxpayer.

MR. BELDEN

was then called to the front and interrogated by the Chairman as follows:

Q.—Will you state to the Committee the price that you would charge the county for pipe bought of you in the month of December; what discount your firm would give on thirty or sixty days? A.—Pipe in random lengths, as it came out of the factory, we would sell somewhere from 35 to 45 per cent off. At strict thirty days, we should give 40 to 45 per cent off.

Q.—Would you sell to the county as you would to any individual who buys of you? A.—No, I would not.

Q.—State your reasons? A.—I would not sell unless I had some guarantee about the pay. I would not sell to any corporation, city, county, or State. We have declined corporation and railroad orders for that reason.

Q.—Would you sell to the county on sixty days' time? A.—I would if I had some assurance that I would be paid at the end of the sixty days, or, if not, that I should receive interest after that time.

Q.—What would you have sold pipe to me for to the extent of $1,000 in December? A.—It would depend upon what the pipe was.

The Chairman enumerated the different items on the bill. At one date cartage was charged "six loads, $31."

Witness remarked that he knew what some of the cartage cost. They tried to get some of it done for Hogan.

The Chairman—Did he buy pipe of you? A.—He has bought more or less of us for twelve months.

Q.—He has been in the habit of buying from you? A.—Yes; we have sold considerable pipe to him. I recollect the circumstances of this cartage. I tried to contract for it, and outside parties wanted about $8 per load. Finally we got a man to do it for $6.

Q.—You loaded this up and it was sent from the mill to the Insane Asylum? A.—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—Then he did not have much handling of that?

Mr. Hogan—Didn't you send a portion of that pipe to my store?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hogan—I have paid as high as $14 to take a load out there.

The Chairman (to witness)—Have you any interest, private, individual, or any way, in connection with this thing? A.—Not a bit.

Q.—You are disinterested? A.—Yes.

Mr. Hogan—You have always received your pay inside of thirty days from me? A.—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—What would you have sold the pipe for? A.—Since last March the manufacturers have been in combination on pipe, and we are not allowed to sell at any figure.

Q.—What discount would you have given me in December? A.—We should have sold to you, not being a dealer, on strict thirty days, at 40 per cent off. That is, random lengths of pipe.

Mr. Hogan—The discount is supposed to be the profit of the dealer? A.—I don't know. We don't do steam-fitting ourselves. If parties take small lots we give them 25 per cent off. We calculate when a consumer comes to us, to charge him the price that the dealer does.

Mr. Dutcher was recalled, and, in answer to Hogan, said they would sell grate-bars at 5 cents.

The Chairman—Are you a manufacturer of grate-bars? A.—No, but I sell them.

Q.—If you could get 10 cents you would take it? A.—Yes.

MR. J. KELLY,

a plumber, was next asked to testify. His examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—What would you sell pipe for? A.—I like to get all I can for it, same as Mr. Hogan.

Q.—What do you buy pipe at? A.—I buy it as cheap as I can and sell it for what I can.

Q.—That does not answer my question. A.—Well, from 40 to 45 off.

Q.—What would you consider a fair profit if you had the pipe in the store and you sold to a customer who came for it? A.—If it was a good bill, I would give about half what I get myself.

This was all that was required of Mr. Kelly.

CITY BILLS.

The Chairman—I now want to call your attention to a fact that I brought before both of you. There has been a good deal said about the financial condition of the county being better than that of the city, and that we ought to be able to buy stuff cheaper than the city. I have two bills paid in December for plumbing, etc., and you will see what they got them for. We ought to be able to buy at as good rates as the city.

Discounts of 45 to 60 per cent were allowed in those bills.

Mr. Schmidt (after casting his eye over the items)—That is a different thing. The Board of Public Works does the jobbing.

The Chairman—Yes, but they buy little pipe.

Mr. Schmidt—Yes, but they have gotten the waste on their hands. If one of those things burst it remains on their hands.

The Chairman—It is the same way with us. If what we got from Hogan burst we have them on our hands.

Mr. Hogan at this point handed in several letters from parties in the trade to show that he had dealt fairly with the county in this matter. One from Craigen Bros. & Chandler affirmed that it was their custom to sell to dealers and in no case to dictate the prices they should charge to customers. When a dealer put in the work and had to warrant it, the margin should be sufficient to cover all contingencies.

Messrs. Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden wrote to say that it was not customary for dealers to give discounts to customers, and that they were fully entitled to all they made at the extreme low prices of pipes.

Mr. L. Wolf stated that they did not do business outside the trade; they referred all such parties desiring goods to the plumbers. Under no consideration would they deprive the plumber of a proper profit or discount.

In reply to Mr. Conly, the Chairman said the city paid bills of the kind before them every month. He then called attention to 3,796

GRATE-BARS

at five cents, which would have cost two and one-half cents to purchase of the manufacturers.

Mr. Schmidt—That is not so.

The Chairman—I am only reiterating what parties say who manufacture them.

Mr. Schmidt—I can show you a bill where I got grate-bars, and I paid five cents.

The Chairman—I am only stating to the Committee what the manufacturers stated to me. Had you gone with me you would have heard them also. But you refused to go, and I am bringing back what they said. On that item the difference in our favor would be $90.

Mr. Conly—I supposed Crane Brothers, or some one representing them, would have been here to-day. If the Chair recollects, the charge he made was this: that it was not hearsay, or anything of the kind, but that he had it right from their books.

The Chairman—That I had it from themselves.

Mr. Conly—No, sir; from their books.

The Chairman—I don't recollect that, but I might have said so. In looking that bill over, Mr. Richard Crane said that it could have been bought at a discount of 50 per cent.

Mr. Conly—That was not the statement you made in the Board.

The Chairman—I stated that it could have been gotten at 50 per cent discount.

Mr. Schmidt—You said there was 100 per cent profit.

The Chairman—A discount of 50 cents on the dollar is 100 per cent profit.

Mr. Conly—But that has not been proven.

The Chairman—It has been proved that 45 per cent discount might have been obtained. It is good to get within 5 per cent.

Mr. Schmidt—But there is another thing to be considered. Those gentlemen have said they would not sell to Cook County.

The Chairman—These men have been selling Hogan pipe for a year. Do you think they would come here and say what they would do for the county when this gentleman buys his goods of them?

Mr. Conly—I think they would not do anything wrong. I don't think they would be influenced by that.

Mr. Schmidt—I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Public Charities (McCaffrey) a question. Did your Committee make an arrangement with Hogan for galvanized pipe at a certain price.

M'CAFFREY HEARD FROM.

Mr. McCaffrey—I should like to make a statement of the whole transaction. When the contract was awarded for the boring of the artesian well, the gentleman who had the contract suggested that we should have a tube there, and he said the only thing which would be of benefit to the county would be galvanized iron pipe. On his recommendation we started out to see where we could get this pipe, and it was then considered that we would have to send to Pittsburg for it. The thing was talked over, and we concluded to have the pipe. We met Hogan in the building one day, and asked him if he could furnish it. He said if he could not get it here it could be gotten easily from Pittsburg. We asked him what he would charge for it, and he said he would sell it for the market—the list price.

The Chairman—Did you say the market price?

Mr. McCaffrey—The list price. There was some pipe furnished in November. When the bill came in we saw it was charged at $1.50 per foot. Mr. Carroll was the gentleman who requested the bill to be laid over until we could find out what the price was. It lay over for one or two weeks. I then furnished myself with the list of Crane Bros., which I presented in the Board that day. When I showed it to the Committee the bill was ordered paid. We saw the list price was $1.50, the same as charged in the bill, in accordance with the agreement.

The Chairman—I want to ask the Commissioner a question. Do you think, as a member of this Board, that it is right to pay Hogan 75 cents per foot more for pipe than we could buy it for?

Mr. McCaffrey—No, sir; I don't.

The Chairman—That is all.

Mr. McCaffrey—I don't consider we were doing that.

The Chairman—That is what it is exactly.

Mr. Carroll remarked that he stopped the bill for two weeks. He thought Crane Brothers were honest men and would charge full price, and, therefore, they allowed the bill.

The Chairman—Do you think that it is right to pay 75 cents per foot profit?

Mr. Carroll—I think so, as long as it is in the price-list.

MR. J. D. DAVIS

had Hogan's bills handed to him by Mr. Schmidt, who asked if he considered the items above price.

The Chairman—I have made the charge that the bill is 50 per cent above the market value. What could we buy the goods elsewhere for. Will you state what discount you would have allowed the county if the goods had been bought of you?

Mr. Davis—I might have allowed from 25 to 45 per cent discount. It depends on circumstances.

Mr. Schmidt—You mean that you would have allowed such percentage if we came and took it away from your store?

A.—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—This was taken away from the store, but he has charged cartage on it.

Mr. Schmidt—Yes, but the county didn't buy it; Hogan bought it.

The Chairman—Well, he charged for it.

Mr. Schmidt—Hasn't he to get something for it?

Mr. Hogan (to Davis)—You mean for cash? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—But supposing they didn't pay cash, and you didn't know when you would get paid? A.—I would regulate it accordingly.

Mr. Schmidt—If you furnished it to a corporation or anybody else, and had the running after the money, would you consider this (referring to the bill) a fair price? A.—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—That is begging the question a little. Let me put it in a little different shape. What would you have furnished that bill to the county for on thirty days' time? A.—Well, I should probably make 35 per cent discount.

Mr. Schmidt—What would you charge for grate-bars if anybody ordered a set? A.—Four or five cents a pound.

The Chairman—Do you manufacture grate-bars? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What do you pay the manufacturers for bars as a general thing? A.—Three and three a half cents.

The Chairman handed a communication from T. C. Boyd to the clerk to read. It was a repetition of that gentleman's old proposition to do the plumbing and gas-fitting of the county for one-half of what Hogan was charging. He offered to do the plumbing and fitting of the County Building for $60 per month.

It was stated by Mr. Schmidt that the repairs only cost that sum now.

MR. KELLY

here stepped forward and commented on Hogan's general method of doing business. He stated that the county plumber had placed seven common closets in the amphitheatre of the Hospital, when it was stipulated that Jennings' patent English closets should be put in. There was $140 difference in the price of the two kinds of closets in favor of Hogan.

Mr. Hogan considered this a personal attack, and he retaliated by saying that if he didn't pay for his material, as was the fact with Kelly, he would be able to work for the county for nothing.

Mr. Kelly—Before you began to work for the county, you couldn't get a coil of pipe to your name.

Mr. Hogan—Well, I paid for all I get.

Mr. Kelly—You can afford; you've beat enough this last two years.

The Committee woke up to the fact that all this was out of order, and ordered the rival plumbers to quit talking, which they did with a bad grace.

After a whispered conference as to when they should draw up their report, the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

O ROSEBUD GARLAND OF GIRLS.

O rosebud garland of girls!
If the whole glad year were May;
If winds sang low in the clustering leaves,
And roses bloomed alway;
If youth were all that there is of life;
If the years brought nothing of care and strife,
Not even a cloud to the ether blue,—
It were easy to sing a song for you.

Set, O my garland of girls!
Is there nothing better than May,—
The golden glow of harvest-time,
The rest of the autumn-day?
This thought I give you all to keep:
Who soweth good seed shall surely reap.
The year grows rich as it groweth old,
And life's latest sands are its sands of gold.
—*Mrs. Julia R. C. Dorr.*

OUTWITTING AN INTERVIEWER.

New York Daily Graphic.

Vice-President elect Wheeler never received any credit for being a practical joker. He hasn't a tendency to such sports, but the way he bull-dozed a rural newspaper-man is worth telling. When he was returning from his recent visit to Gov. Hayes at Columbus, the train stopped at Zanesville for dinner, but he didn't get out. It was soon known at the depot, however, that he was on the train, and a crowd went into the car to see him, and shake hands with the next Vice-President. As a number of gentlemen were standing around him, talking, a pop-eyed young fellow pushed his way through, carrying an open note-book of generous size and a pencil in his hand. It was the "local" of a Zanesville paper. He brought the implements of his profession into position and opened the attack.

"Have I the honor of addressing the Hon. William A. Wheeler?" he inquired.

"Thank you, sir," responded Mr. Wheeler, "you have; and whom have I the honor of addressing?"

The young man gave his name.

"You are a newspaper-man, I suppose," suggested Mr. Wheeler.

The young man assented.

"Have you been in the business long?"

"About three years."

"Ever lived anywhere but in Zanesville?"

"No."

"Do you like the profession?"

The young man said he did, and was about to propound a question on his own part, when Mr. Wheeler interrupted by asking about Zanesville, its inhabitants, products, manufactures, cost of living, condition of business; following up these with other questions relative to the history of the place and its prospects; and he showed a wonderful interest in the newspaper with which the young man was connected, its circulation, advertising patronage, and competition. Several times did the young man venture to change the subject of the conversation, but Mr. Wheeler plied him with questions until the train moved off, and the local was compelled to leave the car. Mr. Wheeler enjoyed telling how he outwitted an interviewer, but the young man had the advantage of him. Mr. Wheeler might parry his questions, but he could not curb the press. The young man printed the following paragraph:

The Hon. William A. Wheeler, the next Vice-President, passed through Zanesville on Thursday. Our reporter had an extended conversation with him, and found him to be a most agreeable gentleman. The people of Zanesville would be flattered to know the interest taken by Mr. Wheeler in our thriving city; and it would have humiliated the starveling who runs the —— [the opposition paper] to have heard the complimentary terms in which he alluded to this journal, and our humble but well-directed efforts during the recent campaign.

ALL WASHED.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

A few days ago, a lady rooming at a fashionable lodging-house got struck with the bed-quilt mania. She determined to manufacture a bed-quilt for some of the church-fairs, to be composed of 6,843 pieces, irrespective of the edging. Full of this sublime feminine conception, she gathered up all the old calico rags that her neighbors were glad to get rid of, and spent a whole day cutting them up into pieces; then about 5 o'clock she went out to dine. When she returned the rags were gone. The way that woman fretted and worried about those old pieces of patchwork was especially enlivening to the roomers on the same floor. She went to see the Chief of Police, called on the Mayor, all the Aldermen, and bored the head of the Fire Department almost to death, to get some kind of redress. She wanted every room in the house searched. Yesterday afternoon her Chinese wash-boy appeared with a big bundle, which he proceeded to deposit on the floor.

"How muchee, John?"

"Eighty-seven dollar and sixteen bittee."

A shiver went through that woman's frame. The Chinaman unfolded the washing, and there were those 6,843 pieces of patchwork, and 3,689 ragged edges which had been cut off, all neatly washed, ironed, and folded.

Dr. Harris was called to attend the wounded man, and says that the flat-iron wounds on his head will take him off if erysipelas sets in.

RUSSIA LEATHER.

New York Tribune.

While Gen. Jewell was our Minister in Russia he visited the tanneries of that country, and found out the secret of the Russia leather, beloved of book devotees. The secret is the result of the use of birch bark tar with which the skins are dressed in place of tallow and grease, the latter substances being so largely used as food among the lower classes. This tar, which is carefully saved as it exudes from the wood when burned, was first used as a substitute for wheel grease in Russia, as it is to this day, and then for the filling and dressing of skins. By a system of careful inquiry, and literally following his nose during his visits to some of the great Russian tanneries and curriers' shops, Mr. Jewell found this compound in a great kettle ready for use, and thus the mystery was solved. It is not expensive, costing about $10 a barrel, and he immediately ordered ten barrels, and sent them to various leading leather manufacturers in this country with instructions, and the result is that genuine Russia leather goods are now made in America, and doubtless will soon be sold at nearly 50 per cent below former prices.

HOW HE LOST HIS DAMAGES.

Detroit Free Press.

Soon after dinner Thursday a citizen of Third street entered a lawyer's office and began:

"My wife has been bitten by a dog."

"Good!" replied the lawyer. "You must claim damages in the sum of $500."

"Yes; she was bitten three times by the brute," continued the husband, "and of course I want damages."

"Well, now, you go home and tell your wife to go to bed and stay there for at least a week. Have her groan and take on, and suffer great pain and distress, and call in the neighbors to witness her sufferings. We'll just make the man who owns that dog get up and howl."

The man left in a joyful frame of mind, and yesterday he came back, looking sorrowful.

"No use trying," sadly said he, shaking his head. "My wife waited just long enough to find out that the dog wasn't mad, and then she started out to make twenty-two calls this afternoon, and I guess we haven't got a case."

TABLE-ETIQUETTE.

Boston Globe.

"Jay Charlton," the entertaining New York correspondent of the Danbury *News*, has aroused much interest in the subject of etiquette by an elaborate disquisition thereon in a recent issue of that paper. Here are some suggestions from Our Dan on the same topic: "Do not pick your teeth with a fork; it is apt to scratch off the enamel. If your bread and butter falls on the floor don't pick it up and swear over it, but kick it under the table and talk about roses. Just because you feel sociable don't pass your chewing tobacco to the ladies; some Montana people do it, but it's not considered to be in good taste in Danbury. Don't use your knife in eating soup, you might cut your tongue. Don't clean your finger-nails at table, for then all the company will know they were dirty; if you keep quiet they may not be observed."

A FORTUNE-TELLER.

Susan Shrock had the reputation, in Princeton, Ky., of being a wonderfully trustworthy fortune-teller. She was not an old hag, according to custom, but rather young and pretty. She predicted that C. Lewis Hollingsworth would meet death at the hands of unknown men on the highway, and that his horse would return home alone, and that his body would never be found. A few days ago he started on a horse-back-journey, and soon the horse came back riderless. His wife was grief-stricken until she learned that Susan had disappeared, and that her husband had taken his best clothes and all the money he could accumulate. Now she is searching for his body, but she expects to find it alive, near by Susan.

NYE AGAIN.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Just before Secretary Chase resigned the Treasury in the summer of 1864, Horace Greeley, being in Washington, was asked who he thought would be a good successor to the important office. "The best man I can think of," replied Greeley, "is Jim Nye." "Jim Nye? You cannot mean it. What in the world is there to recommend him?" "Just this," answered the journalist. "I've known Nye for a good many years. He's always borrowing money, and I've never known him to pay a dollar back. Now, if he could be in the Treasury, he'd keep borrowing in his old way, while nobody could get anything out of him; and the result would be that the Treasury would be full all the time—and the Treasurer would be 'full,' too—and things would go on swimmingly."

ROMANCE IN NEVADA.

Truckee (Nev.) Republican.

A few days ago a couple visited Truckee on their wedding-tour. They were married in Virginia City. The husband was a large, good-looking white man; the wife a delicate, fragile-looking Japanese woman. The advent of this strangely-assorted couple produced considerable comment. The man, being interviewed, stated that he was legally married, and that it was a love match. The couple seemed to be very fond of each other, and did not seem in the least to mind the curious stare of the crowd that watched their movements as they passed along Front street. She had discarded the peculiar costume of her nation, and was arrayed after the manner of a white woman.

WOMEN.

Boston Advertiser.

A German Professor, who rejects Malthusian doctrines, computes that, taking the whole world for an average, a woman is worth about one-eighth of a man. He thinks there are at least 250,000,000 unmarried women in the world. As a rule, out of Europe, horses are more valuable than members of the fair sex. However, Esquimaux women are scarce, and each one is probably worth two men. In new settlements, such as many in California, a woman rises vastly in estimation,—sometimes outvaluing even men,—and it is to be hoped that the women appreciate their appreciation.

IMPROVING ON SHAKSPEARE.

New York Arcadian.

One day last week as I was coming from the Lyceum, where I had just been witnessing Booth's *Hamlet*, I got into a car with a rustic young lady and her swain, who had been present at the same performance.

"O William!" said she, "it was perfectly lovely, but so sad. I think it was an awful shame to drown *Ophelia* and kill *Hamlet*. They ought to have been married."

The swain heaved a sigh, drew closer to his love, and said: "I ain't great on tragedy, but I guess that's how I'd a-fixed it."

TURNED UP.

Hawesville (Ky.) Plaindealer.

Many years ago a well-to-do farmer left here to better his fortunes in the West. He had nearly passed from the memory of all. The hearts of his friends will beat with joy when they hear that a postal-card has been received, saying that if he had not lost his citizenship he would like to be admitted to the poor-house.

ALEXIS.

Worcester Press.

A young lady of Norfolk was so agitated while dancing with the Grand Duke that she fainted in his arms. The scion of nobility merely passed her over to one of the old ladies with the remark, "Toodamthinoritch," and secured another partner.

WESTERN PATENTS.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan for the week ending Jan. 30, 1877; and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, $25. A copy of the Patent laws sent free on application.

ILLINOIS.

J. A. Kirchner, Chicago, cradles.
L. M. Angle, Chicago, barbers' and dentists' chairs.
G. E. Bingham, Chicago, gas regulators.
F. A. Braymer, Jr., Chicago, cigar show boxes.
A. Christun, Chicago, bottling machines.
J. C. Howard, tin-cans.
W. T. Sherer, Chicago, grocers' soaps.
D. Howard, Rockford, lime-fasteners.
L. Francisco, McHenry, seed-droppers.
S. Friend, Decatur, animal-traps.
S. Dahlbone, Carpenterville, wheel-cultivators.
A. C. Decker, Bushnell, barbed fence-wire.
J. M. Evans, Waukegan, meal-cabinets.
A. E. Hix, Sycamore, stencil copying-presses.
J. C. Thomas, Carlinville, rotary-engines.
F. F. Lippengood, Gardner, peg-floats.
J. W. Underwood, Aurora, coal-oil stoves.
Bell, Mann & Co., trademark, Chicago, medicated electric plasters.
A. Meyer & Co., Chicago, smoking-tobacco.

WISCONSIN.

Mass & Schnelke, Milwaukee, clothes-sprinklers.
D. Van Wicklen, Green Bay, apparatus for bunching brooms.
W. Berry, Jr., Fond du Lac, stump-extractors.
M. B. Erskine, Racine, master-wheels.
J. F. Hennessy, Juneau, churns.
J. F. Poole, Monroe, combined cultivator and corn-planter.

MICHIGAN.

E. H. Ryno, Wayland, trusses.
C. A. Howard, Pontiac, heater attachments for lamps.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Feb. 2.—As it is evident that a renewed effort is to be made at this session of the Legislature to pass a compulsory-education law, it may be worth while to consider some of the objections to such legislation.

It is an encroachment on individual rights. When the people become habituated to Governmental influence with, or assumption of, the duties of parents in one particular, the way to the assumption of all such duties is made easy. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are important aids to the formation of the character of a good citizen, but so also is instruction in morals and the laws of health. It will in the course of time be urged that to give State education a fair trial it should not be one-sided, and then to enforced intellectual training of youth will be added moral and religious training. The final result of such laws is the arrest of all progress, as the history of China and other nations where they have prevailed sufficiently shows.

Governments are conservative, and must, in their nature, be opposed to change, which "threatens them, modifies them, eventually destroys them." As common sense suggests this truth, so history proves it. On the other hand, "education, properly so-called, is closely associated with change,—is its pioneer, is the never-sleeping agent of revolution"; it develops individuality and promotes liberty; Government represses individuality and preserves order.

The State already has more work than it can do well. There is much room for improvement in the exercise of those powers which it already possesses. Its discharge of its primary duties, the preservation of order and administration of justice, is notoriously below the proper standard, while the more agreeable business of "providing for the general welfare" by jobs which have money in them has been corruptly managed by all the various agencies of the people, from the National Government down to the petty municipalities. Are the people so well satisfied with the administrations which they have had experience of, that they will commit to them the power of invading the household, and trust that it will never be abused?

The benefit will not be what is claimed. Right conduct does not depend on a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is not even proved that the percentage of criminals in the number who are ignorant of these rudiments of knowledge is greater than in the number of those who are slightly educated; and even if it were, the fewer convictions for crime among the latter class may have other causes in their surrounding circumstances. Statistics might show that children who got a beefsteak for breakfast furnished a smaller percentage of convicts than those who did not, but should the State thereupon compel every child to eat a ration of beef? The object aimed at is to indirectly compel citizens to be virtuous. But virtuous desires, sentiments, impulses, make the good citizen, much more than mere knowledge. It may be conceded that a community would gain by having all its well-disposed citizens taught, but who can estimate what it loses by the perversion of trained intellects to bad purposes?

As I only proposed to suggest or recall to mind some of the ideas which each one who considers this great question can better follow out for himself, it is only necessary to add that, in proportion as the State assumes the burdens and responsibilities of the parent, so will it diminish the incentives to his labor and self-denial, and any good conferred upon the child will be more than counterbalanced by the injury to his natural guardians.
A. S. B.

MODEL MANUFACTURER.

The Romance of Commerce as Shown in the Career of Sir Titus Salt.

London Telegraph, Dec. 30.

With the death of Sir Titus Salt, Baronet, ends a career which may not inaptly be said to belong to the romance of commerce; for the story of how the owner of Saltaire made his fortune is indeed singular. Many years ago there were consigned to a firm of merchants in Liverpool several bales of some strange hairy wool from Australia. Nobody had ever seen the like of it before; nobody thought much of it; and thus it lay stowed away in a shed at the docks as though it were so much lumber. It happened one day that Mr. Titus Salt, a small manufacturer of Yorkshire, was in Liverpool, and, wandering about the docks, he chanced to come across this neglected consignment of seeming rubbish. He examined it, however, and asked if he might be allowed to take some of it away with him. Of course he obtained permission to carry off as much as he pleased. What he did with the sample he thus procured need not be told. Suffice it to say that he came back again, offered to purchase the whole of the "rubbish," and became its possessor for a merely nominal sum. This hairy wool, this trash which no one would even look at as a marketable commodity, and of which Mr. Titus Salt secured the monopoly, was alpaca. Such was the way in which the fortunes of the great manufacturer and millionaire, who died at his seat, Crowsnest, near Halifax, yesterday, were founded. For years Mr. Salt and his family were the sole makers of that useful material which has grown to be something like a rival to cotton; and on the strength of the valuable patent they thus acquired they built a factory which, with extensions, has become one of the largest in England.

This huge hive of industry, conspicuous as it is to the eye of the passing traveler, is not, however, the most remarkable feature of Saltaire. Surrounding the vast factory is a large village, or small town, containing many thousand inhabitants, every one of whom, of working age, is somehow employed at the big alpaca mill. Sir Titus Salt was the sole landlord of this busy community, and the manner in which he discharged his responsibilities as such is one of the most notable facts of his times. At his own expense and under his personal supervision he provided everything that seemed necessary for the moral and material well-being of his little kingdom. He built for his people baths and washhouses, schools, and places of recreation; he erected a mechanics' institute, the appointments of which will compare with those of a fashionable club, and he also caused to be constructed a chapel attached to the Congregationalist body, of which all that can be said in the way of objection is that it is only too splendid. Saltaire, in short, has been established on what may be called a basis of practical philanthropy, while a laudable attempt to guard the morals of its inhabitants has been made in the rigid exclusion from the place of all public traffic in intoxicating liquors. In these things Sir Titus Salt both meant well and did well. Personally he was an intelligent, kind-hearted man, a progressive politician, a munificent contributor to public charities, and a zealous promoter of popular education. His life has been useful in many ways. He made his fortune by the introduction of a beautiful and valuable commodity, and he spent a large portion of it in doing substantial good to those he at once employed and served. In the history of the manufacturing industry of England, few names will have so high a place of honor as that of Titus Salt.

THE SPIRIT'S ANSWER.

Reply to Mrs. F. Hemans' "Lines to a Departed Spirit."

From a bright sphere, far in the scopeless sky,
In spirit-form, unheard by human ear,
Mortal, dear mortal! from my home on high,
Drawn by the tightened ties, I hover near,
So near, and answer thee!

Of life and death communed we oft on earth—
Linked were our hearts in love—that love was true,
To perish not as flowers at Winter's dearth,
Nor pass away as at the dawn the dew—
'Tis now I answer thee!

When closed my dimming eye, the soul did soar,
Uplifted noiselessly, through azure-filled space,
And carried with it to the Summer-shore
The light that faded from the lifeless face.
Hear—hear: I answer thee!

My voice—when peace, low whispering, does calm
The troubled heart, and leave it as a dove—
Then, faint yet free, like evening's zephyr-psalm,
Does softly sing the soul's immortal love.
'Tis then I answer thee!

At the sun's full flush, at the twilight's wane,
At the dun noon of night, at morn's first peep,
In joy and wo, in pleasure and in pain,
Cheerfully dutiful, I vigils keep,
To hear and answer thee!

Answered the prayers together uttered we:
Our tears as gems in Glory's crown now shine;
Realized our hopes; when thy new birth will be,
Then shall our arms in spirit-clasp entwine:
Oh! hear me answer thee!

Though dumb the grave, yet from the realms above,
Whose sylvan scenes ne'er charmed an earthly eye,
Ah! living still in faithful, fondest love,
The soul does speak: yes, darling, I am nigh,
To hear and answer thee!

MALCOLM TAYLOR.

The Austrian Meteorological Institute began on New-Year's Day the publication of a daily international weather-map, which embraces nearly the whole of Europe, and represents the central and southern region with a fullness not before attained. The work is welcomed by European scientists for the valuable help it will afford in determining the laws which govern the rise and course of storms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A1 PIPIN CIDER IN BULK AND BOTTLES. Pint bottles, $1 per doz. Quart bottles, $1.75 per dozen. Also Bass' ale in bulk and bottles. Pint bottles, $1.75 per doz. R. BEATTY, 342 Pearl-st., New York.

DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST $3 CARD photographs for $2 per dozen. Call and see them. 184 East Madison-st.

GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY BY CALLING on or addressing the Centennial Copying Co., 170 East Madison-st., and securing an agency. No humbug.

REDUCED PRICES—LADIES' FINE FURS—TO make room for alterations in our building.
$10—French Seal sets reduced to $5.
$15—French Marten sets reduced to $8.
$18—Mink sets reduced to $10.
$30—Sealskin sets reduced to $18.
$40—Mink sets reduced to $20.
$40—Shetland Seal sets reduced to $25.
$75—Eastern Mink sets reduced to $35.
$90—Nova Scotia Mink sets reduced to $50.
$20—Sealskin Hats reduced to $12.
At your own price:
Gents' Seal Hats.
Ladies' Seal Hats.
Children's Furs.
Fur Trimmings.
To make room for alterations in our building.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

TO PHYSICIANS—A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, A practitioner of some years, and who has enjoyed both an American and European medical education, desires a partnership, or office association, with some old and reputable American or German physician in the city of Chicago; best of references given. Address M D, care 157 Clark-st., Room 12.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, GOING FROM Madison and LaSalle-sts. to Monroe and Clark, a pocket-book containing $40 and papers valuable only to owner. Liberal reward by leaving at DYBALL'S, 278 West Madison-st.

LOST—THURSDAY NIGHT, AT McCORMICK'S Hall, seal-skin cap, marked L J O. Reward at 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

LOST—A MOROCCO POCKETBOOK CONTAINING money, on a Randolph-st. car, Feb. 2. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at 448 West Randolph-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF FEB. 1, dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, right fore foot turns in, crooked hind legs. Liberal reward if returned to A. GRUNDER'S, 24 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HATS—FELT HATS, LATEST STYLE, price $1 each, worth $2.50. Apply at store 81 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SHELVES, DRAWERS, AND desk. Inquire at 236 East Twenty-second-st., of G. HALZ.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE SAFE AND A SMALL one; also a fine six-seat rockaway, will exchange for one or two-seat phaetons. Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION AT THE CHICAGO Commercial Institute and Select School, 88 LaSalle-st. Rev. O. G. MAY, A. M., M. R. JOHNSON, formerly bookkeeper for Field, Leiter & Co.

WANTED—AN INSTRUCTOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING. Address, stating terms and references, V 84, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PARLOR AND chamber furniture; handsome parlor suit, 7 pieces, only $50; chamber suits, 3 pieces, reduced from $85 to $60. We must reduce stock to make room for alterations. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO NEW BRICK RESIDENCES in North Division; location choice; houses extra finished. Terms easy. B. L. HITCHCOCK & CO., 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, WITH barn and lot, near Union Park, worth $8,000; $4,000 cash will buy it. Address 592 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, situated 147 Park-av., near Lincoln-st., on leased ground; lease runs 30 years; price $2,500, half cash, balance to suit at 9 per cent. Inquire on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTTAGE in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 MARKET AND POULTRY FARMS, 4 acres, cottage, $375; $30 down. Send for maps and descriptions. J. G. EARLE, Room 39, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE, pleasantly-located residence, furnished or unfurnished, at River Forest, Ill.; half acre lot; clear. V 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT HINSDALE; most any price and terms wanted. Will sell lots on all time and lend money for improvement. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE IN A DESIRABLE neighborhood, on monthly payments. Address JOHN, care B. L. Hitchcock & Co., 140 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OF ABOUT 80 acres, within 70 miles of Chicago. Must be in Wisconsin. Address, giving price and full particulars, J. BINKS, 496 North Clark-st.

WANTED—WILL PURCHASE COMFORTABLE house and good inside lot; small cash payment and monthly installments. T. H. WHIPPLE, No. 708 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A—WE WANT 4 BARBER SHOPS RIGHT OFF for cash. On hand, billiards, bakery, 3 cigars, restaurant. Want 10 lots clear, coal mine, 12 farms, $250—$5,000 houses, laundry, lots. If you want to trade or sell, bring it along. STRONG & RICHARDS, 9 Exchange Building.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INTEREST in well-established cash business that will more than support two families. 127 Clark, Room 22.

A RARE CHANCE—WELL-ESTABLISHED COUNTRY grocery for sale cheap. Address T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GODERICH DISTILLERY, HURON County, Ont., on Grand Trunk Railway, for rent or sale. The above distillery, recently built and in good order, is offered for rent for a term of years to responsible parties, or for sale; its capacity is 600 bushels per day, with new and excellent feeding sheds to correspond. The house can be increased to run 1,200 bushels per day at an expenditure of $3,000. Any one desiring to purchase can remove the whole, if desired, to Sarnia or Port Huron, by barges, and re-erect them for about $2,000. Parties desiring an order to examine the property address the proprietor, H. Y. ATTRILL, P. O. Box No. 3161, New York, or J. T. GARROW, Barrister, Goderich, for the purpose.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSE AND wagon, and good will of Baldwin Bros. grocery, No. 323 West Randolph-st. Apply to DURANDS & CO., 44 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY BUSINESS in one of the best locations in the city; trade established four years; rent cheap. Address T 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR A FARM—ONE-HALF interest in a flouring-mill, located at Clinton, Ill.; a good reputation; established ten years. For particulars apply to D. H. OLIVER, Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FRESH AND DESIRABLE STOCK of groceries, etc., situated in centre of business, brick building, low rents, good cash trade; stock about $2,500 (all paid for); town of 6,000 inhabitants; good reasons for selling; full particulars by mail; for sale very cheap for cash, or part good first mortgage, but will not trade. Address Box 147, Champaign, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH well-paying bar attached, cheap for cash. Address P 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LUMBER-YARD IN ONE OF THE most thriving manufacturing cities in Northern Indiana; three railroads, all leading into the Michigan lumber-region; stock well-assorted, amounting to about $3,000; cause of selling, sickness. Address LUMBER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND COFFEE-HOUSE, well fitted up, doing good business. Parties going East. Call at 81 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STATE AND COUNTY rights of a new and valuable patent that every dairyman should have. H. MORE, 531 Warren-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A PARTNER WITH a small capital. An established and paying business. A chance that is seldom offered. 312 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH ABOUT $1,500, to start a general store in new town on railroad; no competition; big paying business. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

$2,000—A GENTLEMAN, OR GENTLEMEN, with $2,000, and wish to go into a cash business with me in Chicago, or the best towns in this State or Iowa, will not fail to consult me at 99 Madison-st., Room 16. Profits $50,000 yearly. Easy and respectable. Best of references, if required.

$3,500 FOR A LIGHT, EASY, PERMANENT business; the cash receipts now net $6,000 per annum by verified statements, and only average business qualifications required. Address X 24, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan on real estate in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TO PAY A "CALL LOAN," $10,000 OF a rolling company stock which now pays a dividend of 8 per cent per annum. Dividends are promptly paid quarterly. Address O 14, Tribune office.

LOANS ON RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY made at 8 per cent; commission, 2½ per cent, includes examination of abstract. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, JR., 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IOWA and Illinois farming land and on Chicago real estate. Address P O Box 389, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED—SMALL SUMS, REASONABLE rates, on furniture, etc. C. W., 152 LaSalle-st., basement. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.

TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND UPWARDS, at 8 per cent, and $3,000 and upwards, at 9 and 10, upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 23 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, AND OTHER SUMS on Cook County real estate; mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

WANT A LOAN OF $6,000 ON SECOND MORTGAGE for two years; will pay 10 and 5; property worth $80,000; incumbrance now, $26,000. Address V 76, Tribune office.

WANT A LOAN OF $6,000 ON SECOND MORTGAGE, for two years. Will pay 10 and 5 per cent. Property worth $80,000; incumbrance, $26,000; three years to run. Address V 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—TWO OR THREE SMALL claims against the City National Bank of Chicago. Address P 25, Tribune office.

100 DESIRABLE APPLICATIONS FOR FARM loans in Illinois wanted at 9 per cent. s. a. interest. Special inducements to borrowers on good Chicago city real estate. Insurance funds. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

$500 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN AT 9 PER cent on Cook County real estate. WALTER BUTLER, Room 27 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

$1,600 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT UNTIL July 1, 1878. First-class real estate security required. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CASH IN A GOOD LEGITIMATE business where you can be safe and make from $5,000 to $10,000 per year. Apply to W D, from 4 to 5 p. m., Room 12 Tribune Building.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, clothing, and all goods of value, at LOAN OFFICE, 27 W. Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "shysters" and "parties without responsibility," claiming the ability to perform what is well known to be illegal. You throw away time and money. Our facilities are not surpassed by any firm in the country. "Divorces procured according to law." Law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 182 Washington-st., Room 19.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes; thirteen years' experience. A. J. DEXTER, 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Unquestionable references. Fee after decree.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED from every State; fee after decree. Address H. F. MORSE, Box 185, Chicago.

DIVORCES—VALID DECREES FOR ANY CAUSE in 30 days; affidavit sufficient; residence unnecessary; experience and every facility to please clients. Call or address BESSIE A. ROGERS, 81 and 83 Clark-st., Room 7.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE—I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAINING legal divorces, bearing certificate of Judge of the Court. I also refer to Clerk of Court and business men in Chicago. G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front house. Large alcove room, elegantly furnished; superior table; location unsurpassed.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

353 STATE-ST.—THE CLARENCE HOUSE, LOCATED between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. Desirable rooms with board at low rates.

West Side.

11 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Excellent board, day or week; pleasant home for young men; 15 minutes' walk from Clark and Madison-sts.; reference, Secretary Y. M. C. A.

North Side.

172 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER ERIE—DE Forest House—Delightful front alcoves and single rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without board.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—WE WILL SELL FOR $210 an elegant upright piano-forte, with agraffe and all latest improvements, to make room for alterations in our building. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY—PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition; $50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

AN EXCELLENT GEO. A. PRINCE & CO. ORGAN, 9 stops, 3 sets of reeds, and sub bass, entirely new; list price, $225; will sell for $95 cash. Address V 64, Tribune office.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO, INLAID WITH PEARLS, for sale for $110. 425 State-st., third door.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

I HAVE A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE VASE & SONS piano which I have no use for; what will you give or trade? V 54 Tribune office.

$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT BRAND NEW 7⅓ octave rosewood piano-forte, with agraffe and all the latest improvements, handsome carved legs, and lyre, list price $700, to make room for alterations in our building. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS, who speaks German and has a knowledge of the grocery business. Apply at 112 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHT—I WANT A GOOD millwright, to whom a permanent situation can be given in a mill-furnishing establishment; single man preferred. Address or apply to B. F. GUMP, 191 and 193 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. APPLY AT 80 Archer-av., corner of Main-st.

WANTED—ENGRAVER AND CHASER ON ORNAMENTAL metal patterns, who can make steel letters, dies, etc., and do brass finishing. Apply at 170 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. 307 WEST Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL LARGE CHROMOS, 4 new and beautiful subjects, very cheap; also, 13 new novelties. Agents at work are making $9 to $15 a day. Street men and canvassers will do well to investigate my goods and prices. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—1,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to sell a new 50-cent article. Families will want from one to six each. Profits good. Particulars free. Address D. CHAMBERLIN, Box 2482, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN WHO HAVE A decent appearance, ability to earn money, who can look a man in the eye and talk business, can secure permanent situations with us and liberal pay; only men who can leave the city desired. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 59 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BOY IN A CROCKERY STORE. APPLY at 304 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY STATE TO SELL articles of practical utility, for which there is a universal demand. L. B. COUPLAND & CO., 60 North Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—I WILL GUARANTEE THAT LIVE, active men can make from $10 to $25 a day in this city and country selling our goods. Strangers now in the city before returning home call and be convinced. Room 9, 90 Madison-st., and 132 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE TO HANDLE our great staple household article. Competent persons, who are not otherwise engaged, can make from $2,000 to $3,000 during the present year. Address, with stamp, for particulars, RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—$900 PROFIT IN 5½ MONTHS IS good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in 5½ months—from August to January—canvassing for the illustrated "In-Door and Out," price, $2.50 per annum, including either one of the fine oil chromos, "On the Juniata" or "American Harvest," each 22x30 inches. An agent wanted in every county to canvass for this combination. Address at once Pictorial Printing Co., 74 and 76 Randolph-st., Chicago. Four-page circular free. Sample paper 6 cents.

WANTED—MAN THAT CAN LOAN EMPLOYER $1,200; $30 per week and board; first-class security. Call at Room 5, 133 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL PAINT-MARKING pencils and four new articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-WASHER. APPLY at 245 and 247 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKINGMAN IN EACH country town, to take an exclusive, permanent, and profitable local agency for an entirely new article. Particulars free. W. LOVERIN, Box 2481, St. Louis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND COMPETENT girl for general work; small family, near Hyde Park Hotel; must have good reference. Call at 9 o'clock Saturday and Monday mornings, at basement of 170 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT COOK, FOR first-class house with 20 boarders. Apply, with references, 255 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT 100 and 102 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS AT WILSON BROS'., 67 and 69 Washington-st., up-stairs.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS AT WILSON BROS.', 67 and 69 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES OF INTELLIGENCE and good address can find permanent employment at a salary by calling on C. A. PIERSON, 157 Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS OUTDOOR SALESWOMEN and one machinist with sewing-machine at once. MRS. FIELD, 258 West Madison-st., over Guest's store.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS LADY AGENTS to sell one of the best articles in the market. Apply to Mrs. J. L. J., 1542 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house, either as salesman or traveling agent. Address T. TOWERS, 117 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL SHOE STORE by an experienced shoe man. Address T. TOWERS, 117 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 BONUS WILL BE PAID by advertiser to any one procuring him suitable employment; well educated, and of general business experience; married; age 30; small salary. Address F A, 219 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL CLOTHING house, by a first-class salesman; best city references given. Address W 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GROCERY CLERK; can do anthing about the store; city or country. Best of references. Address A O, 290 West Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEERING—An experienced civil engineer desires employment either in construction or office work. Address T 32, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; lost her baby, two months old. Address No. 74½ Archer-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR nursery governess; can give good references. Address X 54, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 14-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, $60.
English basement house, 7 rooms, very cheap, $20.
10-room marble-front, furnace and gas-fixtures, all improvements, very desirable, $40.
Rooms and flats very low. All near Lincoln Park.
C. N. HALE, 158 Randolph-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 36.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW BUILDING CORNER West Lake and Sheldon-sts., $12 to $18. B. L. HITCHCOCK & CO., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, single or double, heated; very cheap; elevator; in Bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply Room 54.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN ENGLEWOOD, second door from Post-office. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR STORES OR MANUFACTURING, six brick buildings on West Washington-st., with or without power. B. L. HITCHCOCK & CO., 140 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING ROOM AND POWER. Apply at 15 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, the upper floor of dwelling suitable for housekeeping; South Side and house occupied by owner preferred; prompt pay and permanent tenant; references exchanged. Z 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, by a lady living alone. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 8 rooms in good location. Address or call at 5 Ashland-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERATE-SIZE DWELLING in good locality. Advance payments to be a consideration for low rent. Address or apply to S H G, care Hotel Frankfurt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and Saturday, at 10 a. m., by WESTON & CO.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—SEVEN HORSES fit for all uses, warranted sound, and one week's trial given. Also, all kinds of carriages, coupes, rockaways, phaetons, side-bars, top delivery wagons, express wagons. All kinds of harness, double and single, new and second hand. Horses, buggies, and delivery wagons to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payment. Above must be sold to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249, 251, 257, and 259 State.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER, 20 miles from city, ½ mile from depot. Fifty city references given. Terms low. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE FOR DELIVERY wagon. State weight and age, and cash price. Address S 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FRAME (2-STORY) and two lots on South Side (clear title) for house and one lot on West Side, south of Lake-st. and west of Sangamon; would prefer one suitable for two families, and on corner lot, although an inside lot will do; value to be from $2,500 to $3,000. Would also want to rent another house adjoining or near for another party. Both houses must be perfect as regards sewerage. State location and numbers of houses. Address T 71, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—I WANT A FEW GOOD agents to canvass for first-class and popular subscription-books. C. S. BURROWS, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LARGE PROFITS. ADDRESS Statesman Adv. Dept., Marshall, Mich.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, 180 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount.

STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, etc., on East Washington-st.; clean and safe place; advances made. THOS. A. HILL, 128 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO L. X. L.: ST. ELMO, MONDAY, Feb. 5, 3 o'clock p. m. B.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Concert by the Berger Family and Sol Smith Russell. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. "Mignon." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Le Commandeur Cazeneuve, the Prestidigitateur. Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music-Hall.
Nos. 83, 85, and 87 Madison street. Concert by Mme. Essipoff at 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 95½.

The people of western Mexico are said to be entirely discouraged, and inclined to a gloomy belief that the hydra-headed insurrections of their politically-tempestuous clime can only be arrested and prevented by the intervention of a foreign power.

The Lower House of the Minnesota Legislature yesterday passed a bill appropriating $500 each to the two citizens of that commonwealth who allured to brighter worlds the two defunct members of the Younger gang. Opinion in the Legislature also favors the restoration of hanging as a fixed penalty for capital crime.

A Springfield dispatch says:

> Mr. Dement, in the Senate, introduced a bill for the establishment of a Northern Illinois Normal University, and appropriating $50,000 for commencing the same.

There is one objection to this proposition which cannot be got over,—hard times. The taxpayers have no money to spare for investment in a new Normal University. The present expenses of the State are much too high, and must be cut down. People are insisting upon lower taxes, and the way to secure them is not by levying $50,000 extra taxes to commence a new Normal Academy. All schemes involving increased taxes must be postponed until times get better and money plentier.

A sample of the economy and retrenchment in public expenditures enforced by the Democratic branch of Congress was forcibly cited yesterday by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the course of the debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill. He referred especially to the fact that in Chicago the Government is paying $70,000 per annum for office rent, while the Custom-House building remains at a standstill for lack of appropriations to carry on the work, for which $1,000,000 has already been expended, and, he might have added, about $1,250,000 more for the site. In Philadelphia a similar policy obtains, the building remaining unfinished upon which $3,000,000 has been expended. Judge Kelley very justly characterized this sort of economical legislation as a blow at labor and the productive industries of the country. And these same reformers yesterday voted down a proposition to reduce their own salaries to $4,500 per annum.

There is some speculation in Washington as to the motive which led to the appointment by Speaker Randall of two Democrats as the House tellers in the count of the Electoral vote—an act wholly at variance with the precedents of nearly a century. The House tellers were appointed first, and in order to preserve equality of political representation the President of the Senate was forced to appoint two Republicans. That Randall had a motive hardly admits of a doubt. His action was probably dictated by the Democratic caucus, which, in turn, may be supposed to have received its instructions from Tilden himself. If Randall committed this act of parliamentary bulldozing in pursuance of a settled plan and purpose, what is the little game? It isn't of much consequence, to be sure, but the extraordinary procedure has nevertheless excited not a little curiosity regarding its object and aim.

Fresh evidence is at hand confirmatory of the charge that the new developments in the Louisiana investigation are the alternative outcome of the failure of a conspiracy to obtain blackmail. When in New Orleans Senator Howe, Chairman of the Senate Committee, received a broad intimation that, unless something were done to avert it, a disclosure would shortly be made that would annihilate the Republican interests in Louisiana and give the Electoral vote to Tilden beyond question. Senator Howe replied that this was just what his Committee had come down there to find out, and if there was any such monstrous fraud as was hinted at to be uncovered he would be glad to know it. This ended the negotiation for hush-money, and the next thing heard of the great gunpowder plot is the appearance of Littlefield, the perjurer, forger, and thief, before the House Committee in Washington. This is not, however, the last that will be heard of it. There is another side to this Louisiana affair, and it is promised that when it is made public there will be yet more startling and sensational developments.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday and generally firmer. Mess pork closed 5@7½c per brl higher, at $16.85 cash and $16.15 for March. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $10.55 cash and $10.67½ for March. Meats closed easier, at 5⅝c for shoulders, boxed; 8⅝c for short-ribs; and 8⅞c for short-clears. Highwines were unchanged, at $1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed 1½c higher, at $1.26 for February and $1.27⅞ for March. Corn was steady, closing at 42c cash and 46½c for May. Oats closed at 35½c cash and 35⅝c for March. Rye was dull, at 69c. Barley closed easier, at 59½c for February and 58⅞c for March. Hogs were dull and closed 15c lower, at $5.75@6.50 for common to choice. The cattle market was dull and unchanged, with sales at $2.50@5.30. Sheep were quiet, at $3.00@5.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

The Texas Pacific Railroad lobby are carrying matters with a high hand in Washington. They are making a prodigious effort to rush the bill through before the end of this Congress, as the Democrats are much stronger in the House now than they will be in the new House. Last summer, when the Democrats in Congress were fishing for votes and preaching that "Reform was necessary," they passed the following resolution as a catch-vote:

> *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged, or proposing to engage, in public or private enterprises.

Already these professional reformers have forgotten this pledge, and are now cheek-by-jowl with the lobby in efforts to put through the grand swindle of giving the national indorsement to $100,000,000 of speculator's railroad bonds.

Among the dispatches introduced in the Oregon Electoral inquiry yesterday was the following, which had no marks upon it to indicate the place from which it was sent:

> Dec. 6.—*To Col. W. T. Pelton, New York:* Glory to God. Hold on to one Electoral vote in Oregon. I have 100,000 men to back it up.
> (Signed) Corse.

We know of but one Corse who has been prominent in the Tilden business, and that is our Gen. Corse, who about the time this dispatch is dated was issuing "wah" bulletins, inditing "goah" pronunciamentos, and, in conjunction with Gen. Cameron, was instructing Gen. Sheridan as to his duties. We fear it was Corse, of Chicago, who was going to back up the Oregon swindle with 100,000 men. But where were the men? Where did he get them? Did he have an arrangement with Watterson to borrow his hundred thousand? But what could 100,000 unarmed lambs do in backing up anything? Will Corse, if it be our Corse, explain this mystery?

The report of our foreign commerce for 1876 makes a strong exhibit in the way of debt-paying and changing the balance of trade from the debit to the credit side of the ledger. Here are some of the figures:

EXPORTS.	
Domestic merchandise	$575,698,040
Foreign merchandise	14,923,743
Total	$590,621,783
IMPORTS.	
Merchandise	$426,612,706
Excess of exports over imports	$164,009,077

Compare the above with the exports and imports of 1875:

EXPORTS.	
Domestic merchandise	$497,263,737
Foreign merchandise	13,683,099
Total	$510,946,836
IMPORTS.	
Merchandise	$503,147,818
Excess of exports over imports	$7,799,018

The exports of specie in 1876 were only $47,973,752, against $70,108,852 in 1875; while the imports show a gain of over 40 per cent—from $24,324,956 to $34,479,397. A little study of those figures will explain to people why the premium on gold continues to decline, and currency to approximate an equality of value with coin.

The Illinois Legislature seems to have recovered at last from the effects of electing a United States Senator. It met yesterday with a quorum, and a large number of bills—good, bad, and indifferent—were introduced in both Houses. In two of them, at least, Chicago has a special interest, viz., in the establishment of Appellate Courts, which, we presume, was suggested by the Bar Association and designed to relieve the Cook County courts; and also in the proposed amendment to the Registry law, which shall restore the provisions of the law as they were three years ago, and increase the penalties for illegal voting. Under the Registry law as it stands now, Chicago has no benefit from it for local elections except when they occur on the same day as the general State elections. Under the new charter the election for Mayor and Aldermen occurs in the spring, when we are deprived of the safeguard of registration. If the law is of any value in preventing election frauds, then it should be so enlarged that the charter elections in the spring shall have the same protection as the general State elections in the fall. There is more danger from fraud in the former than in the latter, as Chicago knows by sad experience.

The exorbitance of the terminal charges for handing grain in this city is again under discussion, now that the trade is not so brisk. It has been suggested that the elevator men in this matter are something like the darkey whose roof leaked,—when it was dry it didn't need fixing, and when it rained he couldn't do it. When the grain business is brisk, the elevator-men contend that their charges are all right, since they are doing all the business they can; and when business is slack and the pool has to sustain two or three idle elevators, they claim that they cannot afford to abate. The excessive charges are mainly those for switching and trimming, and together they amount to about one cent per bushel. The damage to Chicago business is found in the fact that there are no such charges at Peoria, Toledo, and other points competing for the trade; and, especially at a time when the railroad rates from Chicago are so fixed as to enable a discrimination in favor of points to the west and southwest, this additional cost of handling operates very decidedly against Chicago's shipping interests. The railroads have enabled the elevators to retain these charges by making an extra charge of three cents per hundred on bulk grain delivered from cars on the track, which virtually forced the grain into the elevators. The Alton & St. Louis Road has summarily abandoned this practice, and we hope its example will force the other lines to pursue the same course. If they do, the elevators will be obliged to drop their excessive charges or lose their business.

All Republicans claim that a fraud was practiced by the Governor of Oregon in giving a certificate to Cronin, who voted for Tilden, and that he acted the part of a partisan knave in doing it; still the fact remains that Watts was confessedly ineligible as an Elector, and that Gov. Grover did commission Cronin, who received the next highest popular vote. Two sets of certificates were carried to Washington and deposited with the President of the Senate. One of them has the Governor's certificate attached, and on its face appears to be regular, and yet, if the votes were counted according to the face of that return, Tilden would be made President. By what authority could the President of the Senate go behind this *prima facie* certificate, decide it bogus or fraudulent, and then open the other and count it for Hayes? If he rejected the package certified to by the Governor of Oregon as the true and lawful Electoral vote of that State, and decided in favor of the other one, he could only do it by exercising judicial powers and functions. Neither Morton, Sherman, Garfield, nor Blaine, however, claimed that he could exercise judicial powers; but, on the contrary, have always admitted that he could not, as his functions in the count matter were simply ministerial. But it is singular that, while each of those members of Congress made speeches against the adoption of the Arbitration plan, none of them proposed anything in its place, and did not undertake to explain how Senator Ferry, as President of the Senate, could count three votes from Oregon for Hayes, or how he could disregard the *prima facie* regular certificate which would elect Tilden. The Arbitration Commission, which have judicial powers, can go behind the Cronin certificate from the Governor of Oregon, examine the laws of that State, reject the Tilden Elector, and count the State for Hayes. But the President of the Senate has no such power or authority.

ESCAPE FROM THE OREGON BREAKERS.

Now that the determination of the Presidential contest has been committed to the Court whose decision is to be final, and is practically withdrawn from the control of contending parties, it may be well to state some of the considerations which inclined Republicans, in and out of Congress, to move for this arbitration. The whole Republican and the Democratic parties stand committed of record, made within the last four years, that Congress by law has the power to regulate, control, and direct in all matters pertaining to counting the vote for President and Vice-President. In the absence of any such action or regulation by Congress, it has been claimed quite generally by Republicans that the power to count the votes and declare the result is vested in the President of the Senate. There are others who claim for the President of the Senate the exclusive power to count the Electoral votes. But at no time, under any circumstances, has it ever been claimed by any lawyer that the President of the Senate has any other than a *ministerial* authority to open the certificates and count those which bear upon their face the authentication required by law, that of the Executive of the State. No one has claimed for him the right to exercise judicial power. No one has claimed for him the power to go behind the duly-authenticated certificate of the Governor and set it aside, or to count another not so certified in its place, or to reject all certificates from a State on the ground of illegality in form or in the election. What, then, was the inevitable result in case the counting of the votes had been devolved upon the President of the Senate without any previous directions from Congress? He would find in his possession certificates of Electoral votes given by the Electors of thirty-eight States. Each of these thirty-eight certificates would have, as the law requires, the certificate by the Governor of the State that the persons voting therein were the Electors duly appointed in that State. He would have, in addition, other papers purporting to be certificates of the votes by Electors in several of the States,—at least four States. These papers would all lack the Governor's certificate that such persons were appointed Electors. Under these circumstances, the President of the Senate could not, as a ministerial officer, claim that he was bound to follow the Governor's certificate in thirty-seven States and not do so in the thirty-eighth. Having no judicial authority, he could not depart from the letter of the law in the case of any one of the thirty-eight States. The Governor's certificate, which was accepted as conclusive in the cases of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, would be equally conclusive in the case of Oregon. He would then have to count the only certificate from that State attested by the Governor, and this would have admitted the Cronin vote, and Tilden would be elected. Had he done otherwise, he would have usurped a judicial power which it is confessed he does not possess; and then, instantly, the House of Representatives would have passed a resolution reciting that no legal vote had been counted from Oregon, and that there was no election by the Electoral Colleges, and then, calling the roll of States, would have elected Tilden.

The Chicago Tribune has from the first day of the Oregon business presented all the arguments it could muster, or find in other papers, or obtain from lawyers, showing the frauds and monstrosity of Cronin's appointment; but it has never met with any argument indicating how the President of the Senate could do anything but count that vote given by the Electors whose appointment was attested by the Governor, unless he laid aside his ministerial duty and assumed the judicial functions to go behind what the law has made the official and *prima-facie* return. There was not a lawyer in Congress who claimed for him any judicial power, nor in fact anybody else, except that class of papers who insist that the President of the Senate, being a Republican, therefore possessed whatever power was needed, judicial or otherwise, to declare the Republican candidates elected, without regard to the face of the certificates; or that class of politicians whose representative in the Senate declared that, "with a Republican President of the Senate, the party had the whole game in its own hands, and should make the most of it." And now these same people, who insisted upon bringing about a conflict of authority between two persons claiming to be elected Presdent, are whining that they were never in favor of fighting! Unless they were prepared to fight for the man whose election they insisted should be declared by the assumption of extra-legal power by the President of the Senate, then why did they insist on forcing a condition of things in which a fight was inevitable? Their inconsiderate zeal is only equaled by their confessed pusillanimity. Suppose the President of the Senate, to use Mr. Morton's phrase, "holding the whole game in his hands," had assumed judicial powers and declared Hayes elected, and the House had in the same hour elected Tilden, what would have been the result? Tilden would have been sustained by the Governments and physical strength of sixteen Southern States, and by the Governments and physical strength of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and of Indiana, and Hayes by the Governments and people of the other States. The Senate would sustain Hayes and the House of Representatives would sustain Tilden. Does any rational man suppose that such a condition of affairs could continue any length of time without armed collisions all over the land, unless the rival claims should be submitted to arbitration? Does any man suppose that Hayes would have one day of peace in his Administration, with the people of one-half the Union denouncing him as an usurper, and supporting another person as President? What would have been the commercial and financial condition of the country, thus torn by civil strife, with its contending Governments? Would not war—ruinous and desolating war—be inevitable, and, with two opposing Governments, would not anarchy take the place of law, and would not, in the end, the whole question have to be decided by war, or by referring to arbitration the question, who of the two men was elected, despite the *judicial* decision by the President of the Senate?

Fortunately for the country there were in Congress a body of intelligent, clear-headed Republicans, who knew their duty to their country, and who were elevated above the herd of office-seeking, office-holding brawlers, and the dependents of machine demagogues. These Republicans knew that Hayes could not be counted in by the President of the Senate without the usurpation of power on his part; who knew that that Oregon case, dishonest as it was in purpose and effect, could not be rectified by a mere ministerial officer; and that the only way to get that case disposed of to have Hayes elected was to submit that and all other disputed questions to a tribunal clothed with *judicial* powers. The whole scheme of arbitration was devised by clear-headed Republicans in Congress, in the interest of the Republican party, to secure peace to the country as well as the election of Mr. Hayes, and his uncontested Presidency, which was not, under the circumstances, possible otherwise, so long as there was an adverse political majority in the present and in the next House of Representatives. It was the only feasible means of lifting the decision of the election from the control of adverse and irreconcilable party majorities in the two Houses of Congress, to be followed by protracted civil strife and war, and have that decision made by an impartial tribunal, clothed with power to set aside technical but fraudulent advantages, and declare the result as demanded by law, justice, and fairness. While the mob of pig-headed partisans were shouting for a partisan decision, without heed of the consequences, these Republican statesmen in Congress were organizing this Court of Arbitration to secure for Gov. Hayes, if he were entitled to it, not only a declaration of his election, but one which the whole country would accept as final and authoritative. These Republican papers who are whining at the supposed betrayal of the party will yet thank the Republicans who devised the arbitration for their wisdom, patriotism, and services to the whole country.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We print this morning a communication on the subject of compulsory education, in which the author assumes that a new effort is to be made this winter in the Illinois Legislature to secure a law compelling parents and guardians to send their children to school. He then proceeds to antagonize the proposition. We were not aware that any movement had been taken to revive the subject in the Legislature, but we hope that it is so, or, if not so already, that the absurd opposition to it embodied in the communication we print will only serve to suggest the matter for favorable consideration. It would be gratifying to have Illinois among the first States of the Union to adopt a system which, sooner or later, will obtain throughout the entire nation to the great benefit of the Republic. Of course, it should be understood by those who have never given the subject any consideration that it is not proposed to compel the attendance of children at any particular school, whether public or private, but only to require that all children of a certain age—say between 8 and 14 years—shall be given the benefit of a certain amount of elementary education. It will be a law to prevent parents from depriving children of the opportunity to acquire the rudiments of an education; those who are in a position to send their children to private schools may do so if they see fit; the public schools will be open to all who are not otherwise cared for. The compulsory feature does not apply to any class of schools, but merely to the general necessity that every child shall have *some* schooling, the extent thereof being gauged at least by the qualifications requisite to an intelligent exercise of the suffrage and participation in a republican form of government.

The objections to the system which are gratuitously urged by our correspondent are neither new nor important. He speaks of it as encroachment on individual rights, and an interference with the duties or privileges of parents or guardians. It is no more an encroachment than the exercise of governmental authority in any case where it is deemed for the general good, and only an interference to compel those parents and guardians to do their duty who would otherwise neglect it. The inference is not warranted that enforced intellectual training will be followed by enforced moral and religious training, since the compulsion extends only to the requirement that there shall be a certain amount of training, leaving it to individual circumstances, judgment, and choice, how and by what methods such training shall be given. The interest of the State does not extend to any religious dogma or any code of morals, but it is vital to the peace and progress of the nation that its citizens shall all have the means of acquiring at least the elementary instruction necessary to elevate them above the brute creation. If there were a certain condition of things which added yearly larger numbers of blind citizens, and the State could change it by interference, no one would call such interference an "encroachment," but would demand it as the imperative duty of the State. But the children who are permitted to grow up into citizenship without being able to read and write are as blind in many respects as those who cannot see. Government has a claim upon its subjects for the good it does them, and it should prevent them from being blind when it can, in order that the compensatory services expected from them may not be depreciated by the loss of one of the senses.

It is natural, probably, that the opponents of compulsory education should not be very well-informed themselves. We are not surprised, then, that our correspondent, "A. S. B.," declares, with the sublime assurance of ignorance, that "the final result of such laws [*i. e.*, as compulsory education] is the arrest of all progress, as the history of China and other nations where they have prevailed sufficiently shows." The reference is an unfortunate one, if the writer desired to sustain his assertion. We will take China. It is a nation 3,000 years old. During that tremendous period it has preserved the integrity of its territory, the peace of its people, and the permanency of its institutions, while its neighbors of the East have variously fallen into decay or yielded to the domination of a superior intelligence coming from the Western World. China has had a system of compulsory education; its neighbors have had none. With this system it has developed a religion which may not unfairly be compared to Christianity in respect to moral influences and pure purposes. It has governed a larger number of people than ever lived under one dominion in ancient or modern times. Its industries and arts have progressed not only far in advance of other Eastern nations, but to a degree which has amazed the observation of those who expected to find only barbarism. Had China enjoyed the advantages of communication with the outer world, as other nations do, its civilization would have been more fully developed; but that it has, nevertheless, kept its people together, preserved peace, and maintained an Empire that has no equal in size or duration, is, perhaps, as much owing to the system of education it enjoys as any other single feature of its regime.

How about the "other nations" which our correspondent so vaguely but confidently asserts will show that compulsory education results in the arrest of all progress? Suppose we contrast Spain, where there is no compulsory education, and Germany, where the system prevails. Spain has been degenerating for two centuries. Its contemporaneous history is one of constant struggle to maintain its possessions and enforce peace among its own subjects. The great mass of its people are plunged in dense ignorance, and are easy victims of priestcraft and the ambitious demagogue. Prussian Germany placed itself under the influence of compulsory education about the beginning of the present century. It extended its influence and dominion gradually over the bulk of the German-speaking people. When Austria rose against its advance, Prussia had to strike but one blow to lay its opponent prostrate. When France (where ignorance and priestcraft also hold a large sway) sought to arrest the progress of Germany, she sacrificed a powerful dynasty, and was placed back into a second rank after a disastrous war. England took warning, and six years ago inaugurated a system of compulsory education which has already worked such excellent results that the number of children attending school in the great city of London has actually been doubled under its operations.

It is scarcely worth while to argue a question of policy with a person who is so ignorant of facts as our correspondent shows himself to be. His statement that the benefit from compulsory education will not be what is claimed is not entitled to much consideration, since he so ignorantly distorts historical facts; and the objection that the State has already more work than it can well do is best answered by the statement that it will have less work to do when it deals only with persons who have secured in youth the basis for acquiring education all through life. As the intelligence and character of citizens increase, the tasks of Government are diminished. We hope a renewal of the discussion will direct the attention of the Illinois Legislature anew to compulsory education.

THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The Trustees of the British Museum have recently given to the world a fac-simile of a most unique and interesting document, being an Egyptian Hieratic papyrus of the reign of Rameses III., of the twentieth dynasty, who flourished over 1,000 years before Christ's time. This old historical gem is about 139 feet in length by sixteen and a half inches wide, is beautifully written by four scribes, and has three brightly-colored vignettes to illustrate its text. It was found under the floor of a tomb on the site of the palace of Rameses and of the temples of Ammon, and was purchased by the British Museum in 1873. It records many of the events in the life of that great monarch who played checkers with Isis, and was ungallant enough to win that lady's golden kerchief and send her back disconsolate to Hades. The papyrus is principally devoted to the munificent donations of Rameses to the temples of the gods in Thebes, Memphis, and Heliopolis,—the three great Capitals of Egypt,—and the lavish and reckless manner in which he squandered gold, silver, gems, slaves, cattle, doves, linen, sandals, oil, galleys, statues, dates, salt, onions, feathers, ox hides, and other miscellaneous bric-a-brac and objects of "bigotry and virtue" used in the worship of gods, is calculated to make the mouths of the Trustees of modern churches, colleges, and charitable institutions water to the extent of a very deluge, and to inspire them with the wish that that peculiarity of Egyptian civilization which could produce a Rameses might exist now, and raise up some modern Rameses with means equivalent to his disposition. In this papyrus, Rameses tells his own story. At this distance of time it is not possible to estimate the exact weight to be placed upon his statements, how much he exaggerates, or how much of his record of the Ramesesian donation parties is truth; but making the customary margin for lying, or perhaps with more deference to Rameses we should call it exaggeration, even then his frequent gifts to the gods are of a palatial and princely character well befitting the successor of Pharaoh, who routed the Libyans, and Sards, and Ethiopians, and slaughtered the Philistines in their bullock cars, who built great reservoirs on the roads to Syria, sent fleets to Araby the Blest in quest of spices and gums, developed copper and turquoise mines in the peninsula of Mount Sinai, manufactured great ingots of brass in the foundries of the Scriptural Attrak, and raided all over Ethiopia like a good old freebooter in search of gold and slaves. Unlike modern heroes, Rameses wrote his own history, and even makes a posthumous and panegyrical address from Hades to his subjects, and in this papyrus he records his wars, his gifts, his endowments, and even his softer moments when he dallied with the fair but frail goddesses of the upper and lower countries, played at draughts with them, and squandered upon them Ethiopian gold, Asiatic silver, Sinaitic turquoises, and Arabian spices, without any fear of society gossip or Madame Grundy. He says that at Thebes he built new shrines and sculptured fresh statues, set up gold and silver plates, replanted gum trees, appointed galleys to convey its tribute, stored the granaries, gave Ammon, its patron deity, fifty-six Egyptian and nine Syrian cities, 421,362 head of cattle, gold and silver vessels, and everything else necessary to set up the blue-skinned and sun-crowned god handsomely in business. Heliopolis also came in for a liberal slice of the plunder which Rameses stole from the outlying people. He endowed the temple and its shrine with galleys of spices and turquoises, supplied its library with books, gave the city 12,963 captives, among them some of the Aperni, now supposed to have been Hebrews, and also offered splendid gifts to the Nile, the father of waters, and his wife Repa, the harvest. Although Memphis was in a state of decadence in his day, he remembered the old place, and gave to the temple of Hephaistos, the Egyptian Vulcan, a shrine of syenitic granite, deposited in it a gold plate announcing his donation, stored its treasuries with all sorts of treasure-trove, presented it with a grand barge named "The Lord of Ages," made of cedar wood, 195 feet in length, adorned with gems and gold, and gilded from the gunwale to the keel. In addition to this handsome outfit, he also gave the temple 4,079 captives and 10,000 cattle, sufficient to keep the priests in steaks and roasts for thirty years. In addition to these donations he came down handsomely for his friends and fellow-gamblers among the gods and goddesses. The last five pages of the papyrus are devoted to a narrative of his father's merits and his own. The London *Times*, in its description of the papyrus, says that he records "the repulse of the Sardinian invaders and the Kabaka, the Danai of the Isles, the Tencri, the Pulusatu, the defeat of the shepherds, the slaughter of the Maxyes and Libyans, his tributes, the prostrations and tributes of his foes or vassals, and the repose and safety enjoyed by Egypt during his reign."

The world at large in this nineteenth century will be glad to receive so favorable a statement of the virtues of this old monarch, in whose person was concentrated the national glory of all Egypt of his day. It seems a little odd, in the hurly-burly of the present age, to be reading the autobiography of a monarch who was flourishing in the days of the Trojan war, who may even have had correspondence with the fair Helen, who might have criticised Homer's harp-playing, whose father or grandfather was swallowed up in the Red Sea, who was contemporary with David and Solomon, and who lived before Romulus and Remus nursed at the lupine fount, before Babylon was in its glory or Greece had reached its historic period, before either Pythagoras or Confucius had commenced to develop their great systems of philosophy and moral ethics. It is a noble record, however. With the slight exception of the handkerchief trick played upon the pretty Isis, no scandal attaches to his name. Can any of our present rulers, potentates, and monarchs write down the story of their lives, and have it read so well 3,000 years from now, as does the autobiography of this merry monarch, Rameses III., who walked the streets of Thebes 3,000 years ago, and, for the first time since he became a blessed mummy, makes his bow to the world in the year of grace and hard times, 1877?

BRITISH TRADE AND COMMERCE.

We published some days ago an article upon the great falling off in British exports as compared with former years. There was an error in one of the statements, and in what follows we give the corrected figures, estimating $5 as equal to £1. The values of the exports and imports of Great Britain for several years thus compared show a steady but large decline in the value of the exports. The figures are as follows:

Years.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1873	$1,856,445,000	$1,275,825,000
1874	1,850,275,000	1,197,790,000
1875	1,869,705,000	1,117,330,000
1876	1,870,020,000	1,002,880,000

It will be seen that the importations of foreign products into Great Britain has subsequently remained unchanged during the four years. But the decline in exports has been very great. The exports of 1876 were $273,000,000 less than they were in 1873, preceded by a decline of $158,000,000 in 1875 and $78,000,000 in 1874. The difference between the value of the imports and of the exports in 1876 was the immense sum of $868,000,000. It should be remembered, however, that the falling off in values is due not altogether to the falling off in quantities, but to some extent to the decline in prices. Thus England imported about the same weight of raw cotton in 1876 as was imported in 1875, but at the saving of about $30,000,000 in cost, and exported a slightly-increased quantity of cotton goods at $20,000,000 less value. While there was a falling off in values, there was also a decline in the quantities of the great bulk of the ordinary exports of Great Britain.

In this country the general depression has not had the same effect as in Great Britain. The comparative values of exports and imports in the United States for the same fiscal years, ending June 30, exhibits the following contrast:

Years.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1873	$684,633,730	$649,132,563
1874	595,865,754	704,463,120
1875	547,050,117	658,691,291
1876	476,677,871	596,890,973

The decline in prices has of course materially affected these values. But we have reduced the quantities of our imports and have increased the quantities of our exports. The margin of difference between exports and imports has been greatly enlarged; but while the British exports have fallen off in comparison with the imports, our exports have increased in proportion to the imports. The exports exceeded the imports in 1874 by $109,000,000; in 1875 by $111,500,000; and in 1876 by $120,000,000. During the last six months of the calendar year 1876, not included in the foregoing figures, the decline in imports and increase in exports is even in greater proportion.

During the calendar year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1876, the statement of imports and exports in the United States shows the following figures:

	Imports.	*Exports.*
Merchandise	$426,612,706	$575,698,040
Foreign merchandise		14,928,743
Gold and silver	34,479,397	56,354,465
Totals	$461,092,103	$646,976,248
Deduct imports		461,092,103
Exports over imports		$185,884,145

The excess of British importations over exportations represents an increased consumption beyond the domestic product; while the increase of American exports over the imports shows an increased production beyond the amounts needed to meet domestic consumption.

The Boston *Journal*, a radical Republican paper, makes these pertinent observations:

> The sooner several Republican papers drop the practice of declaring that the Republicans in Congress who voted for the Compromise bill did so because of the threats of Democrats that they would make trouble, the better it will be for all. The fact is, the Republicans in the Senate could not sustain themselves before the country in assuming that the President of the Senate has sole authority to count the Electoral vote; and it might as well be known now that the principal obstacle to their holding to that line of policy is that more than seven-eighths of the Republican Senators now in that body have twice within two years shown by their votes that they did not, at those dates, believe that absolute authority was vested in that officer in counting, which such procedure now would indicate. Indeed, less than two years ago every Republican Senator except *two* voted against an amendment to Mr. Morton's Electoral bill, which proposed, in case the two Houses disagreed respecting the counting of a vote of a State, that the President of the Senate should give the casting vote, and one of these Senators so voting was Mr. Ferry, the Acting Vice-President.

There has been a degree of pig-headed ignorance exhibited by "several Republican newspapers" in regard to the "count" matter which is as lamentable as it is mischievous. They continue to groan and complain that the Arbitration plan has thrown away or weakened Hayes' chances! Those newspapers have never explained how the President of the Senate, acting in a *ministerial* capacity, could disregard the Governor's certificate, and go behind the face of the *prima facie* returns, take the other certificate and give the three votes of Oregon to Hayes. In their speeches against the Arbitration plan neither Morton, Sherman, Blaine, nor Garfield pretended to tell by what authority the President of the Senate could count the three votes of Oregon for Hayes. Unless he could lawfully do this, it were the madness of folly to reject the Arbitration plan of counting the votes.

Will some one name the Tilden "reformer" who would resist the influence of half a million? The Tildenites assert that old Wells put his price at a million. Less than one-tenth of that sum bought the nomination of the St. Louis Convention, and it only cost the "Reformer" $81,000 to carry Indiana by colonization and repeating.

Pickett is in great distress of mind on account of the failure to raise the money to buy the Electoral vote of Louisiana. He says he intended to distribute his whack of the money among the war widows of the South!

In our notice of the new Business Atlas issued by Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., in yesterday's Tribune, the price was put down at $20. This was an error, as the Atlas is sold for $12. It is fully worth the former price, however.

The Maddox and Pickett invention has already tumbled to pieces. Many of the Democrats in Congress do not hesitate to pronounce the story a shallow fabrication on its face.

Supposing the Maddox yarn to be true, it cannot be alleged of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, that he is a cheap man. Nothing less than a million would budge him.

Senator West, of Louisiana, heard of Maddox's proposal last fall, and denounced him as a scoundrel beneath notice at the time.

PERSONAL.

Tweed denies the statement, first made in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that he is negotiating to surrender a large portion of his plunder and secure his liberty. He wants his liberty, but also wants his plunder. Indeed, what is liberty without plunder?

Mrs. L. D. Courtney, a daughter of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, who has hitherto appeared before the public as a writer of newspaper sketches and serials, has lately published a novel entitled "Pauline's Trial." It is said to be entertaining, and we understand is to be dramatized.

Dr. Schliemann, it appears, had a brief residence in Indianapolis during the year 1869, having been called there for the interesting purpose of obtaining a divorce from his Russian wife. He made few acquaintances, giving himself up almost exclusively to his studies, and leading the life of a recluse.

In his new lecture, Col. Robert Ingersoll expresses little sympathy with the sentiment of Solomon, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." He has no faith in a man who had so many wives, but, as he is dead now, Col. Ingersoll does not want to say anything more than is necessary against him. "But if ever I do meet him," continued the lecturer, "I shall give him a piece of my mind."

A Granger in the Indiana Legislature, not having the fear of the demon of drink before his eyes, lately introduced into that body a bill securing to all citizens of the State "the full rights and privileges to Eat, drink, and weare what soever they chuse, provitited it be convenient for them to do so." If it is not convenient for them to do as they like, they must have been born with the spirits of slaves.

Dr. W. H. Russell's defense against the charge of bribery by the Nawab Nizam is sufficiently lucid and satisfactory, if no cold dealer in facts attempts to disturb it. He is, it appears, the owner of a weekly newspaper, and in that capacity inserted a statement of the Nawab's "case" at the regular advertising rates, the bill amounting to £500. The intimation is, that the claim received no editorial indorsement.

M. Jules Verne has been accused of literary piracy by M. Rene de Pont-Jest. The latter asserts that "The Voyage to the Centre of the Earth," published in 1863, contains the substance of a work from his pen issued eighteen months earlier. The matter has slept over fourteen years, but is now revived in consequence of the refusal of Verne to give Pont-Jest passes to the theatre. The damages are placed at 3,000 francs.

Di Murska's new husband, the fifth or sixth, celebrated his advent upon the state of connubial bliss by slaughtering all the pets of his spouse. There were two terriers, three canary-birds, a parrot, a monkey, and five cats. Of course she never forgave him, yet his purpose was laudable. He desired to be himself the only pet of the adorable songstress,—not to divide honors, as she intended, with all animate creation.

The bouffe book on America lately printed by Offenbach contains a peculiarly interesting passage in regard to American ladies, from which it is possible to learn that, when the usual means of obtaining an introduction are denied, the acquaintance desired may be found through an advertisement in the newspapers. This is indeed news, however badly it may speak for the character of M. Offenbach's lady acquaintances in America.

It is really not so much a question of grave import whether Admiral Farragut was lashed to the rigging or not at New Orleans, as it is whether he was rewarded for his noble actions during the War as he deserved to be. We observe many contemporaries are giving attention to the former subject, and none at all to the latter, yet there is in the alleged poverty of those he left behind him a more fruitful theme for discussion and the enunciation of lofty moral sentiments.

Watterson speaks well in Congress—when he speaks sense. He has an easy delivery, a ready flow of language, and an energetic style which lends to everything he says the appearance of deep earnestness. The diffuseness so noticeable in his newspaper articles—and generally in editorial writing throughout the South—is not so much of a blemish in easy speech-making. Constant iteration which confuses and wearies the reader often drives truth home to the mind of the listener.

Texas Jack is in a state of mind over the conduct of the Grand Duke Alexis, whom he desires to serve as a guide on a buffalo-hunt. The application was made some weeks ago, but as yet no sign of approval has been given. It is said that Texas Jack may be seen these days moodily pacing Broadway, looking up and down, and chewing tobacco and the cud of bitter meditation. He has been heard to say: "I wonder what is the matter with 'Lexis. I writ him, but haint got no answer."

Henri Rochefort, the radical Republican, is a French nobleman with two titles. He had the bar sinister in his escutcheon, but his father, by marrying after the birth of Henri, made him legitimate under the French law. The famous Rochefort is accused of leaving his father in poverty while he himself was rolling in riches. His career will make an interesting biography, one of these days. He is now in Switzerland, but wields a power in France through his newspaper articles, published over the signature of X——y.

There is some amusement in Boston over the hard fate of the young girl who wants to go to the Tabernacle and get converted, but fears, if she does so, her conscience will compel her to abandon the fascinating pleasures of dancing. The thought seems never to have occurred to her that she may both dance and be saved, or be saved and dance, without being too particular in regard to the sequence of the events. But, if she is a bad dancer, her compunctions are well-timed. No bad dancer can be forgiven in this world, and certainly not in the next.

Mr. John Pope Hennessey, who has just gone to Hong Kong as the English Governor at a salary of £5,000 a year, was in 1859 a clerk in a Government office with a stipend of £80. He was then only 25 years of age, but was selected by Cardinal Wiseman to stand for Parliament. He was elected, and kept his seat until 1865. He was then appointed to a diplomatic post in Africa, and, after various changes, obtained his present preferment. His success is the more remarkable from the fact that he is a Roman Catholic of Ultramontane views.

The cynic who prayed that his enemy might write a book had doubtless previously observed that most persons who wrote books were his enemies. For it is just as true that the hand of the average author is against every man as that every man's hand is against him. It has always been the fashion for notorious characters to write books or lecture. The latest instance of this peculiar mental disease, illustrating the moral defects of her own nature, is Mrs. Belknap, wife of the late Secretary of War. She is going to write a book, report says, and it will be filled with the most sacred secrets of Washington society. If the book actually sees the light, it will be the best possible proof that Mrs. Belknap has ceased to care what people may say of her.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Montenegro Announces His Inability to Treat for Peace.

His Subjects Would Dethrone Him Should He Attempt It.

Greek Inhabitants of the Turkish Provinces Spoiling for a Fight.

The Porte Announces the Appointment of Three Christian Governors.

THE EAST.

PROBABILITY OF PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The impression prevails that an understanding will be reached with Servia on the ante-bellum basis, and with Montenegro on slight territorial concessions.

A FAIR TRIAL ADVISED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A letter from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe recommends the Powers to give the reforms established by Turkey a fair trial.

BUDGET REDUCTIONS.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 2.—The Roumanian Chambers reduced the budget of the War Office to $2,600,000.

GREECE.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Greece, it is reported, has notified her representatives abroad that Comoundouros, President of the Council, intimated to the Marquis of Salisbury that, in view of the failure of the Conference and the prospect of continued misrule and unredressed grievances, the Government cannot longer undertake to restrain the Greek population in Turkey from seeking to obtain their rights by their own efforts.

TCHERNAYEFF IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that the representatives of Servia and Turkey have agreed on a preliminary peace treaty, which will be signed either to-day or to-morrow. The full details of the treaty are being settled at Constantinople.

Gen. Tchernayeff arrived in England last night. He says there will be no war in the East before April.

ANOTHER TONE.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—It is now asserted that the peace reports relative to the Turkish question are delusive. A hitch has occurred in the negotiation between Servia and Turkey on account of the disagreement concerning the frontier fortress.

Both sides are still preparing for war. Gen. Kalapka is advising strategy on the part of the Turks, and proposes that they give the Russians battle at a chosen position of the former on the Turkish side of the Danube.

CHRISTIAN GOVERNORS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The Porte has sent a dispatch to its representatives abroad giving notice of the appointment of three Christians to Governorships of provinces, and declaring that the application of reforms is proceeding unremittingly.

THE PORTE TO PRINCE NIKITAS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte answering Prince Nikitas' inquiry as to what the conditions it will accord as a basis for the negotiations, has stated that it is willing to negotiate on the basis of the status quo ante bellum, with the ratification of the frontier.

ROUMANIA.

A telegram from Bucharest announces that all the Roumanian Ministers, except the Premier, M. Bratiano, tendered their resignations, in consequence probably of a movement in the Chambers in favor of a retrenchment of military expenditures.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says the goods traffic has been resumed on all Russian railways.

WILL NOT NEGOTIATE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—A Stamboul newspaper asserts that the Prince of Montenegro telegraphed that it is impossible to entertain direct negotiations for peace, as his subjects would dethrone him if he did.

BOSNIAN REFUGEES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says Midhat Pasha has expressed the intention of making arrangements with Austria for the return of the Bosnian refugees in Austria, who still number 80,000, and are in deep distress.

No success in the negotiations between Montenegro and Turkey is anticipated in Vienna, as Austria would oppose the annexation of Suttorina by Montenegro.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

A special from Rustchuk says the last levy of Turkey is now being called out. The military authorities at Shumla have decided to call out the Circassians only at the last moment. The latter will form a force of 25,000, to be stationed between Shumla and Varna.

The *Times*, in a leader, gives credit to the report that the Russian note to the Powers has been dispatched.

ITALY.

SELLING OUT THE KING'S PALACES.

Rome Correspondence New York Times.

One of the most interesting topics now under discussion, in and out of Parliament, is the proposed modification in the civil list, or expenses in the Royal household. The King comes once more before the country asking for the payment of debts amounting to 32,000,000 francs, and for an addition of 1,000,000 francs to the present annual allowance, which is 12,000,000. As I mentioned before this, several of the Royal palaces are to be given up to the Government, and, if they cannot be turned to better account, offered at public sale. The principal one in the list, of interminable extent and among the largest in the world, is that of Caserta, which all have seen who have visited Naples. A journal, discussing the subject, asks in despair, Who can be found to buy such a house? or what private individual would wish to have such an elephant on his shoulders? It suggests the possibility that some American or Russian ten-fold millionaire may take it into his head to become the possessor of a palace of 800 rooms, with a marble stair nearly the most magnificent that has ever been constructed. And then the thought comes up, what if some American or Englishman should buy it and turn it into a factory for spinning cotton? The idea of such a desecration of a grand historic house fills the writer's mind with horror. It happens that there is a considerable water-power in the grounds, which supplies the copious fountains with their sparkling jets; hence the fear entertained that the place may come to very utilitarian uses.

GERMANY.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Several of the Paris papers announced yesterday that all the Protest candidates in Alsace-Lorraine had been returned. To-day it turns out that four of them, at least, have been defeated, whereupon the papers state that all but four have been elected,—an adroit way of disguising the fact that, out of six contests, the Moderate or Autonomist party were successful in four. The Autonomists were denounced all along, both in Alsace and in France, as favorable to German rule, a change which they more or less strenuously repudiated, declaring that they simply intend to watch over provincial interests in the Reichstag, and to struggle for a Provincial Legislature. Now that four of them have been returned it will probably be found convenient to represent them, or at least their supporters, as differing only in details, and not in principle, from the Protest party. The success of Herr Bergmann, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Strasbourg—by 4,356 votes to 3,886—is attributed to the support of the great majority of German immigrants, who are about 3,000 strong; but the Protest candidate polled 2,010 votes less than in 1874. At Wissemburg, Herr, Nessel, the Mayor, an Autonomist,—nominated, however, without his consent,—has been returned by 2,000 majority over the late Ultramontane and Protest Deputy. The complete returns from Saverne have not arrived, but the *Strasburger Zeitung* states that Herr Schneegans, an Autonomist, has a majority. In the Strasbourg rural district and at Schlestadt, Herr North and Herr Zeyssolm, Autonomist candidates, are reported as successful, but the latter seems doubtful; while at Erstein the more moderate of the two candidates was returned by 7,566 to 3,316. At Mulhouse, M. Jean Dollfus, the well-known manufacturer, and a strong Protestant candidate, walked over the course; and at Colmar and Metz there was the same result. Three priests of the Protest party were also unopposed, two of whom were returned in 1874. In that year the votes cast in Alsace-Lorraine were 183,232 for the Protest party, and 58,344 for Moderates and pro-Germans, all the fifteen seats being carried by the former; but the returns of this election promise to show a considerable change, which is, of course, due in part to German immigration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CROSSLEY'S RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—John Crossley, member of Parliament for Halifax, is about to resign his seat; also the Chairmanship of the large manufacturing company of John Crossley & Sons, Linsted, and the Chairmanship of the Halifax Commercial Banking Company, limited. The *Telegraph* says these concerns are not involved in Crossley's embarrassments. The *Financier* says he lost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in operations connected with the formation of new companies.

THE RINDERPEST.

All sales of cattle, sheep, or goats are prohibited in London except when specially licensed by the Privy Councillor, when the animals for sale have been on the premises of the vender, and have been free from disease for a month previous to the sale. The animals sold must be killed within ten days after the sale.

MEXICO.

AN UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A San Diego dispatch says advices from Sonora are very gloomy. Both Pasquieras have united in revolt against the Mariscal Government. They are said to have 1,500 men under arms, and expect reinforcements from Sinaloa and Chihuahua. It is reported that a fight of two days' duration occurred at Ureo a week ago. Mariscal has sent to other places for additional troops, the Pasquieras' forces outnumbering his. The people are said to be discouraged, and disposed to believe that peace and order can only be secured by the intervention of a foreign Power.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS LAW.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Paris says the severe sentence passed on *Droits de L'Homme* is creating excitement in parliamentary circles. A meeting of the Left was held to-day, at which Gambettists were especially prominent. It is expected that the Left will interpellate the Government on the subject. The Left consider that the law which admits of such severities should be modified.

CRIME.

IS HE INSANE?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—If Pierson, the self-accused murderer of Gen. Murray McConnell, of Jacksonville, who was murdered in February, 1869, is insane, there is certainly a wonderful method in his madness, for, so far as it can be investigated here, his story bears comparison with fact. To-day it turns out that Pierson first made his confession to the Rev. W. P. McElfresh, pastor of the M. E. Church, of Bloomington, on Tuesday of last week. To McElfresh, for whom he sent, he said that he remembered having seen him near Springfield; that his crime so oppressed his mind that life was becoming unbearable; that the shadow of Murray McConnell is continually, night and day, in his dreams, and in his hours of wakefulness before his eyes. He asked Mr. McElfresh if there could be hope of salvation for so hardened a sinner who, since the hour of the murder, had been an outcast, passing from one crime to another. Having heard a confession embodying the facts related by yesterday's TRIBUNE, Mr. McElfresh related them to State's-Attorney Fifer, by the advice of the Hon. L. Weldon. Pierson, during the confession, was terribly agitated, drops of sweat standing on his brow, and his frame quivering with emotion.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 2.—The fellow named Pierson, in the McLean County Jail, who confesses to have murdered Murray McConnell in this city in 1869, is well remembered here. He bore a bad character, and was convicted of stealing a cow at one time, and doing other acts of a criminal nature. His confession excited no credence in this city, however, as it is not believed that he ever had any business or other relations with McConnell. Still, the matter will undergo a thorough sifting, and the substantial facts be gleaned, if possible.

THE QUINCY MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 2.—Mr. C. B. Webster, of Jacksonville, who was assaulted and robbed in this city last night, is still alive, but there is no hope of his recovery. He is unconscious and unable to give any information about the man who committed the assault upon him. A slender thread to work upon is furnished by persons who saw him shortly before the tragedy. It appears from the evidence thus far obtained that Webster went to a house of ill-fame, and was there in company with a man whom the inmates described with great accuracy. After remaining nearly an hour, they started away, and from the location in which he was found it could not have been more than five minutes afterward that he was struck down by the assassin. Nobody knows where the man who accompanied him from the house is, and the women assert their belief that he was a stranger, but at the same time they say, too, that Webster had between $600 and $700 in money when he was in the house.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The United States Grand Jury was discharged to-day, after a service of thirty-three days, during which fifty-seven indictments were returned. Fifteen were returned to-day, nearly all of them against parties charged with counterfeiting money. Daniel B. Grant, of Beardstown, who has been in jail here some time under the charge of personating a revenue officer, gave bail to-day, and was relieved from custody. Rudolph Willman and William Willman, of Belleville, pleaded guilty to emptying cigar-boxes without destroying the stamps on the same, and were fined $50 and costs.

INSURANCE THIEVES INDICTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Grand Jury has indicted Theodore R. Wetmore, Vice-President of the Security Life-Insurance Company, for embezzlement and grand larceny; Robert L. Case, President; Robert L. Case, Jr., Actuary; and Isaac H. Allen, Secretary, for perjury. Allen speaks in harsh terms of his late associate officers, and says he has lost a considerable sum himself by undue confidence in them.

The parties appeared at the District Attorney's office and gave bail in $20,000 each.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 2.—The house of Edward Clune, the grain-buyer, residing in this city, was entered by a burglar yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, and robbed of a pocket-book containing $155, which was taken from a coat hanging up in the bed-room of Mr. Clune, in which the gentleman was sleeping at the time. No clew to the thief.

EVISCERATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—In an altercation between Elias Stodgell and John Alchin last night, in the Township of West Bloomfield, Alchin was stabbed by Stodgell so badly that his intestines protruded from his abdomen. The wound is probably fatal.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 2.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Sypert presiding, Tackett was convicted of the murder of John Ingram, in July, 1875, and sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary. The murder was committed twenty miles up the river.

FIVE YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Patrick Galvin's trial for burglary concluded this evening with a verdict of guilty, the penalty being fixed at five years in the Penitentiary.

A LITTLE "OFF."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—One Caleb S. Williams, of Neantic, Macon County, to-day earnestly petitions Gov. Cullom for an appointment as Professor of prophylactic economy, guarding and conservation of philosophy, the object of which is declared to be to teach the people to guard and save property and prevent injury to life. The Professor asks a life appointment, and that his office be made a State office and liberally endowed. The application is more of a puzzle to the Governor than the thousand and one applicants for positions known to exist.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Bills Introduced in the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

Something Further Concerning the State-House and Penitentiary Commissioners.

Mrs. Livermore Invited to Lecture the Indiana Legislators.

ILLINOIS.

THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 2.—One hundred and five members responded to the roll-call this morning, and a call of the roll for the introduction of bills was followed by the introduction of enough of these to occupy the attention of the House for the remainder of the session.

INFANT PHENOMENA.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the hiring, apprenticing, or giving away of children to showmen to be exhibited in acts endangering life, limb, or health, or to engage in concert-hall shows.

TAXES.

Erwin, of Alexander, introduced a bill providing for a rebate of taxes in case of destruction by fire of the property taxed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, so as to make it co-extensive with that of the County Courts, was introduced by Evans, of Kane.

EVIDENCE.

Ashton introduced a bill to make postings from original books of account of the same validity in evidence as all the original entries.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Bills making appropriations for the Industrial School at Champaign, and for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were also introduced. The former appropriates $40,000 for the erection of laboratory buildings, and $34,500 for current expenses. The latter appropriates $100,000 generally, and $22,000 for specific repairs, etc.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Brower introduced a bill repealing the law providing for changes of venue before Justices of the Peace.

BANK REPORTS.

Kopfin's Bank bill, introduced to-day, requires all banks doing business under State charter to make quarterly reports, verified by oath of the President or Cashier. The report shall show in detail the liabilities and resources, and shall be published in some newspaper of the town or city where the bank is located.

MORE COURTS.

The Bar Association bill, providing for Appellate Courts, intermediate between the Circuit and Supreme Courts, was introduced to-day.

DESERTED WIVES.

Matthews introduced a bill for the relief of deserted wives. It makes it a misdemeanor for a married man to desert his wife without just cause, and makes the penalty fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year, nor less than thirty days. The fine is to be for the benefit of the wife.

SIDEWALKS.

The Bar Association's Sidewalk bill was introduced to-day.

SOUTHERN NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Albright's bill appropriates $24,000 for salaries and $2,500 for repairs for the Southern Normal Institute.

ELECTIONS.

Sherman's bill, introduced to-day, provides for the election of Mayor, City Clerk, City Attorney, and City Treasurer at the general election in 1877, and biennially thereafter.

TAXATION.

Clover's bill relative to the assessment of property for taxation provides that the amount of indebtedness shall be deducted from the assessment of personal property.

REGISTRY.

Taylor, of Cook, introduced a bill for the reenactment of the Election Registry law of 1860.

MORE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The bill making appropriation for the Normal University at Normal appropriates $122,000. There will be unhappiness, evidently, until every town in the State has a Normal University. To relieve at least one of these towns, a bill was introduced in the Senate appropriating $50,000 for a Northern Normal University, to be located by a Commission appointed by the Governor.

THE STATE-HOUSE.

A further scheme for evading the constitutional limitation restricting the expenditure for the new State-House to $3,500,000 was to-day developed in the Senate by the introduction of a bill to reimburse the State-House fund for moneys paid out of the same, which were chargeable to other accounts. Why did the State-House Commissioners pay it? They have expended the full $3,500,000, and this bill is an evasion of the Constitution to give them $101,000 more to expend in their great building enterprise. Besides, a bill was introduced providing for the submission to the people of

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

appropriating $700,000 additional for the completion of the new State-House. There is already begun the play at cross purposes relative to the investigation of the Richardson Penitentiary labor and State-House stone-work business. The investigation, it is apparent, cannot be postponed, and, of course, investigations for the purpose of covering up are already being set up, to be brought forward at the proper time under cover of due resolution.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMISSION,

as was the case at the Twenty-ninth Assembly also, has been represented in the lobby by not less than one of its members. One of them especially busied himself in the effort to have the Penitentiary Committee of the House fixed to suit him. It is significant that the Chairman of that Committee was one of the Penitentiary Commissioners who made the original labor-contract with Richardson. The Chairman of that Committee therefore, to vindicate himself, must vindicate the Richardson contract. The continued stay here of a member of the present Penitentiary Commission who regularly haunts the Legislative halls is provoking lively inquiry as to whether his official duties are to be discharged at the Penitentiary or in the lobby.

THE RESOLUTION

introduced in the Senate to-day vaguely hinting at an investigation of the State-House Richardson contract business is believed in well-informed circles to have been designed to head off a real investigation, but to-morrow will be introduced in the Senate a resolution setting forth in substance that it was the duty of the State-House Commissioners to have complied with the Constitution and built a State-House complete for $3,500,000; that now the Commission ask a further appropriation of $700,000, and that, before anything further can be done, the people have a right to know fully what expenditure has been made of the $3,500,000, and the resolution provides for an election by the Senate of a committee to investigate the whole matter.

RICHARDSON'S BOND.

When the prison-labor in the stone-yard at the Penitentiary was leased to Richardson, and he took the place of the Penitentiary and pocketed the profits which the State-House Commissioners pretend that officially they supposed went to the Penitentiary,—when this was done, Richardson was required to give bond with securities for the performance of his contract. He hasn't done so. A sham settlement, a settlement on paper, has been made, but the money has been lost. The question now is, Why were not his surities held to their contract, and why, instead, were they released by the paper settlement?

OHIO.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Finance declaring that common honesty to taxpayers and true financial wisdom demand the restoration of the silver dollar to its former rank as lawful money.

Bills were introduced to limit the time of action for the recovery of usury to two years; to extend the provision of the Lien law to the construction of public buildings.

In the House a bill was introduced to authorize the establishment of Kintergartens in cities of the first and second class.

A resolution was adopted directing the Attorney-General to appear in the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio and represent the State in a test case of the power of the State to tax the valuation of Pullman palace, dining, and sleeping cars passing through the State. The amount assessed against this Company for their rolling stock on railroads of this State is $145,155.

MINNESOTA.

FINSETH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—Senator Finseth, the alleged ineligible Elector, who declined to obey the summons sent him through Chairman Lee, of the Democratic State Committee, has been subpœnaed by telegraph by Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, and will start for Washington Sunday night, carrying his first naturalization certificate, issued in 1875, but not recorded. Ex-Gov. Davis has tried to have his subpœna withdrawn on account of business, but without success. The Senate Special Committee for inquiring into the eligibility of Senators reported to-day no evidence of any Senator being ineligible. It is understood that Finseth refused to go before the Committee, but finally submitted his naturalization paper.

The bill repealing the Inebriate Asylum lacked two votes in the Senate for passage today. Friends of the repeal say the full Senate will pass the bill.

The Grasshopper Committee introduced bills in the House appropriating $75,000 for the distribution of seed-grain, and offering a bounty of $1 per bushels for grasshoppers caught before June 1.

The bill passed appropriating $500 each to Wheeler and Manning, of Northfield, for killing two members of the Younger gang.

A discussion of the bill restoring the murder penalty shows a majority of opinion in favor of hanging as a fixed penalty, instead of leaving punishment to the jury.

WISCONSIN.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—The Senate, after a brief and unimportant session, adjourned until Monday evening. The Assembly had quite a lengthy session, and adjourned till morning.

The Governor sent to the Senate nominations for Regents of the Normal Schools as follows: W. H. Chouder, of Sun Prairie; T. S. Weeks, of Whitewater, and A. D. Andrews, of River Falls, for the term of three years. The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

In the Assembly eight petitions were presented from prominent business men of Milwaukee, favoring exemption of lands of the Wisconsin Central Railroad from taxation.

A resolution was presented for final adjournment on Feb. 19.

The bill repealing the exemption from taxation of lands of the West, Wisconsin Railroad in Pepin and Buffalo Counties caused considerable discussion, but was finally killed by 72 to 16.

The Senate joint resolution for an amendment to Sec. 4, Art. 6 of the Constitution was indefinitely postponed.

INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—The House today passed joint resolutions amending the Constitution by eliminating the word "white," striking out Sec. 5 of Art. 2, striking out Art. 13, and providing for holding a general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; also a bill for taking the sense of the people on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A joint resolution favoring the pensioning of soldiers who served in the Mexican War was tabled. A concurrent resolution was adopted asking Mrs. Livermore to address the General Assembly on the subject of the rights of married women.

OREGON.

GROVER'S SUCCESSOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A Portland dispatch says Secretary-of-State Chadwick was inaugurated Governor yesterday, vice Grover, resigned.

THE RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

Mr. J. B. Grinnell, Receiver and General Manager of the Central Railroad of Iowa, has just submitted the annual report of the road under his charge to the Judges of the United States Circuit Court of Iowa. The report shows that the gross earnings of the road for 1876 were $717,526.49, and the expenses, $667,978.58. For new construction, not included in the above account, there has been expended $49,599.38. In regard to this the Receiver says:

It would have been a pleasant duty to have paid off the indebtedness of the Company, rather than to have entered upon new construction, had such a course comported with what was due the public and the appreciation of this railroad property. A safe track is the first maxim in railway management, which is now reasonably assured. Reduced grades and lengthened side-tracks will cheapen transportation and facilitate business, and the seven new stations, reducing distances between each from twelve and fourteen miles to six and seven miles, will save time in the meeting of trains, and stimulate local business. Steam introduced in pumping water, sawing, and planing will prove a wise economy.

The report also states that:

The last season was a severe trial to machinery and iron by reason of heavy rainfall, and involved a large outlay for ballast and ditching. Fencing was a necessity to meet right-of-way contracts, and to lessen peril to trains where stock was at large, and the present smooth track has regained the confidence of the traveling public, as shown by the largely increased passenger earnings, and contributed to a remarkable exemption from casualties—the mileage of locomotives for the year being more than 766,000 miles, or thirty times the distance around the globe, and yet only one was off the track injured, and that receiving damage only of a few hundred dollars, nor has there a passenger received injury save by the unavoidable accident of a broken rail, and it is a pleasure to add that no litigation, except in this controverted question of liability, has grown out of the year's business in any of its departments.

The known liabilities of the Company are, first-mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, $3,700,000, on which no interest has been paid for several years.

The approximate indebtedness by order of court on account of rolling-stock, material furnished, and liabilities on death and injury claims, is $250,000; money due on pay-roll, $50,000; due as by report of Master to Trustee and attorneys, $25,000.

STILL AT IT.

In spite of the recent exposures a number of country editors continue to dispose of their free passes for money considerations. The General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was informed yesterday that two passes had been offered for sale to a St. Louis scalping firm which had been issued to Messrs. J. Schuster and H. Case, editors of the Carlile *Union*. The action of the above-named parties is so much more reprehensible because the passes in question were not given in lieu of advertising, but complimentary to afford the parties a chance to visit the Springfield Greenback Convention. The conductors have been notified to keep a sharp lookout for these passes and take them up if presented. It seems that the only way to stop the abuse of free passes is to adopt the Centennial plan of placing the holder's "phiz" on the little pieces of pasteboard. This has lately been adopted by the Illinois Central, and works like a charm. The country editors who are honest, especially the good-looking ones, take very kindly to it, and speak of it in favorable terms. The plan of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad of requiring parties accepting free passes to sign their names to them is also a safeguard, but is not as good as the above.

ITEMS.

Mr. Robert Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, left for Boston yesterday, having in his possession a manuscript copy of the annual report of the doings of the road during 1876. The document will be laid before the Board of Directors for approval, after which it will be printed. The annual meeting this year does not take place in the latter part of February, but of March.

The crop of wheat in Wisconsin and Minnesota was unusually small last season, and a number of the mills in those States have been compelled to stop running, the supply being exhausted. Some of the mills keep at work by purchasing their wheat in this city, which accounts for the unusual phenomenon of grain being hauled westward by the Chicago roads.

The Eastern roads are no longer troubled on account of snow blockades, and freight is moving forward again with accustomed regularity. Several car-loads of freight from New York to St. Paul reached their destination yesterday via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, having come through in about five days, which is unusually fast time.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable Feb. 15.

A FESTIVE OCCASION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Feb. 2.—Last evening the New Yorkers of this county held a reunion in the Universalist Church in this place. There was a large turnout, and every one went in for a good time. The ladies of the Universalist society, who, by the way, are good cooks, got up a grand good supper. The exercises of the evening consisted of toasts, instrumental music, and singing. After the entertainment at the church was over those who felt so disposed proceeded to enjoy themselves by shaking the light fantastic toe in Krebb's Hall, to the music of the Fort Atkinson Quadrille Band.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived, steamships Bolivia, from Glasgow, and Kenilworth, from Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Steamship Austrian, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

"THAT SILK TOUR,"

And the "Mooted Question" Ventilated.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

It appears from the Chicago *Times* of the 13th ult. that the self-styled, cloven-footed "Traveler," alias "Sagacious Traveler," has struck a snag and gone down, leaving his "tales," affectionately entwined round (the Keely Motors) Belding Brothers & Co., who are likely to have a lively time supporting this incubus. The Traveling Sphinx, or talking head, being hors de combat, direct communication with that firm appears to be in order, and, although we dislike to stir up unpleasant odors, we think we should be recreant to duty if we did not ventilate some of the fishy tales and gross misstatements made over the firm name of Belding Bros. & Co., as well as over the nom de plume of "Traveler." Their sensitiveness on the subject of the Centennial awards, and their remarks about "lobbying," affecting alike the honor of the Centennial authorities and ourselves, call to mind the story of a stubborn fellow who stood trial in a hopeless case that he might at least have the satisfaction of cursing the jury. Having placed their wares on trial, in competition with other manufacturers, and been fairly beaten, they are not entitled to claim the highest award, and, at the same time, cast reflections upon the Centennial officials. The insinuations are absurd and base,—simply the outgrowth of disappointed ambition.

The Nonotuck Silk Company exhibited Sewing-Silk and Machine-Twist in the Main Exhibition Building, also Silk Machinery in operation in Machinery Hall, and were commended by the Judges in *both departments* for an Award, as publicly announced.

We publish the Judges' Report *verbatim*, as follows:

BASIS FOR
THE CENTENNIAL AWARD
TO THE
NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORTICELLI SEWING-SILK
AND MACHINE-TWIST.

JUDGES' REPORT.

"For a splendid exhibit of a variety of Sewing-Silks and Machine-Twist of *great superiority* as to strength and regularity, showing extreme care in the manufacture.

ALSO,

"For a fine collection of Silk Manufacturing Machinery, embracing winding, doubling, spinning, reeling, and spool-printing machines, the latter of very ingenious construction.

"A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.
[SEAL] "J. R. HAWLEY, President.
"Attest: ALEX. R. BOTELER, Secretary."

This we considered a basis for an award of two medals, as stated, and no words of exception were ever sent us on the subject, as intimated by B. B. & Co., and, although the Commissioners may cover both our exhibit with one medal and diploma, they cannot change the value of the Judges' eulogistic reports.

The following is the Judges' report in full on the exhibit of Belding Brothers & Co., on which they *expect* to receive a medal, and on which they base their claim to the highest Centennial honors:

"SEWING-SILK OF GOOD QUALITY AND COLOR."

Seven words about Sewing-Silk but not one about Machine-Twist (the latter evidently too poor to merit a passing notice):

Probably no one except B. B. & Co. would attempt to reconcile with this meagre award the statements published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE under date of Sept. 29, 1876, wherein, among other misstatements, they claim to have been awarded sundry "Medals and Diplomas." On this subject they have "never a word to say," although they know the statements were untrue.

The misrepresentations made by B. B. & Co. concerning themselves might have passed unnoticed by us; but, they having commissioned "Traveler" to visit our mills in the capacity of a sneak, and published his report, we trust we may be excused if we publicly dissect the business and pretensions of these puff balls. Their Silk Mill in Rockville does not compare at all with the *Mills* described by "Traveler," and located by him in "Rockwell, Ct." Hence the inquiry, "Where is Rockwell?" was legitimate, especially as it is not the first or the second time the printer has made them the possessors of Silk Mills in various parts of Connecticut that had no tangible existence. We notice they have read the fifth chapter of the Book of Esther, and, as printers are liable to make mistakes, we suggest that they read direct from that Book the seventh chapter, and, like "free religionists," interpret for themselves. Their intimatons that they are not responsible for "Traveler's" article are absurd; but, as they indicate a willingness to stand his godfather, and say that "*the tales of the Traveler remain unchallenged*," we propose to test their faith in his statement, and offer to forfeit and pay to Charitable Institutions in Chicago a few thousand dollars, as hereinafter provided, if they (B. B. & Co.) can substantiate said statements, or disprove ours in the following particulars; failing to do so, they to forfeit a like amount for like purposes,—money to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Silk Association of America, and the questions to be decided by a committee appointed by said Association, or otherwise decided by disinterested parties, to be hereafter agreed upon. Money to be wagered in amounts, and on points and conditions, as stated below. Estimates as to number of hands employed, quantity of Raw Material used, and products of mills, to be based on the business of 1876:

FIRST WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that they do not make so large a proportion of the Sewing-Silk and Twist used in America, as stated; with another Thousand that they do not make one-half the amount so claimed.

SECOND WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that they do not make the number of pounds per week claimed by "Traveler," with another Thousand that their actual productions are overstated by more than fifty per cent.

THIRD WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that they do not consume the greatest quantity of raw material, as stated.

FOURTH WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that they do not employ the most help, as stated.

FIFTH WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that they do not produce the greatest amount of perfect Sewing-Silk, as stated.

SIXTH WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that they did not obtain the highest Centennial honors, as stated; and a like amount that they received the most insignificant award given to any Sewing-Silk exhibitor in the American Department; the Judges' reports to be compared and taken as evidence.

SEVENTH WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that "Traveler's" article contained at least a dozen misstatements, with a like amount that it was published at Belding Brothers & Co.'s expense.

EIGHTH WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that we manufacture more Sewing-Silk and Machine-Twist than any other firm in the world.

NINTH WAGER—One Thousand Dollars that, in the opinion of the Judges of Awards, no Exhibit of Sewing-Silk and Machine-Twist at the Centennial equaled ours, the Judges' reports being compared and taken as evidence.

Will Belding Bros. & Co. give the Charitable Institutions of Chicago a chance to get all or a portion of the sum of Thirteen Thousand Dollars, to distribute among the poor, by accepting either or all of the above nine wagers, or will they "wriggle away" from their own assertions, and thereby show that in cheek and impudence they maintain a "masterly lead"?

NONOTUCK SILK CO.,
FLORENCE, Mass.

OBITUARY.

A Centenarian Passed Away—Mrs. Nancy G. Van Rensselaer.

Randolph (N. Y.) Weekly Register.

Mrs. Nancy G. Van Rensselaer died at the residence of her son, Dr. D. S. Van Rensselaer, in Randolph, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1876. She was born Oct. 25, 1775, and consequently at the time of her decease was 101 years and 66 days old.

Before the nation existed she was living, and she was permitted to witness its grand Centennial anniversary. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was the widow of Gen. H. K. Van Rensselaer, a gallant Revolutionary soldier who had the rank of Colonel at that time, and was conspicuous for courage, having especially distinguished himself at the battle of Fort Ann, where he was wounded by a musket ball which he carried through life and which ultimately occasioned his death. The family have always been remarkable for patriotism, and we cannot refrain from mentioning two names which are suggested at this time, Solomon Van Rensselaer, son of H. K. Van Rensselaer by a former wife, bore a brilliant part in the war of 1812 and received six wounds at the battle of Queenstown. He was for years Adjutant-General of this State. Another son, Killian, while in command of a frigate in Hispaniola, fell in a duel with a British officer who had insulted the American flag. It is said that having received, by lot, the first fire, he discharged his pistol in the air, but was deliberately shot down by his antagonist.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer was married in 1793 and as her husband died in 1816 she was a widow for sixty years. On the occasion of her 100th birthday, five generations of her family were present. The great-great grandchild sat by the side of the centenarian, and it was difficult to say which of the two was the happier. A bouyant, joyous spirit sustained her to the very close of life. In summer she might often be seen tending her flowers in the garden, and she never lost her interest in passing events or in any of her friends. A playful humor often enlivened her conversation, and she sturdily resisted the infirmities of old age. Being complimented not long ago upon her cheerfulness, she gayly answered: "Indeed, I hope I am not in my dotage." Her mind was richly stored with Bible truth, and while not ostentatious in religious profession, a strong, clear trust in Christ gave gentleness and sweetness to her words and actions. For more than half a century she had been an acceptable member of the Dutch Reform Church, had tasted the riches of Divine grace, and still felt that there was "more to follow." Her mind grasped the poet's conception of "The Divine Goodness," in those beautiful lines:

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

It will be remembered that the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth was ushered in with clear skies and summer sunshine. In mid-winter nature wore a genial and inviting aspect. On the first Sabbath of that year in the village church this aged Christian reverentially listened to the Savior's teachings and then humbly partook of the emblems of His broken body and shed blood. The whole scene was impressive and full of interest. Thought was busy with the past. Twenty lives like hers would span the years to Christ's own time.

To the last her mind was clear and hopeful. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cowles, assisted by other clergymen. The snows of winter cover her aged form, but she wakes with immortal youth. J. T. E.

[The two surviving sons of Mrs. Van Rensselaer are Dr. David S. Van Rensselaer, of Randolph, N. Y., and Killian H. Van Rensselaer, now resident in the vicinity of Cincinnati, O., the latter being the ex-Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Masons. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was the great great grandmother and one of the six grandmothers to the grandchild of Mr. J. R. Albertson, of Maywood, Ill., as mentioned heretofore in THE TRIBUNE.]

OTHER DEATHS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Edward Dyas, father of Miss Ada Dyas, leading lady in Wallack's Theatre, died at his residence in this city Wednesday night, aged 60. Mr. Dyas was an actor, but of late years seldom appeared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—John Wilson, the oldest member of the San Francisco Bar, died at Suisun to-day, aged 87. He emigrated from Missouri, where he was a prominent politician, in 1849.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Receiver of the Metropolitan Fire-Insurance Company announces that he has made an arrangement with the Continental Insurance Company whereby that Company will substitute its policies in place of those insured by the Metropolitan, to take effect upon the surrender of policies.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 2.—Upwards of 100 New Englanders assembled at the Centennial Hotel last evening, when they indulged in a banquet, speech-making, and music. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, lasting until near midnight.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Sangamon County Agricultural Board is making an effort to raise subscriptions sufficient to insure the location of the next State Fair at Springfield.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking cod-liver oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The standard quality of Burnett's Cologne and Flavoring Extracts have, without an exception, won for them the highest awards for excellence over all competitors in every exposition wherever they have been placed for the past twenty years; and, to place the cap-stone upon past honors, the tribunal at Philadelphia, composed of experienced judges at home and from abroad, join in the popular verdict, and pronounce them "*the best in the world.*"

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for the relief of coughs, colds, and throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach**, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea**, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility**, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System**, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots, and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take: every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor, and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine, for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other medicine. **Why? Vegetine will Cure these Complaints.**

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen: My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken several bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER, Pas. Ag't Mich. C. R. R.,
69 Washington-st., Boston.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Attractive Sale OF

Suits and Cloaks.

"*Remarkable Bargains*" offered in this Dept. in fresh lines of stylish Basket Cloth and Rough and Plain Beaver Cloaks, in extra lengths, very desirable goods, which we mark at *still lower prices* than any heretofore shown.

Basket Beaver Cloaks,

Tastily trimmed with silk, from $12 upward; Rough Beaver Cloaks, in good lengths and late styles, at $8.

Velvet Cloaks!

Black Silk Cloaks, fur lined,
Matelasse Beaver Cloaks,
Matelasse Silk Cloaks,
All greatly reduced!

Elegant Silk and Velvet Suits!
Reduced from $400 to $200.

Silk and Damasse Suits!
Reduced from $250 to $100.

Rich Silk Suits!
Reduced from $150 and $200 to $90, $100, and 125.

Fabric and Silk Suits!
Reduced from $100, $125, and $150 to $65, $75, and $85.

Stylish Suits!
Reduced to $20, $25, $30, $35.

Offering a rare opportunity to purchase elegant Paris Suits at about half the importation cost!

PLEASE INSPECT THEM!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

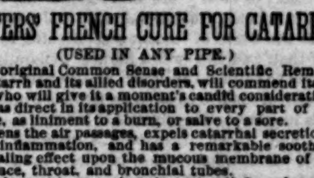
NECKWEAR.

NECKWEAR.

Fresh Arrivals of Rich Goods. The Rarest Bargains of the Season.

WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 Washington-st.

CATARRH CURE.



JEFFERS' FRENCH CURE FOR CATARRH.

(USED IN ANY PIPE.)

This original Common Sense and Scientific Remedy for Catarrh and its allied disorders, will commend itself to all who will give it a moment's candid consideration.

It is as direct in its application to every part of the disease, as liniment to a burn, or salve to a sore.

It opens the air passages, expels catarrhal secretions, allays inflammation, and has a remarkable soothing and healing effect upon the mucous membrane of the nose, face, throat, and bronchial tubes.

It is pleasant to use, gives instant relief, and never fails to cure when directions are faithfully followed.

Price, $1.00. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

Send for descriptive pamphlet, or call at the office for free trial. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is prepared only by PERLEY JEFFERS & CO., 70 State-st., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

Five Prominent Gentlemen Cured of Dyspepsia—A Merchant, a Banker, a Lawyer, a Judge, and a Minister.

Dyspepsia Cured in Sixty Days!

BY DR. BROADBENT.

His method differs widely from all other physicians: nevertheless, it is as true as the Gospel. The Doctor has scores of living witnesses that have been cured by his method of treatment, to whom he can refer in this city. He advises his Dyspeptic patients not to starve, but to live well on the very best the land affords. The above gentlemen's names and residences can be seen at the Doctor's office. Starvation Treatment (even under Blue Glass) will never cure Dyspepsia. Dyspeptics, under Dr. B.'s method, generally gain from five to seven pounds in flesh per week, and in strength accordingly. Advice free, from 10 to 5 daily. Permanent office and residence at the Clifton House, Room 9, Chicago. Cut this out.

RELIGIOUS.

WHITTLE & STEBBINS
IN THE
TABERNACLE
Sunday, Feb. 4, at 4 p. m.

Maj. Whittle Will Preach. Subject:
"WAGES."

Mr. Stebbins will sing the "Ninety and Nine," and "What Shall the Harvest Be?" The Quartette of male voices will sing some of Mr. Bliss' New hymns. Maj. Whittle specially desires the attendance of railroad men and their families. Tickets for this service at Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

CARPET TACKER.

TO CONTRIBUTORS TO
HOME DEPARTMENT

We are selling the best CARPET Tacker in the market. Send 25 cts. for one. No more bother or smashed fingers.

STATESMAN ADV. DEPT.,
Marshall, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

University of Notre Dame,
NOTRE DAME, IND.

The second session begins Thursday, Feb. 1. Send for Circulars to the President,

REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C. S. C.,
Notre Dame, Ind.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. GEO. D. COBB

Is this day admitted a member of our firm.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1877.

THE COURTS.

Mike Evans Still After the Spoils.

An Application to Judge Rogers for a Peremptory Mandamus.

An Interesting Breach-of-Promise Case Before Judge Booth.

Surprising Conflict Between the Testimony of Plaintiff and Defendant.

Record of Judgments and New Suits---Bankruptcy Cases.

Opinions of the Supreme Court Recently Filed at Ottawa.

MIKE EVANS.

ANOTHER MANDAMUS ASKED FOR.

The "do or die" principle in Mike Evans is evidently very strong, and he does not propose to give up his attack on the South Town Collectorship as long as anything of the fiscal year remains in which to work. Yesterday he filed another petition against Robert T. Lincoln to compel him to approve his last bond, which was offered to him Wednesday. Evans goes over the same old ground of his election to office, his acceptance, and the repeated but unsuccessful attempts he has made to have his bond approved. When the first bond was rejected he offered another, with the additional names of Henry Harms, W. M. Devine, J. H. McAvoy, Samuel Rowe, C. Casselman, and K. G. Schmidt, and sent a note asking for a reply in writing. He got it and his bond, again without approval. Mr. Lincoln carefully kept himself within the bounds of the recent decision of the Circuit Court Judges, and said the bond was not such as a reasonably prudent man would accept.

Evans further says that the taxes for the South Town are $944,416.12, but that owing to the shortness of the time he can at best only collect $400,000 or $500,000, and that by the laws of the State compelling him to make periodical payments to the Comptroller he cannot have more than $100,000 in his hands at any one time. His sureties, Mike thinks, are worth at least $2,000,000, if not $3,000,000, and are more than sufficient to indemnify the town, city, or county authorities from any loss or damage. In conclusion, Evans charges that the Supervisor has not exercised an honest discretion in passing on either of the bonds presented to him, but has been guilty of an abuse of such discretion, and has arbitrarily refused to give a fair consideration to the sufficiency of either of the bonds for the sole purpose of expelling him (petitioner) from the office of Collector.

An application was at once made yesterday morning, when the petition was presented to Judge Rogers for leave to file it, and for a summons to the defendant.

THE TALK.

Mr. Goudy, on behalf of Evans, stated that the object of the application, in brief, was to compel the approval of the amended bond, and asked that the Judge should fix a day not more than five days after the application for the return of the summons.

Mr. Herrick objected to the petition because it was addressed to one Judge,—Judge Rogers,—as he wished to save all points. About an hour was then spent in arguing the question.

Judge Rogers finally overruled the objection, saying that he had examined the point, and thought it was not well taken. He thought the petition could be addressed to one Judge, though the summons should be addressed to all the Judges. He also remarked that he agreed with Judge McAllister in his rulings on the previous application, and did not care to hear another argument on the question of eligibility or vacancy. As to the summons, he considered that the Judge should fix the day of its return during a term, though in vacation the Clerk of the Court might make it returnable to the next term, and that it should be made returnable to the Circuit Court.

After some little discussion as to time, next Wednesday, Feb. 7, was fixed as the day when the argument on this last attempt of Evans would be heard.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A WIDOW ALL FORLORN.

The loungers around the courts were gratified yesterday with a sensation which served to crowd Judge Booth's room to its utmost capacity. The occasion was the trial of a breach-of-promise suit, the plaintiff being Mrs. Lelia L. Terry and the defendant Albert A. Thresher. She is a widow whose lips said she was 25 years of age, but whose face says she is the shady side of 30, and he is a spare, rather tall, gentleman, with a heavy mustache, 35 or 40 years old. From her testimony it appears that his wife died in June, 1875, and as the world of course was nothing to him after that, and life was a failure generally, he decided to sell his furniture and devote the remainder of his life to keeping fresh the memory of his lost love. He advertised his property for sale, and, in an unauspicious moment, Mrs. Terry, who is a lone widow in effect, as her husband is paddling his own canoe in some unknown quarter of the globe, happened to see the notice and went to look at the furniture. She also looked at its owner, and he returned the glance. Then be had to call on her just to fix the details of the trade, and, as one call was not sufficient, it was repeated.

But somehow that property seemed very difficult to sell, and he was obliged to make repeated visits to arrange the matter. The complication grew greater the farther he proceeded, until finally he found himself abstractedly sitting on a sofa by her and sampling the nectar (second-hand) of her lips. He remarked that his life was very lonely since his wife died, and that he would have been disconsolate if he had not found her to lighten his lonesome hours, and she said she was very glad to be of any benefit to him. He declared that she was just his style of woman, and she murmured that he met all her aspirations as a man. He protested in utter forgetfulness of the ashes of the late Mrs. Thresher that his riven heart needed sympathy, and, as she did not want to hurt his feelings, she said she would take the same. Finally she agreed to take the furniture, but not until after the mischief was done. One evening after he had been unusually melancholy and lonely, and probably being a little "off" by too great indulgence in the inebriating nectar aforesaid, he ventured to inquire whether her feelings were such as to render her willing to be Mrs. Thresher No. 2. She replied that he filled her ideal of a man, and then, as she said yesterday, he took her up in his arms and kissed her, saying that she had made him one of the happiest men in Englewood. To these manifestations of insanity Mrs. Terry testified she responded in kind.

An appreciative murmur ran through the crowd at this juncture, and Col. Ricaby, the defendant's counsel, unable to restrain his feelings, fervently ejaculated, "That was nice."

In short the whole courtship seemed to have been carried on in that insane and utterly unreasonable kind of a way which is half tolerated in callow lovers who are inexperienced in the tender passion, but which is and should be sternly forbidden to grass widows and middle-aged widowers.

The wedding was set for June, 1876, and he promised that the wedding tour should include the Centennial; but, somehow, there was a sudden and unaccountable diminuition in the fervor of his affection after the engagement. Whether it was that possession begat satiety or that a nocturnal visit from the shade of his wife chilled his marrow is not known, but at any rate, he met her one day and told her that stern fate had denied him the privilege of enjoying a terrestrial paradise with her, but that he would ever consider her as a friend, etc., etc. This was rather diluted nourishment for her famished affections after the concentrated diet they had been having for the month previous, and as she found it impossible to change his decision she concluded to fill up the aching void with money, and began suit for damages to her sensitive feelings.

At the conclusion of her testimony, Mrs. Kittie Hunt took the stand, and testified that she had lived in the house with Mrs. Terry and had seen her and Mr. Thresher together, but had noticed nothing particular in their appearance.

This closed the testimony for the plaintiff, and on the other side the defendant was called in his own behalf. He testified that he became acquainted with Mrs. Terry when she came to buy his furniture, and had occasionally called on her to get his pay. After that, she wrote to him once to call on her, and at another time asked him to get her a bottle of whisky, which he declined to do. At another time she told him if he wanted his pay he must marry her and take the whole thing, and he again declined to accede to her request. She had, at still another time, sent him a note inviting him to call on her, as she was alone, and repeatedly wished that he should know how easily she was situated, and yet how lonely she felt. He denied that he had ever stayed at her rooms more than half an hour, or that he had called her sweet names, etc. This closed the evidence for the day, and the case will be continued to-day.

IN GENERAL.

THE CRIMINAL BUSINESS BEFORE JUDGE BLODGETT.

The case of Henry Feuerstein and Charles Pluger for violating the Bankrupt law was concluded yesterday before Judge Blodgett, and the jury found them guilty on six counts. There were three parties whom they were found to have defrauded, and two counts to each one on which a verdict was rendered. The charges were: first, that they did, within three months before the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings against them, under a false color and pretense of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain credit from L. S. Chapin, Phelan & Bolton, and Ellison & Stoddard, goods and chattels (boots and shoes) with intent to defraud those parties; second, that, within three months before the announcement of the bankruptcy proceedings they fraudulently obtained goods and chattels in the ordinary course of trade, and had not paid for them. There were eight counts, and a verdict of guilty on six of them. It appeared from the evidence that Feuerstein, Pfluger, and one Schofield entered into a partnership in the boot-and-shoe business in January, 1875. They made out a memorandum of purchases to the amount of $18,000, and Feuerstein went on to New York, where he ordered goods on credit to the tune of $100,000. Returning home, he gave an account of his doings, when Schofield asked why he ordered such an amount. He then unfolded an elaborate scheme for swindling, but Schofield would have none of it, and withdrew from the firm, and telegraphed to New York to stop the sending of the goods. The others then went on with the business with the goods that had been dispatched before Schofield telegraphed, until they were closed up by their creditors in November of the same year. They started with something like $10,000 of goods, but when they were put in bankruptcy they had only a few hundred dollars' worth of stock left. They were then subjected to a sharp examination, the result of which was the criminal proceedings. When the verdict was rendered, Judge Blodgett ordered that they should be taken into custody, they having been out on bail.

Charles Stubenrach was tried on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and acquitted.

Augustus Koch, who kept a vinegar factory on the North Side, indicted for attempting to manufacture alcohol without paying tax, pleaded guilty. It was agreed that the still, etc., should be redelivered to him on making $720 out of sale of some of the property.

The proceedings against Washington Simons were dismissed.

William S. Adams, indicted for violation of the Internal Revenue law, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and costs and to thirty days' imprisonment in Knox County Jail.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An order was entered yesterday by Judge Blodgett for a second dividend-meeting to be held Feb. 16 in the case of the State Insurance Company. The prime object of the meeting, however, is to give the Assignee, Mr. Homer Cook, an opportunity to consult with the creditors about his future action. The condition of the Company is not the simplest in the world, and Mr. Cook does not care to take any unnecessary responsibility.

DISBARRED.

D. James Leary, whose crooked practices as a lawyer are too well known to need recapitulation, will henceforth be obliged to seek another, and it is hoped more respectable, way of living, as the Supreme Court has just affirmed the rule disbarring him from practice in the courts of this State. The Chicago Bar Association, to whose instrumentality this action is due, are to be greatly commended. It is to be hoped they will not weary in well-doing.

DIVORCES.

Fannie Getchell Tichenor filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against her husband, George C. Tichenor, a well-known commission merchant of this city, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion. She states that she was married in March, 1864, in Des Moines, Ia., and lived there until May, 1873, when they moved to this city. Here they resided until April 20, 1874, when he willfully deserted her without any reasonable cause. He had previously, as she charges, suffered his affections to be alienated from her, and treated her with great neglect and cruel treatment during a long space of time before they came to this city. After the final separation in 1874, which was considered permanent, she went back to the house of her father, Henry F. Getchell, where she has since lived with her two children. She says that it is for her children's interest to remain with her parents, rather than be boarding in hotels with their father. The older child, Frank C. Tichenor, is about 11 years of age, and the younger, Henry D., is something over 5 years old. Subsequently to the separation, also, Mr. Tichenor, convinced that his wife would not live with him again, placed $10,000 in the hands of her father for her use and that of her children, and also agreed to give $500 a year to aid in the education of the latter. She admits that this was creditable to his heart, but says that his acts have been such that she can never live with him again. She then asks that she may have a decree of divorce from him, the care and custody of her children, and alimony according to the above-mentioned agreement.

Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce to Mary Chockal from Jacob Chockal on the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will hear motions for new trials in criminal cases to-day.

Judge Jameson will to-day have a peremptory call of all motions for new trial; Judges Gary and Farwell will hear motions; Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trial; Judge Booth will go on with the case of Terry vs. Thresher, and Judge Moore will hear divorces. Judge McAllister will hold no court to-day.

Judge Drummond will not be home until the middle of next week.

Judge Gary will not have any new calendar for this (February) term.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The First National Bank of Hudson, Wis., began a suit for $2,000 against Charles D. Sherman, Receiver of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago.

Solomon Adler sued Thomas B. and Edmund B. Hanna for $1,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed yesterday against Henry Richter, a retail furrier of this city, by the following parties: Sanderson Binger, on a claim for $1,610.35; Richard Uhlemann, $980; A. L. Phillips & Co., $414.95; S. Schwersenski & Bro., $183.30; Herman Mitcho, $117; and John Ruszits, $724.38. They charge that on the 18th of December last he transferred all his stock of furs, fur goods, and furriers' stock, worth $2,000, to one —— Eberlein. He began business in this city in August, 1875, with $10,000 in cash and a stock of goods worth $2,000. He did a prosperous business and had good credit up to December last, when he made the assignment. In October, 1876, he claimed his stock was worth $27,000. He now alleges that he owes $5,000 on goods, and that he has no assets beyond the $2,000 of stock. His only serious loss was two packages of seal skins worth $700 which were stolen from him. The creditors allege that Richter has concealed a large amount of his property, that he has also a large amount of money in his possession, and is intending to leave the city and get beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. A rule to show cause Feb. 12 was issued, and also an order for the bankrupt's arrest, the bail being fixed at $2,500.

Adelbert H. Bishop, a member of the firm of Holden, Bishop & Co., commission merchants at No. 175 Jackson street filed his voluntary request to be relieved of the payment of his debts by surrendering what property he has. His unsecured debts, most of which are due on partnership account, amount to $6,336.05. There are no assets of any kind beyond a few books and clothes claimed to be exempt. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Levy Bros. filed a petition yesterday for a composition meeting, offering 25 per cent, payable in three and six months, and Feb. 19 was set to consider whether the offer should be accepted.

W. H. Rogers was appointed Provisional Assignee of Thomas S. Weddle et al., with authority to take possession of the stock and sell at retail for cash.

In the matter of Harwood & Graham, the Assignee, M. W. Littlefield, filed a petition setting out that the bankrupts' stock was invoiced at $3,010.08; that he had been offered $1,128.78 cash for the same, which he thought was a fair offer. He was authorized to sell the goods for this amount.

In the case of Michael Greenebaum and Jacob Livingston, an order was entered for the sale of certain assets at public auction after three weeks' notice.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee of Alonzo Eaton, the dealer in gents' furnishing goods.

An Assignee will be chosen at 11 o'clock this morning for the estate of Walsh & Hutchinson, and at 10 o'clock for Herman and Ernst Koll.

The adjourned composition meeting of Arthur G. Jukes will be held at 10 o'clock to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Nancy S. Foster, Julia F. Foster, Clara F. Bass, and Adele F. Adams filed a bill yesterday against Carrie Cadwell, Mattie W. Haley, Emma A. Winter, Lucy M. Foskett, William E. Smith, John McCulloch, John McCulloch, Jr., Jacob B. Hepp, Joseph Schoenthaler, and Rufus N. Roys, to foreclose a mortgage for $4,500 on Sub-Lots 1, 4, and 5, in Cadwell's Subdivision of Lot 2, Assessor's Subdivision of Block 21, in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, 40, 14.

Gottlieb F. Schwarz sued Johanna Kroenig and George W. Schnabel for $1,000.

Roland G. Brown began a suit for $2,500 against Charles T. Blackwell and Tunis H. Blackwell.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Edward Jones began a suit for $2,000 against Frederick H. Ayers.

The National Bank of Illinois brought suit for $2,000 against S. S. Hayes, and another for the same amount against Franzolt Diener and George Robinson.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Thompson pleaded guilty to an assault and was given six months in the Bridewell.

West Walters was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Peter Smith pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

Frank Lee, John Rooney, and Bartley Shay, pleaded guilty to larceny and were remanded.

Michael Sullivan was tried for robbery and acquitted.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—178, 179, 183 to 189, 192 to 198, 200, 201, 203 to 205, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Set case No. 5,384, Scates vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. After this case is concluded, city assessment cases.

JUDGE MOORE—11, 12, 13 of new calendar for February term. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 3,645, Latshaw vs. Sprague, and 3,705, Van Buren vs. Cash. Also calendar Nos. 82 to 87, inclusive. No. 81, Rich vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—125, 126, 129 to 150, inclusive.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases term Nos. 2,006, Edwards vs. Plotke, and 1,852, McConnell vs. Sichway. No. 2,012, Schoentholer vs. Pennsylvania Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Rudolph Schloesser vs. Samuel J. Walker and Henry H. Walker, $61,935.—Benjamin Lieber et al. vs. Peter Mackin, $235.97.—Julia F. Porter vs. Daniel McCarthy, $10,812.50.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—John A. Lamb vs. Henry Von Berge and Frederick Von Berge, $355.84.

JUDGE BOOTH—Edward Wright et al. vs. Frederick W. Erby and Frank G. Barnes; verdict, $205.—William Wardchow vs. Thomas Phillips, $75.—Wilmington Coal-Mining and Manufacturing Company vs. John F. Heaney; verdict, $329.50.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—A. C. Weres vs. W. L. Neuman and John Kelly; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial.—Robert Watson vs. Leopold Rosenberg, $55.—George F. Harding et al., use A. H. Sellars, vs. Albert Crosby, $2,330.—Olinger & Ballard vs. Levi D. Boone, $610.

SUPREME COURT.

OPINIONS FILED.

Opinions of the Supreme Court in the following cases submitted at the September term, have been filed at Ottawa:

1874.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

22. People, etc., vs. Tompkins. Modified and affirmed.

CIVIL DOCKET.

41. Knox et al. vs. Brady. Decree reversed and remanded.

1875.

CIVIL DOCKET.

124. Boskowitz et al. vs. Adams Express Company. Reversed and remanded.
146. Roseman et al. vs. Miller. Decree reversed and remanded.
580. Francis vs. Rankin. Reversed and remanded.
697. Clayes vs. White. Affirmed.
720. Town of Eagle vs. Kohn. Reversed and remanded. Scott, J., dissenting.
722. C. P. & S. W. R. R. Co. vs. President and Trustees of Marseilles. Affirmed.
725. Robertson vs. Brost. Reversed and remanded.

1876.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

2. People, etc., vs. Cole. Rule absolute.
5. Quigg impld, etc., vs. People, etc. Reversed and remanded.
7. Allen vs. Same. Affirmed. Breese, Walker, and Dickey, J. J. J., dissenting.
10. Johnson vs. Same. Reversed and remanded.
16. Knott vs. Same. Affirmed.
786. People ex rel. vs. Leary. Rule absolute.

REHEARING DOCKET.

21. Lyon et al. vs. Culbertson et al. Reversed.
44. Herrick vs. Gary. Reversed and remanded, Scott, J., dissenting.
46. Hyman impleaded, etc. vs. Bayne. Reversed and remanded.
57. Morrill vs. Colehour et al. Decree affirmed.
71. Erie Railway Company vs. Wilcox. Reversed.
72. Castnor vs. Walrod. Decree affirmed. Sheldon and Dickey, J. J., dissenting.
73. C., D. & V. R. R. Co. vs. Bank of North America. Affirmed.

CIVIL DOCKET.

9. Reid vs. Driscoll. Reversed and remanded.
15. McAuley et al. vs. C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co. Affirmed.
21. City of Chicago vs. Hesing, Administrator. Affirmed.
24. Johnson et al. vs. Estabrook. Affirmed.
34. Wright et al. vs. Smith. Reversed and remanded. Scott, Scholfield, and Dickey, J. J. J., dissenting.
37. Lynch et al. vs. Swayne. Decree affirmed.
44. Galt vs. People ex rel. etc. Affirmed.
45. Bowen et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
53. Parker vs. Same. Affirmed.
54. Jackson vs. Same. Affirmed.
55. Maher et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
56. Holden vs. Same. Affirmed.
62. Andrews et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
64. Forsythe et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
65. Lancaster et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
66. Wood et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
67. McKichan vs. Same. Affirmed.
68. Page vs. Same. Affirmed.
69. Crawford et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
70. Hawley vs. Same. Affirmed.
71. Wing et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
72. Brown et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
73. Holden et al. vs. Stebbins. Affirmed.
74. Mason et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
75. Cook County Land Company vs. Same. Affirmed.
76. Andrews vs. Same. Affirmed.
77. Holden vs. Same. Affirmed.
78. Fullerton vs. Same. Affirmed.
79. Stinson vs. Same. Affirmed.
80. Hill vs. Same. Affirmed.
81. Galt et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
82. Jackson vs. Same. Affirmed.
83. Halsey et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
84. Tabor vs. Same. Affirmed.
85. Pike vs. Same. Affirmed.
86. Forsythe vs. Same. Affirmed.
88. Barber vs. Chandler, Receiver. Affirmed.
89. Rowell vs. Same. Affirmed.
90. Walker vs. People, ex rel. Affirmed.
91. Potwin et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
92. Fisher vs. Same. Affirmed.
93. Prout et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
116. Beers et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
117. Walker et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
118. Tyler et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
119. Gaytes vs. Same. Affirmed.
120. Brislin vs. Same. Affirmed.
121. Derby vs. Same. Affirmed.
122. Honore vs. Same. Affirmed.
123. Walker vs. Same. Affirmed.
124. Johnston vs. Same. Affirmed.
125. Walker vs. Same. Affirmed.
130. Same et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
156. Reed et al. vs. Boyd et al. Decree affirmed.
158. Wadhams et al. vs. Gay. Decree reversed and remanded, with directions.
159. Sidway vs. Marshall. Affirmed.
161. Ryan impld., etc., vs. Driscoll. Affirmed.
163. Stone, exrx., etc., vs. Wilbern. Decree affirmed.
171. Runals vs. Harding exr. Decree affirmed.
172. Walker et al. vs. Abt et al. Decree affirmed.
173. Johnson et al. vs. Berlizheimer. Affirmed.
184. Holden vs. Sherwood. Affirmed.
186. Gavagan vs. Bryant et al. Affirmed.
195. Johnson admx. vs. Diversey et al. Decree reversed and remanded.
196. Van Wyck vs. Colvin et al. Decree affirmed.
199. Watson et al. vs. Sherman et al. Decree affirmed. Breeze, J., dissenting.
202. Foster vs. Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. Affirmed.
211. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. Jackson. Affirmed.
219. Pardridge, impleaded, vs. Laprise. Affirmed.
220. Webster et al. vs. City of Chicago. Affirmed.
226. Gottschalk vs. Hughes. Affirmed.
227. Turnan et al. vs. Timke, Executrix. Affirmed.
228. Union Steamboat Company vs. Knapp. Affirmed.
235. Crandall et al. vs. Emack. Affirmed.
236. City of Rockford vs. Tripp. Reversed.
237. Bishop, impleaded, etc., vs. Nelson et al. Reversed and remanded.
238. Hayes vs. Loomis et al. Reversed and remanded.
241. Byrd vs. Hughes, impleaded. Decree affirmed.
243. Kerr vs. Sharp. Affirmed.
245. Wallace et al. vs. Goold. Reversed and remanded.
248. People ex rel. Huck vs. Gage et al. Reversed and remanded with directions.
250. McCormick et al. vs. Wells. Reversed and remanded.
252. Hancock vs. Yunker et al. Affirmed.
253. Henry vs. Meriam. Affirmed.
269. Sullivan et al., Executors, vs. O'Brien et al. Reversed and remanded with directions, Sheldon, J., dissenting.
785. Richardson et al. vs. Lester. Affirmed.
787. Hullinger vs. Worrel. Affirmed.
788. Jarrett, impleaded, vs. Parkhurst et al. Affirmed.
791. Corbett vs. Underwood. Affirmed.
792. Schmidt, administratrix, vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Reversed and remanded.
793. Cable vs. Ellis et al. Decree reversed and remanded.
794. Knickerbocker Life-Insurance Company vs. Seeleman. Reversed.
795. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Hale. Reversed and remanded.
796. McNamara vs. Seaton. Affirmed.
797. Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Hetherington. Reversed and remanded. (Walker and Dickey, J.J., dissenting.)
798. Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Phillips. Reversed and remanded. (Dickey, J., dissenting.)
799. Berggren vs. Havely. Affirmed.
800. Doty vs. Burdick. Reversed and remanded.
801. Mee vs. Paddock et al. Decree affirmed.
802. Harvey vs. Hedding Seminary and Female College. Affirmed.
804. Moshier vs. Norton et al. Decree affirmed.
806. Harding, executor, vs. Commercial Loan Company et al. Affirmed.
807. Harding vs. Commercial Loan Company et al. Affirmed.
808. Thorne et al. vs. Prentice. Affirmed.
810. Traver vs. People ex rel. Affirmed.
811. Walker et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
812. Rankin vs. Same. Affirmed.
813. Beers et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
814. Hansbrough vs. Same. Affirmed.
815. Derby vs. Same. Affirmed.
817. Gaytes vs. Same. Affirmed.
818. Hoxie vs. Same. Affirmed.
819. Waite vs. Same. Affirmed.
820. White vs. Same. Affirmed.
821. Jones vs. Same. Affirmed.
822. Hepperly vs. Ramsden. Reversed and remanded.
823. City of Chicago vs. Lavelle. Reversed and remanded.
825. Same vs. Bixby. Reversed and remanded.
826. Raymond vs. McCabe. Affirmed.
827. Fisher et al. vs. Quackenbush. Decree reversed and remanded.
828. McCord vs. Crooker. Affirmed.
829. Crooker et al. vs. Lowenthal. Affirmed.
833. Weston vs. People ex rel. Affirmed.
835. Wilcox vs. Pollard et al. Decree affirmed.
836. Walker vs. People ex rel. Affirmed.
837. McLain vs. Farden. Affirmed.
839. City of Chicago vs. Murphy. Reversed.
840. Barker vs. People ex rel. Affirmed.
841. Derby et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
842. Lamb vs. Same. Affirmed.
843. Prout et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
844. Same vs. Same. Affirmed.
845. Lamb vs. Same. Affirmed.
846. Welch vs. Same. Affirmed.
847. Walker vs. Same. Affirmed.
848. Rankin vs. Same. Affirmed.
849. Lamb vs. Same. Affirmed.
850. Same vs. Same. Affirmed.
851. Thomas et al. vs. Same. Affirmed.
852. Stamfoski vs. Same. Affirmed.
853. Rankin vs. Same. Affirmed.
854. Blohm vs. Same. Affirmed.
855. Honore vs. Same. Affirmed.
856. Same vs. Same. Affirmed.
857. Corbett vs. Shumaker. Affirmed.
858. People ex rel. vs. Sherman et al. Reversed and remanded.
859. Village of Hyde Park vs. South Park Commissioners. Affirmed.
860. Frantz et al. vs. Garrison. Reversed and remanded, Dickey, J., dissenting.
863. Piper vs. Suehizen. Reversed.
864. Clapp et al. vs. Noble. Affirmed.
865. Smith vs. Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company. Reversed and remanded.
866. Struber vs. Schack. Affirmed.
867. White, impleaded, vs. Beeber. Affirmed.
869. Baker vs. Palmer. Affirmed.
870. Jacobs, impleaded, &c., vs. Turpin, Receiver, &c. Affirmed.
871. Metz, impleaded, vs. Lowell et al. Decree affirmed.
872. Brigham et al. vs. Atha. Affirmed.
878. Hirsch vs. O'Finney. Affirmed.
879. Congdon vs. Seward. Affirmed.
880. National Insurance Company vs. Webster. Affirmed.
881. Williamsburg City Fire-Insurance Company vs. Cary. Affirmed.
882. McDowell vs. Stewart. Affirmed.
883. Develing vs. Sheldon. Reversed and remanded.
884. Same vs. Walton. Reversed and remanded.
884. City of Elgin vs. Eaton. Reversed and remanded.
887. Same vs. Remick. Affirmed. Breese, J., dissenting.
888. Doyle vs. Conlin. Affirmed.
889. Caldwell et al. vs. Lawrence. Affirmed.
890. Drake vs. Drake. Reversed and remanded.
891. Garvin vs. Wiswell. Affirmed. Dickey, J., dissenting.
894. Whittaker vs. Miller et al. Decree reversed and remanded.
896. People ex rel. vs. Sterling Burial Case Manufacturing Company. Affirmed.
898. Hough vs. Wolf et al. Affirmed.
899. Gray vs. Boettcher. Reversed and remanded. Sheldon, J., dissenting.
900. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Michie. Reversed.
901. Barnes vs. Johnson. Affirmed.
902. Bruner et al. vs. Battell, administrator. Decree reversed and remanded.
905. Murphy vs. Ottenheimer. Affirmed.
907. Reading vs. Traver et al. Affirmed.
908. Templeton et al. vs. Horn. Affirmed.
909. Wells vs. Jennings. Affirmed.
910. Keithsburg & Eastern Railroad Company vs. Orth. Affirmed.
912. Taylor impleaded vs. Turner. Affirmed.
913. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. People ex rel. Affirmed.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—In the Supreme Court to-day opinions were filed in the cases of the Litchfield Coal Company vs. Taylor, appeal from Montgomery, and in the case of Murry vs. Clay County, appealed from Clay. In both cases the judgments of the lower Courts were affirmed.

YOU KISSED ME.

You kissed me! My head had dropped low on your breast,
With a feeling of shelter and infinite rest,
While the holy emotions my tongue dare not speak
Flashed up like a flame from my heart to your cheek.
Your arms held me fast: oh! your arms were so bold!
Heart responded to heart in that passionate fold;
Your glances seemed drawing my soul from mine eyes,
As the sun draws the mist from the sea to the skies;
And your lips clung to mine, till I prayed, in my bliss,
They might never unclasp from that rapturous kiss.

You kissed me! My heart, and my mind, and my will,
In delirious joy, for the moment stood still.
Life had for me then no temptations, no charms,
No vista of pleasure, outside of your arms.
And were I this moment an Angel, possessed
Of the joy and the peace that is given the blest,
I would lay my white robe unrepiningly down,
And tear from my forehead its beautiful crown,
To nestle once more in that haven of rest,
With your lips upon mine, and my head on your breast.

You kissed me! My soul, in a bliss so divine,
Reeled and swooned like a drunken man (drunken with wine):
And I thought 'twere delicious to die then, if Death
Would come while my lips were still moist with thy breath:
'Twere delicious to die, if my heart might grow cold
While your arms wrapped me close in that passionate fold.
And these are the questions I ask day and night:
Must my life know but one such exquisite delight?
Would on care if your breast was my shelter as then?
And, if you were here, would you kiss me again?

IN MEMORIAM

Of Capt. William Hookway, who was drowned in the English Channel, while returning in the night to his ship, the Nevada.

Grand as thou art and full of glory,
O restless Sea, O rolling Sea!
Yet oft thou tellest a saddening story,
O treacherous Sea, O deadly Sea!

Many years he rode the billow.
Dauntless 'mid the angry foam,—
Dreaming, when he sought his pillow,
Of a distant village-home,
Where, when life's bright noon was fading,
Mellowed into sunset's glow,
With his loved, no storms invading,
Fireside-pleasures he would know.
Soon he thought to hear their greeting—
Precious little ones and wife:
All forgot in such a meeting
Were the perils of his life.
Ah, dear sailor! Hope deceives thee:
Dream not thus—'tis ne'er to be.

For the darkness and the sea united,
And a noble heart was stilled;
Cherished hopes were rudely blighted,
Loving hearts with anguish filled.
Yes, they weep as o'er them stealing
Come the thoughts of all his worth,
And the bitter, mournful feeling
That there is no joy on Earth.
Oh! 'tis hard to think that never
Will they watch for his return;
That, till Death Earth's bonds will sever,
All in vain their sad hearts yearn.

And yet
'Tis but a little day of sorrow,
A little time of starless night,
And then will dawn the glad to-morrow,
With everlasting glory bright.
Dear sailor! far across Life's sea
Thy own loved ones will come to thee.

A. M. D.

A Perilous Ceremony.

Norristown (Pa.) Herald.

Five converts were baptized in the Schuylkill, near Green Tree, on Sunday last by the Rev. Jacob Gotwals, Dunkard minister at the Green Tree Church. At the point where the ceremony was performed, the current in the river runs so swiftly that no ice has formed. The water, as may well be imagined, was extremely cold, and there came near being a serious accident. The Dunkard ceremonial differs in some respects from that of the Baptists. The convert enters a comparatively shallow portion of the water, and kneels down. He or she is dipped three times,—being immersed once in the name of the Father, once in the name of the Son, and once in the name of the Holy Ghost. After each immersion the convert is given time to recover his breath, so that the whole process is of some duration. One of the novitiates in this case was a lady who is not a light weight. When she entered the water, the current was so strong that it took her off her feet. Mr. Gotwals is not very strong, and was thoroughly chilled, and, when he caught her, he too was carried away. A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the pastor and the lady were about to be swept swiftly under the solid ice. Two gentlemen on the bank plunged boldly in, caught them, and saved them from their peril. Another lady, when she emerged from the water, came near fainting from the cold and exposure.

BLACK HILLS GOLD.

A Careful Estimate Puts the Yield of 1876 at $2,000,000---How These Figures Compare with the Product of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Montana Their First Years.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 29.—Referring to my letter of Jan. 15, you will see that I gave the estimated yield of gold from the Black Hills as $3,000,000. You will agree with me that it is difficult to arrive at *accurate* results as to the yield of gold from any *new* mining district during the first year, as everything is against correct results.

One who has never attempted to obtain data for such calculation can have but little idea of the work necessary to arrive at even approximate results. Persons will either refuse altogether to give you the required information, or give you erroneous ideas; this arises from a desire to keep secret the results of their work.

Since I wrote you last, I have seen several estimates which *I* consider erroneous; nor do they give the basis of their calculation, they being evidently "guess work." I may or may not have had the best opportunities, yet I will give you the result of my observations, and then you can judge for yourself. We will examine the subject in detail:

The First National Bank of Cheyenne has received since May, 1875	$ 215,000
Stebbins, Post & Co	242,000
Philadelphia	435,000
Denver banks	185,000
Omaha, through Sydney and Fort Pierce	600,000
Taken out by parties, not through any of the above sources	23,000
Amount of dust as a circulating medium in the Hills, but not coined,—as near as can be calculated	80,000
Amount taken out as specimens (actual knowledge)	1,023
Received, but not yet sent through any of the above	47,000
Grand total (not including Denver Mint)	$1,828,023

Now, if we allow $172,000 for the Denver Mint, which is probably somewhere near the amount received there, we will have a total of $2,000,000 as the yield of the Hills for this year, from April 15 to Jan. 15.

As near as I can ascertain the gold received in Chicago came through all these sources, so that this amount cannot be taken into consideration, as it would make an error in calculation.

Let us approach this from another point of view:

Deadwood, including Whitewood and their tributaries, and "Gold Run," have produced (Whitewood, $60,000; Gold Run, $90,000)	$1,235,000
Spring Creek (including all)	250,000
French Creek (including all)	150,000
Bear Butte	3,000
Nigger Gulch	50,000
Potato Creek	15,000
Sand Creek (I think this too low)	5,000
Rapid, Iron, Castle, and Bear Butte Creeks	130,000
Total	$1,838,000

The above, of course, are estimates, which I have based upon the best information I could obtain while in the Hills. According to the above we have a difference of $162,000 on the basis of $2,000,000. To this $1,838,000 must be added the amount taken from the outside mining camps, which I have not enumerated above, and of which no reliable estimate can be had, and the amount of silver taken from Bear Butte and other silver mines. Now to either set, or both, an unknown amount of dust buried by the miners, until such a time as they shall return to the States; this has not, nor can it properly enter into any calculation, with the above.

Either way we approach the subject, the result is about the same, viz.: $2,000,000 as the total; it may be more, but there is this much accounted for.

While we are on figures, let us compare the above estimates with those of the older gold-producing States and Territories.

California, with a superficial area of 158,687 square miles, produced in 1848 (estimated)	$ 3,826,230
In 1849 (returns manifested)	4,921,250
In 1850 (returns manifested)	27,676,346

These are the first three years of the California gold fever. It is difficult, at this late date, to calculate the exact amount of gold kept in the hands of miners, as specimens, and as a circulating medium, during the first year (1848), but suppose we place the amount at $173,770 (which is a liberal estimate), we have then $4,000,000 as the yield of gold in 1848. Taking into account all the amounts which usually escape the official returns, and also the amounts buried by the miners until their return to the States, the most liberal estimates of these, added to the official returns, can hardly place the yield of gold from this State over $100,000,000.

Nevada, with a superficial area of 80,239 square miles, produced from her placer-mines from 1849, the year of the discovery, to 1859, when they ceased working them, both years inclusive, only $400,000. This was produced, however, mostly by Chinese miners, of whom there were only about 200 in the mines. It will be remembered, also, that the placers of Nevada were never very remunerative, and that they decreased in the amount of yield as we approach the final year, 1859.

In 1859 the yield of the silver-mines of Nevada was	$ 50,000
In 1860	100,000
In 1861	2,275,255

With the exception of 6 or 7 per cent of the above yield, all of it should be credited to the Comstock lead.

Oregon, in 1866, only produced	$2,000,000
Montana, with an area of 146,689 square miles, produced, in 1862, from her placers	300,000
In 1863	8,000,000

This heavy increase in her yield was produced by the discovery of Alder Gulch, which furnished the bulk of the increase, although several new gulches and placers furnished a portion.

It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the yield from Colorado for the year 1859, her first year, but the most liberal estimate would hardly place it above $800,000; the entire yield, including the quartz-mills, for nine years, from 1859 to 1868, was only $30,000,000; of course there are several causes which it is not necessary to enumerate here which operated fatally against any large yield from Colorado during these years.

I hardly think it necessary to give any more comparative figures, as the above will suffice.

The Black Hills proper have a superficial area of about 6,000 square miles. The bulk—we might almost say all—of the gold produced thus far from the Hills is from placer mines; the quartz interest has as yet hardly begun to be developed. Practically we might say that there are but two quartz mills in operation; and one of these has but just sent its first "clean up" of $3,000 to the bank, and the former has been only as a sort of "prospect working," although its yield has been very good. This month they have received their new machinery, and of course its character will be changed. There are other mills, but they are hardly in working order, so that you can form no estimate of their yield.

By referring to the comparative figures, it will be seen that considering her area of country, and the disadvantages which has surrounded her, the Hills have done remarkably well this year, even if we confine her to the $2,000,000, which I have accounted for. It will be seen that she stands upon a very favorable footing with any of the auriferous districts during their early days. The quartz interest will give a large increase in the yield of bullion this year (1877), both in gold and silver, and we may safely place the yield for this year 1877 at $7,000,000.

The value of gold has ranged from $18.25, the lowest, to $21, the highest, per Troy ounce. In the Hills, it passes current for $20 per ounce. The figures which I have given are based upon its actual value, and not upon the uniform $20 per ounce.

A. O. I.

Spiritualism in the Last Century.

London Times.

In view of recent prosecutions under the Vagrancy Act, a description of a Spiritualistic seance held by Cagliostro in Paris nearly 100 years ago will not be found uninteresting. This accomplished charlatan gave out that, in addition to the power of transmuting metals and curing all diseases, he could bring spirits from the "vasty deep," and by paying a large sum of money—the dead, of course, would not rise for nothing—one might commune with departed relatives or with illustrious personages of bygone times. The evocations were not without an element of art. On one occasion the spirit the company desired to commune with was that of D'Alembert, and from notes furnished by an eye-witness, Lady Mantz, the actor Fleury gives the following account of the ceremony in his seance—"The spectators or, as Cagliostro preferred to call them, guests sat in arm-chairs along the wall on the east side of the apartment. Before these chairs was drawn an iron chain," lest some foolish person should be impelled by curiosity to rush upon destruction. "On the other side was placed the chair intended for the reception of the apparition. The Grand Koptha—the name assumed by Cagliostro on such occasions—chose the unusual hour of 3 a. m. for his evocations. Shortly before that time a voice was heard to order the removal from the scene of cats, dogs, horses, birds, and all reptiles, should any be near. Then came a command that none but free men should remain in the apartment; the servants were accordingly dismissed. A deep silence followed, and the lights were suddenly extinguished. The same voice, now assuming a louder and more authoritative tone, requested the guests to shake the iron chain; they obeyed, and an indescribable thrill ran through their frames. The clock at length struck 3—slowly, and with a prolonged vibration of the bell. At each stroke a flash, as sudden and transitory as lightning, illumined the apartment, and the words 'Philosophy,' 'Nature,' and 'Truth' successively appeared in legible characters above the empty arm chair. The last word was more brilliant than the others. The lustres were suddenly relighted, how no one could tell. Stifled cries were heard as from a man whose mouth was gagged—a noise like that of a man struggling to break loose from persons detaining him;—and Cagliostro appeared. The Grand Koptha wore a costume to which it would be difficult to find anything analogous. Flowing drapery set off his figure to advantage, and the glow of enthusiasm in his face made him really look handsome. He delivered a short but comprehensive address, commenting on the words just seen over the chair. Then, turning successively to the four cardinal points, he uttered some cabalistic words, which returned as if from a distant echo. The lights having been extinguished, he commanded the guests again to shake the chain, and as they did so the strange feeling previously alluded to was renewed. The outline of the arm-chair now became gradually perceptible in the darkness, as though the lines had been traced on a black ground with phosphorous. The next moment, and as if by the same process, a winding sheet could be seen, with two fleshless hands resting upon the arm of the chair. The winding sheet, slowly opening, discovered an emaciated form; a short breathing was heard, and two brilliant piercing eyes were fixed upon the spectators." The illustrious philosopher, the author of the Preface to the "Encyclopedie," had been called from the dead. He would answer questions put to him, but Cagliostro alone was privileged to hear him speak. "And what questions were put to him?" asked Fleury of Lady Mantz. "And what did he say?" "Ah, Monsieur Fleury, it was a terrible reply, especially to one who, like me, looks forward to a better future. He said, 'There is no other world.'" And did no one reply?" "Reply! who could venture to reply to the ghost of M. d'Alembert, returned from—ah, whence?" "That is precisely the thing. You should have said, 'M. d'Alembert, if there is no other world, where may you happen to come from now?'"

STORY OF A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

"I have heard of persons whose hair was whitened through excessive fear, but, as I never saw myself any one so affected, I am disposed to be incredulous on the subject."

The above remark was made to Dr. Maynard as we sat on the piazza of his pretty villa, discussing the different effects of terror on dissimilar temperaments. Without replying to me, the Doctor turned to his wife and said: "Helen, will you please relate to my old friend the incident within your own experience? It is the most convincing argument I can advance."

I looked at Mrs. Maynard in surprise. I had observed that her hair, which was luxuriant and dressed very becomingly, was purely colorless; but, as she was a young woman, and also a very pretty one, I surmised that it was powdered to heighten the brilliancy of her fine dark eyes.

The Doctor and I had been fellow-students, but, after leaving college, we had drifted apart,—I to commence practice in an Eastern city, he to pursue his profession in a growing town in the West. I was now on a visit to him for the first time since his marriage.

Mrs. Maynard, no doubt reading my supposition by my look of incredulity, smiled as she shook her snowy tresses over her shoulders, and, seating herself by her husband's side, related the following episode:

"It is nearly two years ago since my husband was called on one evening to visit a patient several miles away. Our domestics had all gone to a 'wake' in the vicinity, the dead man being a relative of one of our serving-women. Thus I was left alone. But I felt no fear, for we never had heard of burglars or any sort of desperadoes in our quiet village, then consisting of a few scattering houses. The windows leading out on the piazza were open as now, but I secured the blinds before my husband's departure, and locked the outside doors, all except the front one, which I left for the Doctor to lock after going out, so that, if I should fall asleep before his return, he could enter without arousing me. I heard the Doctor's rapid footsteps on the gravel, quickened by the urgent tones of the messenger who awaited him; and, after the sharp rattle of carriage-wheels had become but an echo, I seated myself by the parlor astral, and soon became absorbed in the book I had been reading before being disturbed by the summons. But after a time my interest succumbed to drowsiness, and I thought of retiring, when the clock in the Doctor's study adjoining the parlor struck 12, so I determined to wait a few moments more, feeling that he would be home now very soon. I closed my book, donned a robe-de-chambre, let down my hair, and then returned to my seat to patiently wait and listen. Not the faintest sound disturbed the stillness of the night. Not a breath of air stirred the leaf. The silence was so profound that it became oppressive. I longed for the sharp click of the gate-latch and the well-known step on the gravel-walk. I did not dare to break the hush myself by moving or singing, I was so oppressed with the deep stillness. The human mind is a strange torturer of itself. I began to conjure up vivid fancies about ghostly visitants, in the midst of which occurred to me the stories I had heard from superstitious people about the troubled spirits of those who had died suddenly, like the man whom my servants had gone to 'wake,' who had been killed by an accident at the saw-mill. In the midst of these terrifying reflections I was startled by a stealthy footfall on the piazza. I listened between fear and hope. It might be the Doctor. But no, he would not tread like that; the step was too soft and cautious for anything less wily than a cat. As I listened again, my eyes were fixed on the window-blind. I saw the slats move slowly and softly, and then the rays of the moon disclosed a thin, cadaverous face, and bright, glittering eyes, peering at me. O horror! who was it! or what was it! I felt the cold perspiration start at every pore. I seemed to be frozen in my chair. I could not move—I could not cry out; my tongue seemed glued to the roof of my mouth, while the deathly-white face pressed closer, and the great sunken eyes wandered in their gaze about the room. In a few moments the blind closed noiselessly as it had been opened, and the cautious footsteps came toward the door. "Merciful Heaven!" I cried, in a horror-stricken whisper, as I heard the key turn in the lock, 'the Doctor, in his haste, must have forgotten to withdraw the key.'"

"God forgive me!" ejaculated Dr. Maynard, interrupting his wife, and looking far more excited than she. "I can never forgive myself for such a thoughtless act. Please proceed, my dear."

"I heard the front door open, the step in the hall, and helpless as a statue I sat riveted to my chair. The parlor-door was open, and in it stood a tall, thin man, whom I never beheld before. He was dressed in a long loose robe,—a sort of gaberdine, and a black velvet skull-cap partially concealed, a broad forehead, under which gleamed black eyes, bright as living coals, and placed so near together that their gaze was preternatural in its directness; heavy grizzled eyebrows hung over them like the tangled mane of a lion; the nose was sharp and prominent, and the chin was overgrown with white hair, which hung down in locks as weird as the Ancient Mariner's. He politely doffed his cap, bowed, replaced it, and then said, in a slightly foreign accent:

"'Madame, it is not necessary for me to stand on any further ceremony, as your husband, Dr. Maynard [hereupon he again bowed profoundly] has already acquainted you with the nature of my business here to-night. I perceive,' he added, glancing at my negligee robe, 'that you were expecting me.'

"'No,' I found voice to stammer. 'The Doctor has said nothing to me about a visitor at this hour of the night.'

"'Ah! he wished to spare you, no doubt, a disagreeable apprehension,' he returned, advancing, and taking a seat on the sofa opposite me, where for a few moments he sat and eyed me from head to foot with a strange glittering light in his eyes that mysteriously impressed me. 'You have a remarkably fine physique, Madame,' he observed, quietly; 'one that might deceive the eye of the most skilled and practical physician. Do you suffer much pain?'

"Unable to speak, I shook my head. A terrible suspicion was creeping over me. I was alone, miles away from aid or rescue, with a madman.

"'Ah!' he continued, reflectively, 'your husband may have mistaken a tumor for a cancer. Allow me to feel your pulse,' he said, rising and bending over me.

"I thought it best to humor him, remembering it was unwise for a helpless woman to oppose the as yet harmless freak of a lunatic. He took out his watch, shook his head gravely, laid my hand down gently, then went toward the study, where, on the table, was an open case of surgical instruments.

"'Do not be alarmed, Madame,' he said to me as I was about to rise and flee, and in another instant he was by my side, with the case in his possession.

"Involuntarily I raised my hand and cried:

"'Spare me! Oh, spare me, I beseech you!'

"'Madame,' he said sternly, clasping my wrist with his long sinewy fingers, with a grip of steel, 'you behave like a child. I have no time to parley, for I have received a letter from the Emperor of the French stating that he is suffering from an iliac abscess, and is desirous of my attendance. I must start for Europe immediately after performing the operation upon your breast;' and, before I could make the slightest resistance, he had me in his arms, and was carrying me into the study, where there was a long table with green baize. On this he laid me, and, holding me down with one hand with strength of a maniac, he brought forth from some hidden recess in his gown several long leather straps, with which he secured me to the table with the skill of an expert. It was but work of a moment to unloose my robe and bare my bosom. Then, after carefully examining my left breast, he said:

"'Madame, your husband has made a mistake. I find no necessity for my intended operation.'

"At this I gave a long-drawn sigh of relief, and prepared to rise.

"'But,' he continued, 'I have made the discovery that your heart is as large as that of an ox! I will remove it so that you may see for yourself, reduce it to its natural size by a curious process of my own, unknown to the medical science, and of which I am the sole discoverer, and then replace it again.'

"He then began to examine the edge of the cruel knife, on which I closed my eyes, while every nerve was in perceptible tremor.

"'The mechanism of the heart is like a watch,' he resumed; 'if it goes too fast, the great blood-vessel that supplies the force must be stopped like the lever of a watch, and the works must be cleaned, and repaired, and regulated. It may interest you to know that I was present at the post-mortem examination held over the remains of the beautiful Louise of Prussia. Had I been consulted before her death I would have saved her by taking out her heart, and removing the polypi, between which it was wedged like as if in a vise; but I was called too late. The King and I had a little difference; he was German, I am French. I trust that is sufficient explanation.'

"He now bent over me, his long white beard brushing my face. I raised my eyes beseechingly, trying to think of some way to save myself. 'O sir, give me an anæsthetic, that I may not feel the pain!' I pleaded.

"'Indeed, indeed, Madame, I would comply with your wish were you not the wife of a physician,—of a skillful surgeon. I wish you to note with what ease I perform this difficult operation, so that you may tell your husband of the great savant whose services he secured, fortunately in season.'

"As he said this, he made the final test of the knife on his thumb. How precious were the moments now! They were fleeing all too fast, and yet an eternity seemed compressed in every one. I never fainted in my life, and I never felt less like swooning than now, as I summoned all my presence of mind to delay the fearful moment, fervently praying in the meantime for my husband's return.

"'Doctor, said I, with assumed composure, 'I have the utmost confidence in your skill,—I would not trust my life to another; but, Doctor, you have forgotten to bring a napkin to staunch the blood. If you will have the goodness to ascend to my sleeping chamber, at the right of the hall, you will find everything you need for that purpose in the bureau.'

"'Ah, Madame,' he said, shaking his head sagaciously, 'I never draw blood during a surgical operation; that is another one of my secrets unknown to the faculty.'

"Then placing his hand on my bosom he added with horrible espieglerie:

"'I'll scarcely mar that whiter skin than snow, and smooth as monumental alabaster.'

"'O, God!' I cried, as I felt the cold steel touch my breast; but with the same breath came deliverance.

"Quick as thought a heavy woolen piano-cover was thrown over the head and person of the madman, and bound tightly around him. As quickly was I released, and the thongs that bound me soon held the maniac.

"My husband held me in his arms. He had noiselessly approached, and, taking the horror of my situation at a glance, had, by the only means at hand, secured the madman, who was the very patient he had been summoned to attend, but who had escaped the vigilance of his keeper soon after the departure of the messenger, who had now returned with the Doctor in pursuit of him. As the poor wretch was being hurried away, he turned to me and said: 'Madame, this is a plot to rob me of my reputation. Your husband is envious of my great skill as a surgeon. Adieu!' I afterward learned that the man was once an eminent surgeon in Europe, but much learning had made him mad. When he bound me to that table my hair was as black as a raven; when I left it, it was as you see it now,—white as full-blown cotton."—*Washington Gazette.*

TO MARY.

I think of thee when Evening's Star is shining o'er the deep;
I think of thee at midnight-hour, while others 'round me sleep;
And in my slumbers still thou art the angel of my dream,
Whose holy influence throws around my life its cheering beam.

I think, in Sorrow's lonely hour, of all thy matchless worth,
And bless the gracious God who gave such loveliness to Earth,—
Who added to thy beauteous form a tender, loving heart,
And purer gifts, which He alone to mortals can impart.

And always in the festive hour, when thou art far away,
My heart, untravel'd, back to thee instinctively will stray;
While Fancy, in each form that seems to other eyes divine,
Recalls the grace, the loveliness, so eminently thine.

I think of thee in foreign lands, when I am sad and lone,—
Of thee whom I would dearly love to cherish as "my own";
And, when around my storm-tossed bark the tempest loudly raves,
The boon of meeting soon with thee is all my spirit craves.

And thus, in every walk of life, wherever I may be,
My soul is fill'd with tender thoughts, my Mary dear, of thee;
And in thy gentle, loving heart, I fondly dare to trust
I shall be cherish'd till we both commingle with the dust.

CHICAGO, January, 1877. CAPT. SAM.

DARKNESS AND LIGHT.

Ah! who shall picture drear Despair,
Save those whose sorrows are so rare,
To every joy a stranger?
The bended head, the listless air,
Tell hope has fled them everywhere;
Of sin and crime in danger.

Evil now whispers, "From my hand
Take! taste!!—by all your friends and land,
E'en by your God forsaken,—
And you shall find a fruit so bland,
'Twill join you to the merriest band
Of spirits never shaken."

With weak, wan voice, Despair replies,
"I cannot lift the load that lies
Upon my heart so wearily.
Crushed to the ground, a worm that dies,
Nor good nor evil can surprise
To action sad or merrily."

Thicker and blacker the dark cloud
Of Fate relentless—its thunders loud
Proclaim the end is near;
Humbly upon the knees is bowed
A form abject, but once too proud:
"O Father! hear my prayer!"

Soft through the dark, a ray of light,—
Not like the lightning, dazzling-bright,
Then lost in greater gloom,—
But like the dawn that overcomes the night,
Heralding day with all its potent might,
Hope deals Despair its doom.

Now dawning hope yields faith its place,
Conviction lifts the burden with all grace,
The prostrate soul is saved.
Light, light abundant, now illumines space;
In place of grim Despair, Death stands with shattered mace:
Lo! Christ, the Messiah, the conqueror undismayed!

CHICAGO, February, 1877. LEROY.

There is probably nothing gained by controverting deliberate lies which have only a limited circulation, since the danger is that a conspicuous contradiction will bring the original libel into prominence. But the good opinion of people who will credit a certain class of slanders is not worth the having. If there is anybody who believes the statement of the correspondent of a Boston newspaper that "half the men in Chicago chew tobacco at lectures, concerts, and at church," and that four out of six do not use pocket-handkerchiefs, the person who so believes is to be pitied. It is a wonderful thing that a Boston newspaper with some pretentions to respectability can admit such stuff to its columns.

SCARLET FEVER.

Another Interesting Letter from Dr. G. D. Beebe.

What He Thinks of the Suggestions of the 200 Doctors.

Doses in Which to Give the Sulpho-Carbolate—Care of the Sick.

Regulations of the Health Commissioner—Attendance at Funerals.

DR. BEEBE.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—No one can place a higher estimate upon the value of free discussion and honest criticism than myself. I believe that in the consideration of questions involving the public good the individual should, as far as possible, be lost sight of in the endeavor to promote the welfare of the many. I had hoped that a free discussion of the ways and means for meeting the epidemics under which not only this city but hundreds of other communities in our land are now suffering, would elicit for the public weal something better than an exhibition of petty professional jealousy. I feel humiliated, as a member of the medical profession, that 200 educated men, members of a learned profession, could get together and spend evening after evening to so little purpose. If the medical profession enjoys in any measure the contempt of the public, its members have only themselves to blame. And while I have the floor I would like, in all kindness and fraternal forbearance, to ask of the homeopathic school of medicine in this city whether there is not to-day more of petty jealousy, intolerance, and bigotry in this than in the other school of practice, notwithstanding its assumption of liberality and progressiveness.

The conclusions arrived at by the assemblies of medical men so far have been limited, I believe, to this: that the causes of the epidemic in Chicago are in the filthy condition of our thoroughfares, the foul gases emanating from sewers, and the crowded or ill-ventilated dwellings in which people live, and that our only protection against these epidemic diseases is in a rigid adoption of sanitary measures whereby the above causes may be overcome. To this they have added detailed instructions with regard to isolation of cases and sanitary measures of the sick-room, many of which are valuable, and some of which are open to criticism.

The thorough schooling which I had as a Medical Director in the United States army, with the frequent necessity for crowding troops, both sick and well, into close quarters, has given me the highest possible estimate of the value of sanitary police, and I think I can fully indorse all that the most enthusiastic will say in this direction, but we are in danger of being misled into a fatal sense of security if we assume that these measures alone will afford us the protection we seek. Else why is it that a little village like Montague, Mich., in the midst of the pines, should suffer so much worse than we? Wey is it that the little prairie town Toledo, Ia., without a sewer or a catch-basin, or a crowded tenement, or anything but God's free air and sunshine to make up their sanitary surroundings, should be scourged ten-fold worse than Chicago? Why should Keokuk, Ia., tremble in the face of these epidemics, and call those diseases "the hangman's rope," from the certainty with which death follows attack, if her perfect drainage and absence of sewer emanations would protect?

There certainly is a something behind all this to explain the invasion of these diseases into our palatial homes, where large, airy rooms, high ceilings, the most superb plumbing, and scientific appliances for the promotion of health are in constant operation. There must be some other explanation for the sudden sweeping away of a whole family of children in the home of the farmer living miles away from any habitation. A grouping of such facts seem to demonstrate the atmospheric dissemination of the germs of these two diseases, at least, independent of their transmission by human carriers.

In like manner, while I do not deem it possible to have too much care exercised in the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the sick-room in these infectious diseases, it does seem a little queer that the whole 200 valiant doctors should with one united voice clamor for the instant disinfection of every handkerchief used about the patient, every towel, the clothing on the patient's body, the bed-clothing, the drapery of the room, the water-closets, the chamber furniture, even the excretions of the body, but when Dr. Beebe suggested the propriety of disinfecting the patient's body and blood, the very things which above all else need to be disinfected, instantly the noble 200 raise both hands in holy horror and declare that such a thing is absurd and dangerous, and ought never to be done. On the contrary, say they, the patient's body should be thoroughly smeared over with hog's lard, so that no particle of the septic poison should by any possibility escape from the cutaneous surface, and this should only be washed off when the patient has recovered. If the good doctors had but counseled an occasional sponge bath, to cleanse the surface of the body, and then the inunction (anointing) of the surface with almond oil, as recommended by Dr. N. F. Cooke, to allay the itching of the skin, I would say, "Well done."

In the name of common sense, why should not the fluids of the patient's body be disinfected? One sapient Freshman argues that to disinfect one pound of dead, putrid blood, undergoing decomposition outside of the human body, will require a given amount of sulpho-carbolate of soda; therefore, in a child's body containing seven or eight pounds of blood, it will require seven or eight times as much of the antiseptic, which, if it could be administered, would be a fatal dose. That is his proposition.

Suppose now that we state the proposition somewhat differently. As a pound of dead, putrid blood, lying in a state of decomposition outside of the human body is to a pound of living, bright blood, circulating rapidly through the heart and blood ducts of the human body, so is the quantity of antiseptic required to purify the decomposing blood to the dose required in the living subject. Now we have found out the answer to this proposition, viz.: Give that 5-year-old child one grain of the sulpho-carbolate of soda, rubbed up with its weight of sugar, each morning and night, and let this diffuse itself through the blood as it goes circling through the heart and lungs, liberating an extra supply of oxygen, and the blood of the healthy child will be maintained in a condition unsuited to the growth of the germs of scarlatina or diphtheria, and this will prevent atmospheric contagion. Put this child into apartments where patients are sick with these diseases, and give it four doses each day as above, and it will resist infection, or so nearly so as to exhibit but very mild symptoms, if any. Or suppose the child to have been already attacked by either of these diseases uncomplicated, and if you will give it the same dose every two hours recovery will almost certainly follow. I have been very reluctant to name the doses of this remedy to the general public, because I believe that every case of these diseases should be under the eye of an intelligent physician, who would detect complications, and meet them with properly selected medicines; but if parents and guardians will refrain from the domestic medical management of the sick, much good may follow a general use of the preventive.

In the doses above named I know, and every educated physician knows, that no harm can possibly arise from their continued use. Many weeks have now elapsed since I asked the public to give me information of any failure of the remedy to protect, and to the selfish I appealed by offering a money reward, for information of any case where the remedy had failed to protect when given in accordance with my directions. Thus far no reports of failure have reached me, and as it has certainly been used by thousands of children, in localities greatly exposed, I assume that beyond my range of personal observation it has been as effective as in the cases personally known to me.

I reiterate these statements for the comfort of families, who must otherwise suffer the keenest apprehensions, after reading the instructions offered by the medical meetings on the necessity of isolating cases of these diseases. Do those gentlemen reflect a single moment on the impossibility of executing the instructions they so flippantly write? How will the family who have but two or three rooms isolate one out of the four or five children who share these rooms? How will the family living in a cottage, with the large stove in the parlors, out of which the sleeping rooms all open, isolate one of these rooms without purchasing a stove and ordering a chimney to be built for it?

How will the mother with the infant in her arms and the little 4-year-old down with scarlet fever isolate either of them? And in either of these cases, how much of isolation would be secured, where the attendants must constantly pass from one room to another?

The rules read well, but they are utterly impracticable, in a large proportion of families. We need something to protect, where these safeguards fail. That something has been offered to the public, with the simple desire to save life; and, if professional men with nothing better to offer, or with absolutely nothing to offer, will yet stoop to gratify their petty jealousy by seeking to rob the author of this gift, then I say, Out upon such mean-spirited malevolence!

It may seem presumptuous in me to offer suggestions to the heads of families on the care of children after so much excellent advice has already been given, but I do want an additional word with the fathers and mothers, not only of this city, but of other communities, especially as in the diversity of views expressed there is much to confuse. Do not give too ready a credence to bold assertions made by correspondents in the public press, who do not sign their proper names, or do not support their statements by evidence. Do not desert your homes, in the hope of finding localities less exposed, for the country towns and hamlets even are suffering quite as severely as Chicago. Rather seek to make your homes bright and healthful by the admission of sunshine and fresh air. Spoil your carpets with sunshine, rather than spoil your children with shadow.

Do not confine your children within doors, unless they are sick. The smallest number of septic germs is found where there is the most oxygen. Let them play in the open air, no matter how many infected buildings there may be on your street, only so they do not enter these buildings. Let your children be dressed for comfort, and never for display if at the expense of comfort. Let me call your attention to the large number of little girls who, from being household pets, are made household ornaments; who, if they appear on the street, are closely muffled about the neck, head, and chest in handsome furs, while the lower extremities are nearly bare, and the skirts are shortened far beyond the limit of comfort and health. Let me also call your attention to the large numbers of these same beautiful little girls who fall victims to epidemic disease. Give to the children long, warm flannels, and let the outer wrappings be suited to the atmospheric changes.

Let the food of the children be plain and nutritious, to the exclusion of spiced and high-seasoned dishes or pastries. Sugar is desirable as an element in the child's nutrition, but do not buy it in the form of French confectionery or fancy candies, but rather the plain rock candy, loaf sugar, cream candy, or taffy. The evening meal of the children should be light, and eaten not later than 6 o'clock.

When a child is suffering from an attack of scarlet fever or diphtheria, the danger is in direct ratio to the increased temperature of the blood, as is the case with many other forms of disease. Under any circumstances tending to elevate the temperature of the blood, danger is averted if a free perspiration occurs upon the skin, and by its evaporation cools the blood. In scarlet fever, as in some other forms of disease, the skin is so involved that perspiration does not occur; the surface of the body remains dry and hot, and the danger grows imminent. This danger is increased by too much covering upon the patient. What we should aim to accomplish is to maintain the natural functions of the skin as nearly as may be, and to bring to nature such aid as we can, when these functions are impaired. To this end when the thermometer indicates a high temperature of the blood and the skin is dry the body should be sponged off with warm water, adding soap if the body have been previously anointed, and the moisture should not be wiped off, but allowed to evaporate. This should be repeated more or less frequently, as the temperature of the body may indicate. The covering of the patient should be sufficient for comfort and to avoid chill, but should not be so abundant as to increase the heat of the body. It will, however, be remarked that when the sulpho-carbolate of soda is given early in an attack, the thermometer will rarely or never indicate a temperature approaching the danger line. When the opposite course is pursued, and the skin is allowed to be sealed up throughout the attack, we may expect, if the patient survive, to have to deal with formidable after-troubles, of which, alas! there are too many examples. In short, sanitary rules for the sick-room should be consistent with common sense, and may be tested by this standard.

Judged by this standard, there is much in the recommendations of the medical meetings which has my hearty indorsement. I have never written or spoken a word against the use of belladonna, but on every occasion have stated that for the past fifty years it has been the best preventive for scarlet fever known until now; that the sulpho-carbolate of soda acts simply as an antiseptic, and does not antagonize the action of belladonna. Indeed, it may yet appear that so far as scarlet fever is concerned, belladonna acts by virtue of its septicidal properties. It will be remarked that none of the most enthusiastic advocates of belladonna have for a moment claimed that this drug has any value whatever as a preventive of diphtheria; and I cannot help feeling that they have made an egregious mistake in arraying themselves in such violent hostility to the sulpho-carbolate of soda, as though it had been brought forward to supplant belladonna. This certainly cannot be true as regards diphtheria, and, rightly viewed, is not true of scarlet fever. In taking leave of this discussion, I desire to resume my accustomed seclusion as an earnest seeker after truth from any source, or simply as one who observes and thinks. If in the exercise of these faculties I can assist my fellow-men, to do so will be reward enough for me. Laying aside wholly all party spirit and all feelings of acrimony, I invite the true physician, of every school to test the views I have advanced. Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good.

G. D. BEEBE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Health Commissioner Dr. Wolf yesterday issued the following general directions to the public. He intends to have copies printed for distribution and left at the houses where scarlet fever and other contagious diseases are:

Scarlet fever is contagious, and may be conveyed from the sick to the well through the medium of any substance which has remained in the infected atmosphere, as clothing, pieces of paper, crockery, furniture, locks of hair, and also by animals, as pet dogs and cats. The poison is present in the skin of those sick, in the breath, in the secretions of the nose and throat, and in all the discharges from the body.

It is not certainly known at what time those who have been sick have lost their power of infecting the well, but it is probably true that so long as any dry particles are separating from the skin the danger of infection is still present.

Whenever a child is attacked with scarlet fever in a family with other children, the probabilities are great that if the proper precautions are taken those not affected may be protected from the disease. This is important to remember, for all attempts to stop the spread of the disease must be based upon this fact.

The person affected, no matter how mild the attack, should be at once confined to an upper room if possible, from which all the furniture not required for the use of the patient should be removed; this should include all the wall and mantel ornaments, with carpets, rugs, and curtains. In the houses of the poor, or where from any cause an upper room cannot be procured, one should be selected as far removed as possible from that generally occupied by the family, and which can be shut off from the household quarters. All persons, the nurse and medical attendant excepted, should be rigorously excluded from the sick-room, and no clothing, cloth, discharges, or article of any description should be removed from this room until disinfected as directed.

DISINFECTION.

Fresh and pure air is the great disinfectant, and the sick-room should be kept well ventilated, under the physician's direction, by an open fire-place and chimney, or by windows opened to the external air. Raise the lower sash three or four inches, and place in the opening a piece of board made to fit exactly. By this means free currents of air are obtained through the space between the sashes above. There are other practical means which should be made use of to destroy the disease germs. Carbolic acid is the cheapest and best of the chemical disinfectants. A solution of five grains of the acid to one ounce of water is believed to destroy all the low forms of animal or vegetable organisms with which it is brought in contact. The grade known as commercial carbolic acid may be procured from any druggist in pound bottles for about 85 cents a bottle.

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS.

To effect this thoroughly, all crevices around windows and doors should be closed by pasting over them pieces of paper. Lumps of brimstone—one pound for every 1,000 cubic feet of space—should be put into an iron dish and placed over a tub of water to protect against fire. This being set on fire, the doors should be closed and the room allowed to remain without interference for four hours; it may then be thoroughly ventilated.

As a means of purifying air in dwellings, the influence of all disinfectants, other than those spoken of, is very small, if not totally *nil*, because of the small degree of concentration that can be used without injury to the health of the occupants.

Liquid carbolic acid for disinfecting water-closets and yards, and which should be diluted with three parts water when used, can be purchased from wholesale druggists for about 75 cents per gallon. Carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes will be supplied by the department to all persons upon the representation of the attending physician that the applicant is too poor to purchase it himself.

A solution should be prepared by mixing in a pail or vessel two ounces of acid with six parts of water, and this solution, costing about 9 cents for the six parts, should always be kept in the sick-room for use. All discharges from the body should be immediately covered or mixed with an equal quantity of the solution, and all clothing of the patient used should be thoroughly saturated and soaked in the solution before removing from the room. Clothing then cannot be washed or boiled, but should be saturated with the disinfecting solution, which will not injure it, and then given a prolonged exposure to the air and sunlight. A sheet wetted with the solution should be kept suspended before the door from top to bottom, and in case of death the body should be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly saturated with it. All funeral gatherings at the house infected are disapproved, and all persons should avoid such houses as far as possible.

On recovery the sick person should not mingle with the well until the roughness of the skin due to the disease shall have disappeared. One month is considered an average period during which isolation is needed.

CASES VISITED.

The Commissioner has received from Dr. Sawyer, the Medical Inspector of the South Division, a report stating that he—Dr. Sawyer—has visited nine families in which there were cases of scarlet-fever, and found fourteen, fully one-half of which number the city will be obliged to take hold of and care for, as the people are poor, without any home comforts whatever, and the men folks out of work. In one hovel was found the body of a child, which had died from scarlet-fever about one week ago, still unburied, and another child about to be seized by the disease. The place was in a filthy condition, the whole hovel filled with a sickening odor, and no disinfectants had been used. In only two of the nine houses had any disinfecting been done. The Inspectors of the West and North Divisions have not as yet reported, though they have been steadily at work.

The city having taken it upon itself to furnish disinfectants to those who are unable to supply themselves, it is thought that there will be a great many applications. Some of the larger wholesale drug-houses have kindly volunteered to furnish to the city at actual cost-price all the carbolic acid and brimstone which may be called for.

FUNERALS.

One point which the Health Commissioner calls attention to is the attendance at funerals of persons who have died from contagious diseases. It has come to his knowledge that at the funeral of a woman and her child—both of whom died of scarlet-fever—there were no less than eight private carriages and fourteen hacks filled with people attendant upon the ceremonies. It is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, that the persons spoken of are of the well-to-do and intelligent order of beings, but apparently without the slightest thought of the danger which they personally and their families indirectly encounter. It seems hard, but the Commissioner says that more common sense must be shown, and if people themselves will not show it the only way which the city has of protecting its citizens and stamping out the pestilence is to send a sanitary policeman to all such funerals, and positively forbid persons entering the infected houses or coming near the corpse.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CATCH-BASINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Inasmuch as there is being a good deal said about causes of bad health in the city, and proposed remedies, etc., I would like to make a few practical suggestions taken from facts and observations. The Mayor stated at the meeting of physicians a few days ago that the sewerage was in good condition, with perhaps the exception that the mouths of some might possibly be blocked. Now, admit that this is all correct. In order to protect sewers the ordinance requires what is called a catch-basin on all premises where there is a water-closet or waste-pipe of any kind. Now, what are these catch-basins? They are built like a cistern, with an entrance and exit for all the refuse stuff that is thrown in. The entrance to these catch-basins is large enough to admit any and everything—vegetable matter, or all the refuse garbage of the premises. It floats down in the catch-basin, the exit of which is very small, and generally quite a distance from the bottom. The consequence of this is, the catch-basin becomes a rotten cesspool, just what sewerage is intended to prevent, and the waste-pipe from your house is the means of conducting all this obnoxious and unhealthy gas from this catch-basin immediately into your house. I am told by the Health Officer that most of these have what is called a trap to shut off this gas. Suppose this to be the case, it does not do it effectually, nor does it make the cesspool, called a catch-basin, any scarcer around the premises. I see no use in sewerage if these catch-basins or cesspools are allowed to be the retainer with direct conductors into the premises. I think they are the most dangerous element that a city can be cursed with, unless they are cleaned every spring, and thoroughly purified or disinfected. Better that the garbage be thrown in the street and taken off by the atmosphere than confined and allowed to decay in these catch-basins. The result of one of these waste-pipes this last fall was the sickness of my whole family. I have reported to the Board of Health, and been told that the remedy was a trap or cut-off. I consider this a poor remedy, although it may lessen the obnoxious smell and relieve the unpleasantness, and perhaps be beneficial to some extent, but the proper remedy is the thorough cleansing of them, and building them with the outlet immediately on the bottom, and an examination of them at least once in three months. This one on my premises, to my certain knowledge, has not been examined nor cleaned in two years, and I doubt whether it has since it was built. From the smell of the water-closets and waste-pipes, I should certainly say not, and I presume this is a fair sample of the rest in the city.

CITIZEN.

BLUE GLASS AND SUNLIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Feb. 1.—People are inquiring if the blue glass advertised in Chicago is the genuine imported article, as described by Gen. Pleasonton. He says: "The blue glass is of a dark, mazarine blue color, is imported from France, where it is made. The color is derived from a preparation of the metal cobalt, which is fused in the pot with the ingredients composing the glass." Must the coloring then be infused in the glass, or will painted glass answer?

Whether this blue glass fulfills the purpose expected of it or not, the researches of Gen. Pleasonton will be priceless, if they result in introducing sunlight into our homes. It is one of those inscrutable facts that this most important element in the resuscitation of all animal and vegetable life is as carefully excluded from our living-rooms as though it were a common enemy. There has always seemed to be a standing feud between housekeepers and the sun,—he struggling to get in, they determined to bar him out. Many of our houses are little better than convents, as dark as the Tombs, and darker, for by dint of much struggling a few rays penetrate prison bars; but between outside blinds, inside blinds, gorgeous curtains, lambrequins, and the pretty toggery which fills bay-windows, it is a struggle, and if he wedges in a ray or two through an inadvertent crevice and smiles on the velvet carpet, he is quickly shut off with a frown of dismay. And so the good housekeeper unwittingly wears herself out in this tournament with her best friend, falls ill, worries the poor doctors, and then repairs to Florida in search of sunshine.

And the city child, and the city girl, pale, drooping, bloodless, like a plant grown in the dark, or celery abnormally bleached for a fashionable market, is sent to the country, where an all-pervading sunshine reigns, if builders and housekeepers will permit.

LEIGH LAKE.

THE "BREECHES" BIBLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—In your issue of 28th January there is a letter by Rufus Molter, stating that he has a copy of the "Breeches" Bible. I also have a copy (date 1610), but, although my copy agrees in every respect with his, yet I feel inclined to say that I do not altogether agree with him in one respect. He values his at too low a figure. Now, although his letter has brought another copy to the surface, I believe, and shall rest in my belief until I know to the contrary, that there is not another one in this country.

W. J. RAWLINGS.

HAY IN STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—As the subject of health is so prominently before the people, will you through your columns call the attention of those in authority to the wonderful improvement it would be to remove the hay and straw from the street-cars. In the present condition of the streets it cannot be kept dry or clean, and is most offensive in odor as well as ruinous to dress.

A PATRON.

A Terrible Tale of Suffering.

Wichita, (Kas.) Beacon.

A German living on Sand Creek, six miles above the mouth, started with his two little boys, 14 and 12 years old, for the Chikaskia, after a load of wood. Traveling in an unsettled country, he lost his way. They started on Saturday and wandered until Monday morning. On Sunday night their sufferings were terrible. The father cut long grass with his penknife and covered the boys; he at intervals would run around to get a little warmth in his almost frozen body. The cruel night finally came to an end, and the man recognized his locality and knew that he was about five miles from his home. After getting to the fire and thawing out, they found that they were frozen to the knees. They will probably lose their legs. The only food they had was their little dog, which they killed and ate.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

SEA-MONSTERS.

Two Tales Told by Ancient Mariners.

A "Sarpint" Captures and Devours a Sperm-Whale.

Another Attacks a Brig, and Is Repulsed with Bullets and Bombs.

SNAKE NO. ONE.

New York World.

Capt. Drewar, of the bark Pauline, of London, who has just arrived at Cork from a long voyage, favors the public with the following account of an ocean marvel:

Bark Pauline, July 8, 1875, latitude 5 deg. 13 min. north, longitude 35 deg. west, Cape San Roque, northeast coast of Brazil, distance twenty miles, at 11 a. m., the weather fine and clear, wind and sea moderate, observed some black spots on the water, and a whitish pillar some thirty feet high above them. At the first sight I took all to be breakers, as the sea was splashing up fountain-like about them, and the pillar a pinnacle rock, bleached with the sun, but the pillar fell with a splash, and a similar one rose. They rose and fell alternately in quick succession, and good glasses showed me it was a monster sea-serpent coiled twice round a large sperm-whale. The head and tail parts, each about thirty feet long, were acting as levers, twisting itself and its victim round with great velocity. They sank out of sight every two minutes, coming to the surface still revolving; and the struggles of the whale and two other whales that were near, frantic with excitement, made the sea in their vicinity like a boiling cauldron; and a loud, confused noise was distinctly heard. This strange occurrence lasted some fifteen minutes, and finished with the tail portion of the whale being elevated straight in the air, then waving backwards and forwards, and lashing the water furiously in the last death struggle, when the whole body disappeared from our view, going down head foremost to the bottom, where, no doubt, it was gorged at the serpent's leisure; and that monster of monsters may have been many months in a state of coma, digesting the huge mouthful. Then, two of the largest sperm whales that I have ever seen moved slowly thence towards the vessel, their bodies more than usually elevated out of the water, and not spouting or making the least noise, but seeming quite paralyzed with fear; indeed, a cold shiver went through my own frame on beholding the last agonizing struggle of the poor whale that had seemed as helpless in the coils of the vicious monster as a bird in the talons of a hawk. Allowing for two coils round the whale, I think the serpent was about 160 or 170 feet long, and 7 or 8 feet in girth. It was in color much like a conger eel; and the head, from the mouth being always open, appeared the largest part of its body. It is curious that the whale, that lives on the smallest food of any fish in the ocean, should itself be but a meal for another monster; for I think it as feasible that the serpent swallowed the whale as that a boa-constrictor can consume a whole bullock.

I am aware that few believe in the existence of the sea-serpent. People think that as so many vessels are constantly on the ocean it would be seen oftener. But the northeast coast of Brazil, noted for its monster reptiles, is peculiarly adapted for the growth of sea-monsters. The temperature of the air and water is seldom below 81 degrees, the shore for a thousand miles is bordered by a coral wall or reef, and numerous banks and reefs extend for a considerable distance from the land, while there are strong and various currents and no ports; so that ships, for business or pleasure, seldom go near it. It was unexpected circumstances led me to the home of the sea-serpent, and I think it may be allowed that the serpent retains some portion of that cunning mentioned in Scripture. At least it has wit enough not to leave a good feeding-ground and secure home to go wandering about the ocean like a fish, and be tortured and captured for man's pleasure or profit. I think Cape San Roque is a landmark for whales leaving the South for the North Atlantic. The warm water is also good for its breeding; and if the Crystal Palace Company, or some enterprising Barnum, offered a suitable reward for the serpent's capture, I am sure a steam whaler, with suitable hooks baited with some animal and steel wire lines, would effect its capture while following a profitable whaling business.

I wrote thus far little thinking I would ever see the serpent again; but at 7 a. m. July 13, in the same latitude and some eighty miles east of San Roque, I was astonished to see the same or a similar monster. It was throwing its head and about forty feet of its body in a horizontal position out of the water as it passed onwards to the stern of our vessel. I began musing why we were so much favored with such a strange visitor, and concluded that the band of white paint, two feet wide above the copper, might have looked like a fellow-serpent to it, and no doubt attracted its attention. It was put on to keep the vessel's side clear and free from barnacles, which it does remarkably well; and if the agitators about the deep load line gain their wish, it would be both useful and practical to mark the vessel thus, in place of disfiguring it with plague spots that would be constantly rubbed off. If the ship-owners, with two competent surveyors, so decided, much misery, uncertainty, and perpetual lawsuits would be avoided. While thus thinking, I was startled by the cry of "There it is again!" and a short distance to the leeward, elevated some sixty feet in the air, was the great leviathan, grimly looking towards the vessel. As I was not sure it was only our freeboard it was viewing, we had all our axes ready, and were fully determined, should the brute embrace the Pauline, to chop away for its backbone with all our might; and the wretch might have found for once in its life that it had caught a Tartar. This statement is strictly true, and the occurrence was witnessed by my officers, half the crew, and myself; and we are ready at any time to testify on oath that it is so, and that we are not in the least mistaken.

SNAKE NO. TWO.

Correspondence New York Graphic.

HONOLULU, Sandwich Islands, Jan. 8.—This evening I was invited to the office of a prominent firm in business here to listen to a remarkable story concerning a sea-serpent. I found in the back room two gentlemen of my acquaintance and a third whom I did not know, a bronzed-featured, full-bearded man about 50 years of age. He was introduced to me as Capt. Fowler, of the brig Albatross, which had just arrived from a trading expedition to the South Pacific. On the round table in the centre of the room was the log-book of the Albatross; there were also four glasses, a pitcher of water, and a square bottle containing Holland gin. I am thus particular to describe the details of the table in order to prepare for what followed, and to add that neither Capt. Fowler nor myself made any use of the bottle, but stuck to the water and Manilla cigars. After a few minutes' talk on general matters, the Captain opened his book and read the following, which I was afterwards permitted to copy:

Nov. 10, latitude 21.11 *south, longitude* 122.25 *west.*—Little while after six bells this morning. Second mate on watch; sent for me to come on deck. Albatross was headed west southwest one-half south; wind light and unsteady from northwest; everything set that could draw, and log averaging four knots. Mate pointed to something about a mile and a half to windward over starboard bow and said he could not make it out. When first seen, he thought it was a native *pirogue*. While he was looking at it it went under water and came up about 500 yards nearer the brig. He then thought it was a sperm whale, and looked for the spout, but there was none. At this time it was about two miles away, and lay for a minute or more almost motionless. Then it suddenly raised up about twenty feet toward the Albatross; it waved its head from side to side a full minute, and then dived under the water. Then the mate sent for the Captain.

Very soon after I got on deck the first mate came up and I ordered all hands called. By the time they were all up I concluded it was a great snake, and that he might attack the brig. I ordered the mate to load the four-pound carronade with a heavy charge of bullets, and to get out the two bomb-guns from the arm-chest. The boatswain and one man were ordered to the carronade and the rest of the crew were armed with axes and whaling-lances. I took one of the bomb guns and the mate the other. I sent the Second Mate to the wheel with orders to keep her off a little and get as much as possible out of her without shifting anything.

The serpent kept coming towards the brig. He dived under water and then came up, and each time he was about 150 or 200 yards nearer. When he came up he stuck his head in the air and looked at us for a few seconds, then he jumped ahead and went under. Two or three times he put his tail in the air just for a second, and I could see it swishing in the water as he went down. When he got within about 300 yards of us he took a longer look than before, and I could see with my glass that his body was round like a snake's and covered with scales. His eyes were wide apart and very large; he did not open his mouth, but I could see where his jaws came together very much like those of a mackerel, only something broader. The top of his head was rounded up high, and the sides of his neck were puffed out like an East Indian cobra's, but not so much.

When he had got our bearings he went under, and I could see his body just below the water and wiggling along like an eel's. He came up within twenty yards of the brig, just off the foremast, and raised out of the water as he had before. His head was at least twenty feet high, and he swung it one way and the other as if looking for a place to strike. I was standing near the wheel, and before he raised up I told the men to stand by near the mainmast and wait for orders. The snake appeared to look on the brig as something alive, and paid no attention to the men. To this fact I think we owe our preservation, as the snake attacked the brig instead of us.

He looked all around, perhaps twenty seconds, and then opened his mouth, which was as large as the brig's companion-way, and had teeth on both jaws looking as if they shut up together like two saws. The roof of his mouth was streaked with red and black, and his head was of a green color with splatches of yellow. The scales began on his neck just aft of his head, and seemed to grow larger as they went back. His neck seemed to be about three feet through, and his body where it came out of the water was about four feet and a half or five feet. His jaws looked about four feet across and six feet deep. The under one dropped down when he opened his mouth, but it looked very thick and strong.

When he first opened his mouth he threw his head back, and then struck at the brig close by the windlass. I couldn't see what he aimed for, but the mate said he seemed to strike at the windlass, and just miss it. The noise was like that of a barrel of beef falling into the hold, but it did not hurt the brig, and I could not feel any shock where I stood. From the look of things I think he must have hit the frame around the windlass, and he couldn't have picked out a worse place for himself.

As he struck, he let the weight of his body fall on the rail and broke it down. Then he hauled aback and held up his head to strike again. I bore up on him with the bomb gun, but before I could fire he darted his head forward and I lost him. He hit this time on the forecastle-hatch and fetched it off. I ordered the boatswain to let him have it with the carronade and the mate to give him the bomb gun. They obeyed orders while the snake was pulling at the hatch, and got both charges into him just as he tore it loose from the combings.

He broke the rail this time about two feet abaft the catheads, and when the bomb and bullets went into him he slipped off into the water. He lashed like a whale in a flurry for two minutes or more, and then he raised out again not more than ten yards from where I was. His mouth was open and his eyes looked big as two binacles. He was very furious, and it was hard aiming at him, but I got a shot in with the bomb-gun right in the roof of his mouth, and the bomb burst the instant it hit. It seemed to bewilder him and get him off his bearings. He struck at the brig, but only hit the side. Then he flurried around three or four minutes. We left him astern while he was flurrying, and then he headed off to windward a few hundred yards and dived, and that was the last we saw of him. Little after this eight bells struck, and second mate's watch went below.

Nov. 17—Put into Gambier Island for water and provisions. Found French bark Esperance, Capt. Lenaire. Reports Nov. 12, latitude 25.50, south, longitude 121.55, west, lookout reported something like coral-reef half a mile off on port bow. Looked at it with glass and thought it was dead whale, but much longer. Lowered boat and found it was a snake about forty-five metres long and two metres diameters in largest part. Had no fins as far as could observe, but had very broad tail like shark; body covered with scales from neck to base of tail; head apparently severely injured so as to cause death.

This is all that was contained in the log of the Albatross. I talked some time with Capt. Fowler, who exhibited one of the scales of the serpent. It was torn away by the broken rail of the brig, and found on deck after the encounter. It is like the scale of a fish, and about the size of a tea-saucer; the edges are serrated, and the color is a pale green, strongest in the centre.

Some Congressional Figures.

Some interesting facts are revealed in the Congressional-election returns as published in the *Tribune* Almanac. The largest vote polled in any one district for Congress was in Nebraska, 52,686, and the largest vote cast for any one Congressman was for Mr. Welch of that State, 30,900. Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, had the largest majority of any candidate, 22,855. The Mormon Delegate, Mr. Cannon, of Utah, had a majority of 17,689. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, comes next, with 16,893; Mr. Cox, of New York, next, 16,658; Mr. Hatcher, of Missouri, next, with 15,699. The largest Republican majority in any one district was 18,475, for Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, whose district, in number of votes cast, is second only to Nebraska. The third district in number of votes cast is the Sixth Michigan, which cast 44,971 votes for Congress.

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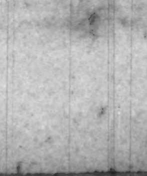
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Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
αPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
αDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
αDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†10:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
αOmaha Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
αFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
αFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	8:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bMadison & Elroy Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

α—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡6:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque, and Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, Dubuque and Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Express	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Byron Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Elgin Freight	2:30 p. m.	4:05 p. m.
Sunday Train	10:05 a. m.	4:00 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 9:00 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 8:50 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., and Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., and at Depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	9:15 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From P., C. & St. L. Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., and at Depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	8:40 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:
VICTORIA, Feb. 3, 9 am | ALSATIA, Feb. 17, 8 am
BOLIVIA, Feb. 10, 2 pm | ANCHORIA, Feb. 24, 2 pm
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
New York and London:
ITALIA, Feb. 10, 2 p m | UTOPIA, Feb. 24, 2 p. m.
Cabins $55, to $70; Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF INDIANA .... Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA .... Thursday, Feb. 8
Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
EGYPT, Feb. 3 .... 9 a. m. | ENGLAND, Feb. 17, 8 a. m.
HELVETIA, Feb. 10, 2 p m | ITALY, Feb. 24 .... 1 p. m.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA .... Thursday, Feb. 8, 12 noon.
Cabin passage, $55, $60, and $70 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with Labrador, Sangiler, Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 p. m. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western .... Saturday, Feb. 17.
ARRAGON, Symons ....
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The members of the South Town Board met yesterday afternoon, but immediately adjourned till Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, on account of the illness of Justice Wallace.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 39 degrees; 10 a. m., 43; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 45; 8 p. m., 41. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.05; 8 p. m., 30.20.

The Democratic Veterans held their weekly meeting at No. 45 North Clark street last evening. The names of a few additional recruits were reported, after which several veterans talked very hopefully of the prospect of Tilden's being declared elected, and the Association decided that, in such event, they would make arrangements for a regular Democratic jubilee, with all that the term implies. It was also decided to encourage a ball to be given at Aurora Turner Hall, Feb. 14, by Capt. Larsen, the proceeds of which are to go for the good of the cause. Gen. Lieb, the noblest veteran of them all, was moved to comment on some very unfavorable rumors in general circulation, to the effect that there were some persons in the organization who were of an improper character, and who had not, as it were, the mark of the beast on their foreheads. He moved that a committee be appointed to look into this matter, to investigate each man's claim to be a veteran, in the true Democratic Reform sense of the word, and, in short, to reform the Association altogether. This motion was carried, and a committee appointed to perform the weeding-out process. Having thus decided to undertake a reform within the party, the veterans dispersed.

WEST SIDE ENGINES.

THE TRIBUNE published yesterday a portion of the report of the Commission selected to make the test of the West Side pumping-engines. It appeared therefrom that the engines did what was required of them on two of the special points, but not on the third, failing to raise 90,000,000 pounds of water one foot with 100 pounds of coal. The paper omitted to state just how far short of this requirement the engines came. It appears upon examination that the performance was in comparison to the conditions of the contract as seventy-eight to ninety, the number of pounds raised one foot being 78,000,000 instead of 90,000,000. The failure to do "duty" is attributed to the foulness of the boilers, brought about by the pumping of water for nearly two months for use. More would undoubtedly have been raised had the boilers been clean, since the full quantity of steam was not generated from a pound of water by a pound of coal. City-Engineer Chesbrough said last evening that he thought the engines could be made to do about what was guaranteed, being capable of it, and that they would probably be accepted.

WEIGHING THE MAILS.

The Post-Office Department requires from all the larger offices a statement of the mails going from their offices, and under such orders fixes a date on which to commence weighing for the length of one month. The date for 1877 was to commence Jan. 14, and under such orders the Chicago Post-Office has been weighing and counting all its mail. A TRIBUNE reporter visited the Chicago Post-Office yesterday, and through the kindness of its officials obtained a statement of the mails originating in this office for two weeks ending Jan. 28.

The first-class of mail consists of all mail paid at letter rates of postage and postal-cards. Of letters received for transmission there were 1,053,642, weighing 17,432 pounds; postal-cards, 199,921, weighing 1,250 pounds.

The second-class matter consists of all matter to regular subscribers from publishers and newsdealers, and paid for at the rate of two and three cents per pound, and numbers 404,321 pieces, and weighs 146,861 pounds.

The third-class matter consists of all matter paid at the rate of one cent for two ounces, and one cent for each ounce, and includes circulars, papers, books, bulbs, seeds, cuttings, and merchandise, and numbers 579,665 pieces, and weighs 46,917 pounds. Of this class there were 396,884 circulars, which were paid at the rate of one cent each. The total number of pieces transmitted through the mails, exclusive of city and foreign mails, for two weeks, originating at the Chicago office was 2,236,669, and their weight 202,450 pounds.

RELIGIOUS.

TEMPERANCE DAY.

The bright skies and the balmy, spring-like air brought out a large number of people to the noonday prayer-meeting yesterday. Maj. Whittle and Mr. Stebbins conducted the services, which were opened with the singing of the hymn, "The great Physician now is near." The Rev. E. R. Davis read the requests for prayer, the audience engaging in silent prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Dean following in a fervent appeal to the throne of grace in behalf of those for whom these requests had been made. The audience sang with much spirit "Only an armor-bearer," and Brother Sawyer, the temperance worker, took charge of the meeting. He was glad there was such perfect unity in belief among the temperance workers,—the belief that the only sure way for captives to the power of drink lay in having faith in Christ. An encouraging letter had come from Fort Elliott, Tex., saying that the news of the temperance work had been received through the Chicago papers. Brother Sawyer was thankful for what the press had done for the success of the work. It had not said an unkind word about the revival, but had done all it could to push it forward. Brother Sawyer read from Nehemiah, showing that the way to work was first by prayer. In this way the workers could get the power. There were still many lost sheep of the house of Israel. Brother Sawyer was glad to say that the reformed men were holding out remarkably well. Like Nehemiah's workmen, building the walls of Jerusalem, they had their swords buckled on one arm, and they were working with the other. Nothing was so destructive as a compromise; everybody must stand fast. God had called His people to this work of turning people from their captivity. The work had just begun, and God would continue to bless the work of their hands. The breach was to be built up, the walls to be repaired, and the city to be built. Every honest convert should have the spirit of Christ. What was that? Going about and doing good to others. How many had cultivated this spirit? They had not gone to work as Nehemiah had,—first by prayer and then by work. O, might God give them this earnestness! Then there would be new testimonies, precious testimonies, and the meeting would accomplish great and practical results.

Mr. Stebbins sang "Hallelujah, He Is Risen."

MR. POST

gave his experience. He had been a drinker for fifteen years,—devoting five years to moderate drinking, five to hard drinking, and five to the hardest kind of drink. He had tried to reform himself, but as long as he trusted in his own efforts he had gone wrong. When he asked God's help he was safe. He now had no desire for drink. The happiest moment in his life was when he wrote to his devoted mother down in Connecticut that he was a changed man, and he concluded by saying that his future never was so bright, and by urging others to follow his course.

A man from Texas said about the same thing.

MR. EVVING,

of the Y. M. C. A. rooms, astonished his friends by saying that he had been a hard drinker for years, but now rejoiced that he had conquered the tempter. Alas, one of the worst features about this matter of intemperance was that no one could tell who the really hard drinkers were. He had stood and talked with Christians on the street hundreds of times while he was in an intoxicated condition, and they had never said one word to him about breaking off from this evil habit. At last, on his sick bed, he was called upon by a dear, good Christian man who told him to trust in God and he could get the power. He had prayed and prayed, and God had heard him. He had not spoken before in the meetings, but he had spoken privately to many whose feet were standing in slippery places, and he rejoiced that his words had done much good. In conclusion, he urged others to imitate his decision, and said that Christ would never leave them as long as they did not leave Christ.

Mr. Cummings, of the Board of Trade, repeated his sad experience as an inebriate. Since his conversion he had made a happy home for his wife and his daughters, from whom he had been separated while persevering in his evil ways.

BROTHER SMITH,

from Minnesota, stood before the meeting as an example of the power of Jesus to destroy the influence of strong drink. He had been a confirmed drunkard at 12 years of age, and had continued such until he was 38, and the dear Lord had found him in a brewery washing out swill-barrels. The strangest feature about his subsequent career was that God had kept him right in that brewery for two years, and his old temptation had no longer any power over him. He had to stand alone in his own State, Minnesota, for eight years to put in this testimony: that God could save a man anywhere this side of hell. The church had been infidel, and of course the sinners couldn't see the point. He had proclaimed God's mercy towards himself on the highways, and in the hedges, and everywhere else, and he proposed to hammer away for some time yet. He had come down to Chicago to labor for a month among a class of people which had not yet been reached,—the sailors in the Bethel Home,—for whom he asked the prayers of the meeting.

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow" was then sung, and Bishop Fallows dismissed the meeting with the benediction.

PLEASANT RECEPTION.

MESDAMES MARY A. LIVERMORE AND JULIA WARD HOWE

were in the city yesterday, the guests of the Sherman House. The former was on her way from Dubuque to Indianapolis, where she lectures this evening. The latter had reached Chicago on her return to Boston from a very successful lecture-tour in Kansas. A number of the lady admirers of these cultured women living at the hotel got their heads together during the forenoon, and determined to give them an informal reception. Col. Hurlbut, host of the Sherman, was consulted, and cheerfully extended his assistance. The hour was fixed at 3 o'clock, and the invitations were dispatched. Promptly on time the company began assembling in the club-room, where were installed the honored guests and the ladies in charge of the arrangements. Among those present were noticed the Rev. Robert Collyer and wife, the Rev. Brooke Herford and wife, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Judd, Mrs. Frank Brown, Mrs. John Alston and daughter, Mrs. F. C. Sherman, Mrs. Edward Olcott, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Mrs. Dr. Stevens, Mrs. R. M. Chard, Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mrs. Dr. Dyer, Mr. Parsons, Mrs. Prof. Peabody, Mrs. Jules Goday, Mrs. Thomas Fry, Mrs. Edwin Blackman, Mrs. Catherine Rawoth, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Morse, Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Miss Louise Greeley, Mrs. Collander, Mrs. J. H. Haverly, Mrs. L. H. Clarke and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Kignon, Mr. and Mrs. John Pampel and daughter, Mrs. D. F. Kenley, Mrs. H. H. Forsythe, Mrs. P. P. Hayward, Mrs. Frank Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mr. Henry S. Seeley, Cyrus W. Bently, and Prof. Mansfield.

After half an hour had been consumed in introductions and general conversation, the company was called to order, and the Madrigal Club quartette sang "There's one that I love dearly." At the conclusion of the song,

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER

stated that whenever he went to New England to plunder the lyceums he always looked out for an invitation from the Woman's Club of Boston, to come around and be petted. And he joyfully accepted the invitation. Among those whom he expected to meet were his dear friends Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Howe. The former lady and he were old friends. It was about twenty years ago that they first became acquainted. Mrs. Livermore was then engaged in a quiet, useful life in a very humble way; but of late years she has extended the sphere of her usefulness. She went to Boston, and in the congenial atmosphere of that old city became better appreciated. During the dark hours of the nation's peril she cheered and helped us. Mrs. Howe had sung that grand hymn that went through the heart of the country and thrilled every nerve. It seemed as if she were one of the old prophetesses mentioned in the Bible come back to earth. Whenever he went to Boston he was obliged to either read a piece or make a speech. On this occasion it was only fair that Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Howe should do likewise.

MRS. HOWE

could not resist the appeal, backed up as it was by the applause of the ladies present. She returned her thanks for the kind and genial reception that had been accorded her. It was the great delight of the New England Woman's Club, of which she was a member, to meet Mr. Collyer on his visits to Boston. His large-heartedness was contagious, and his cheerfulness despotic. In his company every one must be like him. She felt that she had a special word to say to the ladies, and she found the text for her remarks in the eloquent address of Wendell Phillips the evening previous. He graphically portrayed the political situation of the nation; pointed out how things really were, and what they should be. There was one thing, however, to which Mr. Phillips made no allusion. This was the work of the women of America in weeding out the evils in our national existence and securing a better and more enlightened era. The Women's Temperance Associations had done a wonderful amount of good to the various communities in which they had been organized. Women should make it their business to find out the truth; to diagnose the political diseases which infect the body politic; and, having found the cause, apply the remedy. We should redeem to-day the time we lost yesterday. Life and redemption of its shortcomings should continually go together.

The Madrigal Club then sang "Oh, hush thee, my baby," after which

MRS. LIVERMORE

responded to the invitation extended to her by Mr. Collyer. She said it was pleasant to meet familiar faces, and recognize old friends, although it was embarrassing for her to rise and talk to them. When asked which she preferred, Boston or Chicago, she always replied as did the little 3-year-old, "I like both papa and mamma." She came to Chicago in 1856, and to Chicago she owed a debt of gratitude that she would never be able to pay. It was in Chicago that she was brought to learn that she owed something to the world. It was in Chicago that she learned that women were not properly brought up,—not trained to be independent and stand on their own resources. She found hundreds of women without any anchor, drifting about in the sea of life, and it was to help these women that she determined to make the work of her life. She had always dreamed of a solidarity of women, and she was glad to say that she was gradually seeing its realization. Its full fruition she did not expect to see. She was born fifty years too soon. She urged her hearers to stand by woman, to make her cause theirs, to help them in every way. She warned them not to be discouraged at opposition or unfriendly criticism, for that had a tremendous part to play in the regeneration of the nation.

The Madrigal Club then sang "My true love hath my heart," after which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe recited in an exceedingly forcible manner "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

After a few remarks from the Rev. Brooke Herford, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the women of America for the manner in which they came to the front and worked for their country, for their sex, and for humanity, the company repaired to one of the parlors, where a fine cold collation was served. Ample justice was done to the coffee, sandwiches, and salads, after which the guests departed.

MIKE'S GUESTS.

AND HOW THEY ESCAPED.

Nearly one month ago the gamblers who were sporting with the tiger in the rooms over the Store—commonly known as Mike McDonald's gambling-hell—were surprised to find that they were besieged by a large posse of police, who, with the aid of "jimmies," crowbars, and sledge-hammers, were fast making way to the interior of the tiger's lair. The inmates of the place, thirty-five in number, were captured and taken to the Armory, where they gave bail and got changes of venue to Justice Pollak's Court, where they were fined $5 and costs each. Mike McDonald appeared in behalf of the brotherhood, the gamblers not appearing. Although the law calls gambling a quasi-criminal offense, and although the law further says that in all such cases the defendant must positively put in an appearance in court, the gamblers were, absent and Justice Pollak "let it slide." Mike paid the costs, which the Justice pockets, and the gamblers were allowed to depart in peace. Indeed they had not put in an appearance. The City of Chicago is benefited by the fines assessed for violation of the laws and ordinances, and the Justice is supposed to see that the fines are collected, or at least that some guarantee that the fines will be paid is given. But the Justice took the word of Mike McDonald, who paid the costs, and the gamblers are to-day free.

The following letter, which accompanied the executions therein mentioned, was written to the man in whose hands the executions are placed for collection:

John Tunison, Police Court Bailiff—DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find thirty-five executions against S. Wilson, et. al., known as the gamblers' cases, which were tried Jan. 3, 1877. Mr. M. C. McDonald paid the costs, and the fines are not paid, as he expected that they would be remitted by some one in authority, which was not done. The defendants' names I suppose are fictitious, and you will have to do the best you can. Yours truly,
JOSEPH POLLAK, J. P.

The value of the executions can be seen from the report for the week ending Jan. 27, 1877, made to the Comptroller by John Tunison, in whose hands all the executions in city cases in the South Division are placed for collection. The report shows that the thirty-five gamblers were fined each $5 and costs, and that the names given evidently were fictitious, for not one of the men was found. The names were James McKeon, J. Abington, G. Lee, J. Graham, C. T. Gates, C. A. Turner, J. Thomson, A. C. Winters, F. Howard, C. Bushnell, C. Grilly, F. P. Harrison, J. Smith, C. Frederick, F. Manning, J. Sutton, C. Ferris, G. M. Blake, C. Allen, G. Foster, W. Gillman, H. Wilson, J. Thayer, C. Hill, J. Milton, G. H. Creaman, J. Williams, A. Goodman, J. M. Foster, J. S. Wilson, Charles Wilson, J. H. Allen, W. M. Briggs, J. R. Hooker, J. H. Stephenson.

THE LAW.

Justices of the Peace have, by Sec. 69 of the city charter, jurisdiction in all cases arising under the provisions of the act, or by any ordinance passed in pursuance thereof. By Sec. 68 it is provided that the first process for the violation of any ordinance shall be a summons; but a warrant for the arrest of any offender may be issued upon affidavit, and any person arrested shall be taken before the proper authorities to be tried for the alleged offense. "Any person upon whom any fine or penalty shall be imposed may, upon the order of the Court or Magistrate before whom the conviction is had, be committed to the county jail or the calaboose, city prison, work-house, house of correction, or other place provided by the city or village for the incarceration of offenders, until such penalty and cost shall be fully paid, provided that no such imprisonment shall exceed six months for any one offense."

A suit brought for a breach of an ordinance has been declared by the Supreme Court to be a criminal suit, and, being so, the culprit should always be present, and in case a judgment is rendered against him it is the business of the Justice to order him into custody and hold him until the fine, penalty, and costs shall be fully paid. It is nowhere contemplated that the Justice should receive simply the costs and settle any case in that way, but it is the Justice's business to see that "he is held in custody until the fine, penalty, and cost shall be fully paid."

It is provided by Sec. 128 of the seventy-ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes that: "Upon complaint made by any person, under oath, against any Justice of the Peace appointed as aforesaid, for extortion, or other malfeasance in office, such complaint setting forth particularly the facts in the case and filed in the office of the Circuit or Superior Court of Cook County, the Clerk of said Court shall issue a summons in the name of the people of the State of Illinois against such Justice of the Peace, returnable according to law; and such Justice of the Peace may appear and answer such complaint under oath, and if found guilty of extortion or other malfeasance in office, shall be removed from his office and such office shall be declared vacant by such court. Such complaint shall be signed by the State's-Attorney of Cook County; and it is hereby made the duty of the State's-Attorney to prosecute all actions commenced under this act."

A MERRY LANDLADY.

MIXING UP THE TICKETS.

From East to West, from North to South, wherever boarding-houses exist, the landladies thereof have struggled and fought to give their respective establishments more and more the aspect of "Home." But it has devolved upon an Indiana-street landlady to eclipse all competitors, and erect beside her hearthstone a series of diversions and excitements that plant her institution at the head of the genus.

She began a long way off, and with a wonderful degree of secrecy, conducted her operations, unaided and uncounseled, save by her zeal for the entertainment of her boarders. The neighboring pawnbrokers wondered at the variety of her wares, but she cautioned them that it was only a bit of pleasantry, and day after day she came in with fresh bundles and new articles, and marched off with the tickets and a modicum of cash to sit down and dream of the day of revelation. When a down-town clerk inquired blushingly for his Sunday pants, she fainted with suppressed laughter, and when she heard the ladies at lunch discussing the absence of articles which may be scheduled "C. and D." she writhed with suppressed merriment. Lockets, boots, chains, false hair, bonnets, breeches, overcoats, frocks, skirts, wrappers, one after another departed, until the house became an asylum of sheeted ghosts, wandering around in search of the wherewithal to cover the flesh. And the good landlady's eyes twinkled, and she grew fat in contemplating the fun that would come when she should disclose the joke. At length one of the ladies openly charged her with making off with divers and certain bifurcations, bounded and described by certain ruffles, flutings, and tucks. Then came the landlady to the front, admitting, with peals of merriment, that she had pawned them. With an intensity of amusement that forbade expression, the boarders demanded, Where? when each was invested with more or less tickets, and sent forth in quest of their property.

The down-town clerk presented to Lazarus a ticket calling for a robe de nuit, and, when it was produced, he thought his had not been so short in the back, nor quite so much split up between the sleeves. A young lady who lost a trinket asked modestly for the article represented by No. 1,761,123, but failed to identify a pair of doeskin pantaloons as belonging to her.

The landlady was almost distracted with mirth when the boarders came home, and chuckled till her teeth rattled as she explained that she had given out the tickets as medical professors do diplomas, hit or miss, and straighten out afterwards. So the boarders sallied forth again and took what they could get, and postponed the exchange until Sunday. And the landlady says she never had so much fun in her life, and that just as soon as the new set of boarders are fairly installed she is going to do it over again.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF THE GRADUATES.

A meeting of the graduates of the Michigan State University, living in Chicago, was held yesterday afternoon in one of the Palmer House parlors for the purpose of making the graduates better acquainted, and of laying the foundation for a permanent organization in this city. About thirty people were present, including prominent gentlemen drawn from the professional and business walks in life and a few ladies.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. H. Willett, who nominated Mr. A. D. Rich, the oldest graduate present, for temporary chairman. This nomination was made unanimous, and the meeting was then further addressed by Mr. Willett, who gave his ideas concerning the proposed organization. He was in doubt whether the society should embrace all former students, whether graduates or not. In his opinion, moreover, something more was necessary than a mere periodical coming together for a social chat and a big dinner, and he even hinted at having learned discussions on certain abstruse subjects.

A recess was taken, during which there was much hand-shaking, and those present stepped up and signed their names to the roll. On again coming to order, the following Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, with instructions to report Feb. 16 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon: C. H. Willett, Prof. John C. Freeman, of the Chicago University, J. H. Pedrick, C. K. Offield, Dr. Samuel A. McWilliams, W. J. English, Miss M. F. Perry. The following Committee was then chosen to make a report setting forth more definitely the objects and plans of the Association: Gen. O. L. Mann, Dr. Andrews, James Goggin, O. P. Dickinson, Arthur Otis, Miss Dr. R. Abbie Underwood, Prof. O. E. Haven, with the temporary chairman as ex-officio member. The meeting then adjourned.

BABY ELEPHANT.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The following telegram, which explains itself, was received yesterday by Mr. R. S. Dingess, the Agent and General Manager of Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—I sent you a short dispatch about our good luck this morning. It no doubt surprised you; but I am now able to give you the full particulars of the strange event. The performing elephant Betsey, of the five which my son Adam had in training in our winter quarters at Germantown, made us all happy this morning by giving birth last night to the only baby elephant ever born on American soil. The mother is a mammoth beast, standing over eleven feet in height, yet as docile as any I ever saw. The newcomer is only about eighteen inches high, but a little beauty. It is a male, and began walking just before noon. From its birth to that hour it lay as though sleeping, and we were very much afraid it would not live, although it seemed healthy in every respect. This afternoon there is no doubt that we shall be able to keep it, and put it on the road this summer. At the sight of this intruder the other elephants seemed very uneasy and cross, and bellowed and threw themselves wildly around; so it was about all we could do to prevent them from demolishing everything within reach.

We had a conference of medical men at our winter quarters this afternoon to see this native American element, and they were all very much delighted.

The little fellow takes quite naturally to the situation, and will soon become a great pet. We shall put him in training as soon as practicable, and next summer will be able to present to the country a real marvel of wonder. To-day I would not take $20,000 for the baby." A. FOREPAUGH.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $2,793 from water rates, and $1,424 from miscellaneous sources.

The test of the West Side pumping-works has been finished. It cost the city just about $6,000.

The Treasurer yesterday paid about $30,000 in the redemption of and as interest on past-due certificates.

The Finance Committee met in the Comptroller's office yesterday and discussed various minor references.

The Judiciary Committee is called to meet in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock this afternoon to go over the new Building ordinance. Corporation-Counsel Anthony, Ald. Van Osdel, Ald. Ballard, and the Chairmen of the three Committees on Streets and Alleys have been requested to be present.

It is reported that the section of the city bounded by Ashland and Western avenues and Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street is overflowed by water from the melting snow. There are no sewers in that region, and the water stands in the gutters and low places. It is feared that that state of things will do much to increase sickness.

The Secretary of the Department of Public Works thinks that one of the papers in commenting upon the estimate made by the Department of Public Works for sewerage work for 1877, and giving the credit for smallness of the estimate to the Council, made a mistake, for the credit belonged to the Mayor, who prepared the estimates, and refused to embody in his request $200,000 which the Council referred to the Department to be included in the estimate.

There is a great deal of complaint about Comptroller Farwell's order forbidding the making out of any pay-rolls. Some of the city employes have families, and if the city is to pay no salaries in the next three months, and will not allow any rolls to be made out so that the employes can borrow on the strength of the time shown by the rolls, there will be much trouble among those employes whose salaries are their only resource. An effort will be made to induce Mr. Farwell to rescind the order.

Prosecuting-Attorney Boyden, while prosecuting some criminals yesterday in Justice Pollak's court, lost his overcoat. The "Judge" had laid the garment down on a table around which were standing three detectives. When he had closed his argument with the Court he reached for his coat and it was gone. It contained a handkerchief, some city papers, bonds, etc., and 20 cents worth of chewing-tobacco wrapped in yellow paper. If the thief will return the coat and papers he can have the chewing-tobacco.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The January report of the Building Department contains the following facts and figures: During the month of January, 1877, there were issued permits for the erection of 23 buildings, against 52 in January, 1876. In addition to these, permits were issued for the erection of sheds. Of the buildings, 22 were of brick and one of stone. There were were in the North Division, 3; in the South 3, and 16 in the West. There were six one-story buildings, twelve two-story, and three one-story and basement. They will occupy 490 feet of street frontage and cost $25,350. The buildings erected in January, 1876, covered 1,084 feet of street frontage and cost $169,000. The severe weather this year will account for the falling off.

During the past month 222 notices were served on persons violating the building ordinances, in 208 of which cases the parties complied with the law. Two suits for violation were brought and resulted in fines of $45 and costs. Thirty-five fires were investigated and reported upon. Surveys and plans have been made of twenty-two public halls, and surveys made of sixty-two business buildings, and where the same were found not to comply with the ordinances the owners or occupants were notified to make the necessary changes. Notices have also been served on the proprietors of the various theatres to make the changes and improvements suggested in the report of the Superintendent of Buildings. The receipts of the Department for January were $84, exclusive of builders' water-tax, which amounted to $39.77. The expenses of the office, estimated on the basis of last year's arrangement of the office, salaries, etc., were $1,106.14.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

No trials to-day in the Criminal Court.

The jailyard is in a very filthy condition, even worse than under Bradley and Agnew. It should be attended to.

The Grand Jury did very little yesterday except finish up some cases previously commenced. It will be discharged to-day after making its report.

The examination of claims against various estates occupied the County Court yesterday. The estate of M. O. Walker was being attacked at adjournment.

The County Clerk has commenced the preparation of the Assessor's books for 1877. His clerical force will necessarily be augmented in the next few weeks.

While Mr. Hogan was investigating himself yesterday, the Warden of the Hospital brought the news to the building that another pipe had burst at that institution.

The County-Attorney yesterday took the first steps toward sueing James Stewart, to recover the balance he owes the county. The necessary papers have been drawn.

The meat contract was let to O'Donnell for 6 cents, while others bid to furnish supplies at 5. The loss to the taxpayers by the deal in January alone amounts to nearly $1,000.

Peter Conly came into the Criminal Court yesterday as the prosecuting witness in a petty case. He was tipsy, noisy, and insolent, and the Court held him for contempt. He could not pay $25 and went to jail.

The Warden at the Insane Asylum came in yesterday and took to the County Farm what remained of the county ambulance. He also took with him the paupers and insane whose trip had been so suddenly interrupted the day previous by the carelessness of the ambulance driver.

The State's Attorney from Kane County, H. B. Willis, was in consultation yesterday in reference to the forthcoming trial of Periolat, O'Donnell, Sweetzer, and the indicted Commissioners. Mr. Willis said he had set the trial for the 12th instant, and would like to have the cases disposed of at that time. From the pressure on the Criminal Court Mr. Mills could not say whether he could get away or not at that time; hence, the date is liable to be changed.

H. P. Niel, a gentleman who some months ago was "doing" the city in the role of a correspondent for sundry Eastern papers, and who was charged with having walked off with something that did not belong to him and was sent to the Bridewell, was set at liberty yesterday. He came over to the jail to visit an old cellmate, and is now sorry that he did, for he is again behind the bars. He is held to answer an indictment for obtaining money under false pretences, and when he gets out of this scrape it is said that the United States authorities want him for shoving the "queer." He was arrested in jail—an unusual occurrence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by the Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D. Subject: "The Three Factors in History."

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Prof. William D. Gunning will deliver his lecture on "Man in the Making," at Hershey Music Hall, illustrating by blackboard drawing and specimens from a fine collection in Comparative Anatomy.

The first of a course of lectures will be given at Grace Reformed Episcopal Church, corner Hoyne avenue and Le Moyne street, Thursday evening. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney will deliver the first lecture on the subject: "From the Missouri to the Golden Gate." A pleasant sociable may also be expected with choice selections of music by the choir.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Chicago Gospel Temperance Union of Reformed Men have invited Deacon Willard to deliver his series of Bible lectures in Farwell (upper) Hall. The first lecture will be given at 3 o'clock to-day. Subject, "Bible Study, and the Business-Man's View of the Plan of Salvation." Not only all the members and friends of the above societies, but saints and sinners generally, are invited. Singing to commence at 2:30 o'clock. Deacon Willard will also speak at the Third Presbyterian Church Sunday at 3 p. m.

CRIMINAL.

A red morocco pocketbook containing a small sum of money was found yesterday on the corner of Superior and Clark streets, and is awaiting an owner at the Chicago Avenue Station.

Thomas B. Walton says that J. N. McGuire went to his (Walton's) livery-stable, hired a team and buggy, went off on a "time," and failed to return the property. He had McGuire arrested before Justice Haines, who continued the case to the 8th inst.

Benjamin Boerstein was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with forging a money-order. The complaining witnesses against him were Special Agent Stewart and Isaac and Jacob Siff. The money-order was for $30. The case was continued until to-day in $1,000 bail.

Seneca Beale, a compositor of the *Courier*, swore to Justice Haines that Walter Conkey, a collector for the *Courier*, did, with a mallet in his hand and blood in his eye, assault him and batter him. Walter's case was put off to Feb. 8.

Horace Knowlton, of No. 732 State street, told Justice Meech that Thomas Johnson disposed of sixty-six dressed hogs belonging to complainant for about $900. Johnson was arrested, and said that his lot had fallen among dusky females of Cheyenne, who relieved him of his money. He went to the Criminal Court under $1,000 bonds.

Mary Brennan, who, a decade ago, was accounted the smartest woman crook in the country, was run in last evening by Officer Shanley for attempting to pawn a copy of Ira Warren's Household Physician. Mary has become the consort of negroes, and has sunken so low that only the most miserable existence awaits her in the future.

H. H. Capamagian, owner of a wool factory at No. 326 Ohio street, was yesterday morning caught in the belting and had his right arm broken and his right shoulder dislocated, besides sustaining severe internal injuries. He was attended by Drs. Shumway and McNeal, who have but little hopes of his recovery. He is a Turk by birth, and has a wife and three children.

The Police Justices had an easy time of it yesterday, notwithstanding the number of street vagrants that were before them. Justice Summerfield continued the cases before him in order to attend the meeting of the South-Town Board, and Justice Scully assessed those before him all the way from $5 to $20, besides awarding a few a term in the House of Correction. Willie Carble, a natural-born thief, was given $20 or sixty days by Justice Pollak.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Chickens Come Back to Roost—What Their Campaign Economy Amounted To—Maddox Turned Out upon the Cold World.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—There was an animated debate in the House over the salaries of Congressmen. Holman had reported the salaries at $4,500, a reduction of $500. Foster moved to strike out this paragraph, which would leave the salary at the present rate. Mr. Foster did this on the ground that it was useless to try to change the law at this session, as the whole subject had been settled last winter. Holman mustered his force, and told the old story of economy and pinchbeck reform. The Democrats, however, had used economy long enough for a shibboleth in the campaign, and have no use for it longer. There was immediately

A BREAK-UP ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE.

Wardell, of North Carolina, led, stating that he was nauseated with Holman's two-cent economy, and taunted Holman with the fact that he had been left at home by his constituents. Holman was put upon his metal. He was annoyed that such taunts should come from the Democratic side. He reminded the Democrats of their hypocrisy in being so eager for reform before the election, and so anxious to prevent retrenchment now. Incidentally the Democratic principle of saving at the spiggot to lose at the bung was considered. Judge Kelley, by instancing the case of Chicago, showed the folly of the Holman pinching theory of appropriations in that city. He said nearly $4,000,000 had been expended for a public building, and $70,000 were being spent annually for the rent of temporary quarters for Government offices, yet Holman was insisting upon refusing the comparatively small sum necessary to finish the Chicago Custom-House building and make it habitable. This was a false economy, and all the pretended economies of the Democrats last session and preceding the Presidential election were a cowardly blow at labor.

The President completed yesterday his special message on the resumption of specie payments, and having submitted it to his Cabinet, will transmit it to Congress to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Maddox, the Treasury agent, who has been giving testimony in the Louisiana case before the Committee on Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House, was to-day removed from his official position as Agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The removal of Maddox was determined upon by the President yesterday, and he consequently sent for Col. S. E. Chamberlain, now of Virginia, and formerly an officer of the regular army, and tendered the place to him. The offer was accepted, and this afternoon Commissioner Raum notified Maddox that he was from this date dismissed from the service of the Internal Revenue office.

GRANT'S RESUMPTION SCHEME.

Should the President, as anticipated, transmit a message to Congress on the finances, and recommend an earlier day for the resumption of specie payments than that now provided by law, it is believed among such members of Congress as have financial matters in charge that no alteration whatever as to the time will be made, either from an indisposition to disturb the law, or for want of time to act on a measure of so much importance.

Isaac Clements has been nominated Pension Agent at Salem, Ill.

The feature of the Cabinet session to-day was the submission by the President of his contemplated message to Congress on specie resumption at an earlier date than fixed by law. It is expected the message will be sent to Congress in a day or two.

After adjournment of the Cabinet Council, Attorney-General Taft and Secretary Fish were in close consultation with the President.

Channing Richards has been nominated United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

CHAMBERLIN IN THE BOX.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—John F. Chamberlin, the sporting man whose gambling establishment is one of the most frequented places in Long Branch, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Chamberlin had been sued by the late A. T. Stewart, who sought to hold him responsible for Charles Thorne in the lease of Niblo's Garden, and who obtained judgment against him for $27,000 odd. The execution was returned unsatisfied, and now the supplementary proceedings are estopped by the bankruptcy. Chamberlin's debts amount to over $215,000, while his nominal assets, mostly mining stocks, are but $17,000, showing that he possessed the confidence of many persons to an unusual degree. He owes Jay Gould some $14,000; Charles Knapp, of Washington, $51,000; W. H. Chamberlin, of Bridgeport, $28,000; Lawrence W. Jerome, nearly $6,000; besides $10,000 to wine-dealers, $2,000 to lawyers, $3,000 to tailors, $500 to shirtmakers, $3,000 to grocers, $2,600 to butchers, and the $27,000 to A. T. Stewart.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 2.—The laboratory investigation continued yesterday and to-day. Douglas was on the stand up to noon to-day, when Regent Rynd was sworn. The principal point in his testimony thus far is a summary of the traveling expenses charged by Douglas since 1866, amounting to $876, and commissions charged for superintending extra work in building amounting to $1,654. Traveling expenses were charged on trips to purchase chemicals, attend Pharmaceutical Associations, etc. These trips were taken every year since 1866 except two. Rynd also adduced evidence that Douglas received usually 20 per cent off in purchasing chemicals, sometimes more. No attempt was made to show that he did not allow the University this percentage. Rynd is not yet through. Rose has not testified yet.

CLEVELAND MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—The Ohio Dairymen's Association closed a ten days' session here last evening. There was a good attendance and a great deal of interest was manifested in the discussion of sundry topics pertaining to their business. It adjourned to meet in this city the last Wednesday in January, 1878.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland Club, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, William Edwards; Vice-President, George Burt; Treasurer, S. T. Everett; Secretary, Sam Briggs. A committee was appointed to arrange a programme for the July races.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE.

On another page will be found the thirty-second annual statement of that fine old company, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., whose business has ever been conducted in such a strictly conservative manner as to be always in readiness to furnish a prompt exhibit. It is a satisfaction to peruse a report where you believe every word and figure, in which respect the Mutual Benefit enjoys the fullest confidence of the people.

ALL OWNERS

of old Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines should call at the office, 155 State street. The Company are prepared to exchange with all the old customers on very reasonable terms, and give them a new machine still better than the old, and far in advance of any other.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

offer special inducements to purchasers, at wholesale and retail, of sheet music, music books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

HARMLESS AS SUMMER DEW,

yet in the highest degree Disinfectant and preservative, Sozodont keeps the teeth always healthy and spotless, and the gums ruddy and free from canker.

THE NORTH BRANCH.

A Trip Along the Banks of the Filthy Stream.

Various Points which Require the Attention of the Health Officers.

In order to see how the thaw had affected the North Branch, and ascertain its sanitary condition at the present time, a TRIBUNE reporter was detailed yesterday to meander through that classical district, and search where health officers have not yet intruded, and where evidently there is much need for a visit from them.

In the first place, it is perfectly safe to say that at no time in the history of Chicago, at this season of the year, has the North Branch been more offensive. The stench which arises from the vitiated water is sickening in the extreme. A rising vapor seems almost perceptible when one stands on any of the bridges, the smell is so overcoming and strong.

Perhaps it would be well to give the result of actual observation. THE TRIBUNE investigator took a Clybourn-avenue car at Clark and Madison streets, and thence to the end of the route,—Clybourn place,—where, at the bridge, is located

THE PHŒNIX DISTILLERY,

of which Dickenson, Abel & Co. are the proprietors. Near the distillery is an old slough. It is not now in a most wholesome condition, on account of the accumulation there of the season's filth. However, in it is the platform of the slop-tubs. The concern feeds 1,200 head of cattle. The platform was being cleaned off yesterday. The slough flows out under the Chicago & Pacific Railroad track into the North Branch. Of course, what slop is left is easily sold and speedily carted away, yet some will work its way into the river. The cattle pens are connected, and dung and urine are caught in tanks and carted away in closely-covered wagons. Yet this stuff, to some extent, soaks through into the earth, and thus forms another offensive addition to the river. The firm pay $30 a day during the summer for taking the manure away by boat, and proportionately in winter, and they endeavor to keep a clean and wholesome place. The winter has been so unusually severe that much of the filth was frozen, and is now thawing out and sending offensive vapors high into the air. Mr. Burroughs thoroughly explained how it was to the interest of the distillers themselves to keep their places clean and allow no foul stuff to float into the river. In the summer it is all collected in boats and dumped into the lake, but in winter wagons have to be used. Having convinced himself that the river here was perhaps more free from smell than at any other place, the reporter took himself through mud fully six inches in depth to the Illinois Distilling Company. This concern, owned by Lawrence & Ballentine, is feeding some 700 head of cattle and selling a great deal of its slops. The river smells but little here, and everything about the place is tolerably clean.

Again, coming back to the North Side Rolling-Mills, and just south of it, the North avenue sewer has just emptied its winter accumulation in the slothful and filthy stream. The effluvia which arise from the surface is perfectly fearful. A more sickening stench could not be imagined.

ALONG THE ELSTON ROAD

some of the lots are covered with water, and the houses in them cannot help but be damp and unhealthy. In addition to these drawbacks to health, the gutters contain a rotting accumulation of filth, which, in places, smells rank to heaven. Vegetable matter in decaying condition can be found on all the streets in almost limitless quantities. In places hogs wallow in the mud, and the gentle goat buts his head into the stomachs of pedestrians.

ANOTHER DISGUSTING AND PECULIAR FEATURE

of this locality is the keeping of one or two milch cows by industrious Germans, who like to turn an honest penny by selling an excuse for milk. The barns are generally filthy and small. They stink with a vigor fully equal to the North Branch, and are quite as sickening and death-dealing in their tendency. It would be invidious to name places, but the locality mentioned abounds with small cattle-stables, and a health officer, in good condition, could find ample work either to increase or lessen his appetite, according to the strength of his digestive apparatus.

Progressing south along the river, the stench grows stronger, and decidedly more disgusting. At Blackhawk street, the winter's accumulation has just been emptied from the five-foot sewer into the stream. Whatever may have been said of the North avenue sewer, this is worse a thousand fold. It may seem exaggeration, but words cannot describe the actual nastiness of the smell which arises in this vicinity. The water is of a gangrenous color. It has floating on its surface a glossy, greasy scum, the very color of which seems to have sickness in it. Of course, as the sewer accumulations are washed away, the smell in a manner subsides, but the effect must in a great measure remain.

THE BLACKHAWK DISTILLERY

is at the foot of the street, and "Buffalo" Miller has invented a way of purifying the river water to use it for boiler purposes and drinking if necessary. At this place 550 milch cows are being fed, belonging to seventeen different parties. A great portion of the slop is sold and carted away daily. The manure is also hauled away in closely-covered wagons.

At the corner of Division street and Elston avenue there is a French kid-leather tannery. Facing Elston avenue, the Frenchman who runs the place has allowed to accumulate piles of rotting eggs and other disgusting matter, which, added to the river-smell, makes the locality anything but inviting. The people in the vicinity complain loudly of this place, and if there is a nuisance in this city which can or should be abated this is one. It requires only a glance to convince one of this fact.

AT THE HALSTED STREET BRIDGE,

on the north end, there is an accumulated pool of filth from the tanneries in the vicinity which helps disease along. The stink here is abominable to a degree. At Chicago avenue the river sends up a smell milder than that at either North avenue or Blackhawk street. Near here is located H. H. Shufeldt & Co.'s Imperial Distillery. They are feeding 1,284 head of cattle. The manure is now being carted to Lake View. In summer it is dumped by boats into the lake. Here all the filth is run into tanks and carted away from them. No stuff is allowed to run into the river.

Taken as a whole, the North Branch could stand a reformation, but it is the city sewers which at present add the greatest portion to its horrible and sickening smell.

The Russians in Servia.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Dr. Studentski, a Russian army surgeon, has addressed a letter from Kraguyevatz to the *Vedomosti* of St. Petersburg on the causes of the unpopularity of the Russian volunteers in Servia. Before the war broke out, he says, the Servians knew the Russians but little: they had great respect for the Russian name, and looked upon the Russians as their protectors. When the volunteers came they were received like brothers, and every comfort was prepared for them. But the Servians soon began to dislike their new visitors, and with good reason. The Russian volunteers were "seldom sober;" they never ceased to run down the Servian army and its leaders, and to boast of the superiority of Russia; they publicly insulted respectable Servian women in the streets, and the peaceable citizens of Belgrade were constantly disturbed at night by their drunken orgies. They did not pay their bills at the hotels, and if a landlord asked for what was due to him the volunteer usually drew his sword or threatened to blow his brains out. At the coach offices and railway stations, if a conveyance was not ready at once the drivers and guards were beaten by the Russian volunteers.

After giving many other instances of outrage and disorder on the part of the Russian volunteers, Dr. Studentski concludes by stating that "the Servians are more embittered against the Russians now than ever, especially as the Russians accuse them of ingratitude."

Heating a City with Steam.

The novel idea of heating a city with steam is to be tried as an experiment in Lockport, New York. The boilers are to be located at central places, and the pipes are to extend to all the houses, and the public is to pay for its heat as it now pays for its gas. The steam-cock will regulate the demand and supply.

A Chinese Shower of Grasshoppers.

China Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

I saw a sight the other day that put me in mind of that fair State, Minnesota, viz.: a flight of grasshoppers, or rather locusts, only they look far more like the former than the latter, as we see them at home. They began to rise about ten miles off, and resembled a dense column of smoke. Gradually they deployed into line and started for "green fields and pastures new," which, by the way, were the sickest specimens of agriculture inside of twenty-four hours I ever saw in my life. While on the line of flight an observation was made by the Harbor-Master, who reported the column as eight miles long and one mile wide. 'No other observation is necessary, if you please. They darkened the heavens like a dense cloud, and in the surrounding country it was impossible to avoid crushing them under foot by the dozens. It would make you heart-sick to hear of the terrible privation and suffering caused by these pests. Indeed, China had a bad year of it altogether. Long droughts made scanty crops, and these the locusts have consumed; and now the winter has come, and, though "John" is always represented with an umbrella and a fan, it is bitterly cold all the same, the thermometer falling below zero.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—BAKER—At the residence of J. S. Pieronnet, Esq., No. 555 West Washington-st., by the Rev. W. H. Hopkins, of St. John's Episcopal Church, the Hon. Charles H. Curtis and Miss Sophie Baker, all of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD—On the 2d inst., of scarlet fever, Eveleen, eldest daughter of M. E. and Eliza Fitzgerald, aged 6 years 3 months and 8 days.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her parents, No. 127 Kroger-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

WOODS—Feb. 2, James Woods, aged 66 years, native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Walnut-st., Sunday, Feb. 4, by cars to Calvary. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Boston (Mass.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

ROGERS—Jan. 31, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. George H. Page, Milwaukee, Nelson D. Rogers, aged 63 years.

Remains taken to Palmyra, N. Y.

WEIXELL—Feb. 2, at 2 p. m., Henry, son of Isaac Weixell, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral will take at 10 o'clock, Sunday, from No. 384 West Washington-st.

HENRY—Friday morning, Feb. 2, at the residence No. 1396 Prairie-av., of sub-acute inflammation of the brain, aged 26 years, Rose, beloved wife of Robert L. Henry, and eldest daughter of the late Col. F. C. Sharp, of St. Louis.

Services at residence at 7 this evening. Friends of family invited. Remains taken to St. Louis for interment.

☞ St. Louis, Lexington (Mo.), and Frankfort (Ky.) papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club at 7:30 this evening in the hall of the National Union League, southwest corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, up-stairs.

HOTEL.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

Fifth-av. and Fiftieth-st.,

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL,

NEW YORK.

This new and elegant hotel, conducted on the European plan, with a Cuisine of unsurpassed excellence, and at prices in harmony with the times, is now open for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient. Situation one of the finest in the city, and within five minutes' walk of the Grand Central Depot. Great care has been taken with the ventilation, heating, and plumbing. The dressing-rooms in this house, containing bath and toilet appointments, are entirely separate, thereby avoiding the escape of sewer or other poisonous gases into the sleeping apartments.

GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock,

14 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.

A large invoice of Block Tin Hollow Ware and Assorted Plated Ware.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE FROM A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.

Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves.

250 Bow-Back Chairs. A car-load English B. A. Cottage Walnut Chairs in the White.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Of Wednesday, Feb. 7,

Will contain several lines of very desirable Spring Goods, in addition to some heavy goods that we must close.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Gardner House.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock,

THE ENTIRE

Kitchen and Laundry Outfit,

COPPER WARE,

Cooking Utensils, Billiard Tables, Cane Seat Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

Parties who have purchased at sales this week must remove goods at once or they will be sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.,

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, STOVES, PIANOS, &c.

Also at 10 o'clock, Chattel Mortgage Sale Furniture, Carpets, Piano, Parlor and Chamber Sets.

Also at 1 o'clock p. m., SHELF HARDWARE, and LARGE STOCK TINWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The sale of Shelf Hardware and Tinware has been postponed to TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 6.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

THE HASELTINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Owing to the unprecedentedly bad weather during Mr. Haseltine's late sale at the Exposition Building, he has concluded to offer THREE HUNDRED of the works of art that were there shown, at

108 MADISON-ST.,

Where they can be seen with comfort, as the store will be thoroughly heated, and the pictures arranged so that buyers can view them at their leisure.

The collection now on view, during the week, day and evening. The sale will commence

Monday Evening, Feb. 5, at 7:30 o'clock.

The sale will be PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

We shall sell at 10 o'clock this a. m., a large lot of new and desirable Furniture, consisting of

PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS,

Library, Dining-room, and Office Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., together with a large lot of General Merchandise.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner. Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR

Complete stock, best goods at lowest prices. Wholesale and retail. Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the U. S. Send for Price List. Hairdressing latest styles, 50 and also Bogle's Complexion Powder. E. Burnham, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

NOTICE.

TAX NOTICE.

All real estate taxes for 1876 and prior years, and personal property taxes for 1876, in the West Division, are now due and payable at 56 and 58 S. Halsted-st. Pay at once and save costs. JOHN HOFFMANN,
Chicago, Jan. 18, 1877. Collector, West Chicago.

LITERATURE.

Dante, Savonarola, Michel Angelo, and Their City.

Rhoda Broughton's Last Novel—Household-Management and Cookery.

Life of the Earl of Shelburne—The Misericordia of Florence.

Congress of Librarians—Swiss Gymnasiums—Ostrich-Farming—Art-Profits.

Blood-Identification—Ancient Maps of the World—Ocean-Currents.

LITERATURE.

THE CITY OF LILIES.

THE MAKERS OF FLORENCE: DANTE, GIOTTO, SAVONAROLA; AND THEIR CITY. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "St. Francis of Assisi," etc. With Portrait of Savonarola, Engraved by C. H. JUNS; and Illustrations from Drawings by Prof. DELAMOTTE. 8vo., pp. 396. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $8.

The eyes of the genuine bibliophile are gratified by the contemplation of this fair volume, which has an air of artistic elegance and luxury that distinguishes it among a crowd of sumptuous associates. Every thought connected with Florence is tinged with the splendor of her past history, borrowing a loveliness and grace from the memories of her wealth, and power, and magnificence; from her treasures of poetry, art, and romance; and it aptly fits with these habitual conceptions to see a book which treats of her life in the centuries of her greatest grandeur, exhibiting in its material form some appropriate reflections of the opulence of its theme.

The engravings adorning the work are very fine, and, whether reproducing the scenery and architecture of Florence, the sculptures of Michel Angelo, the paintings of Fra Angelico, or the portraits of the eminent Florentines who strove most mightily to make illustrious the proud city of their birth or adoption, they do justice to their subject. For their sake alone the volume is to be coveted.

Mrs. Oliphant has not undertaken the task of producing a complete history of Florence, or of including in her sketches of the "Makers" of the old city all who by right could be embraced under that elastic title. She has attempted merely what she describes as "'short, swallow flights' of biographical essay,"—allowing herself to be guided in these efforts by the direction of her untrammeled fancy. Thus she has given Dante the chief distinction in position and space; and next after him in prominence has placed Savonarola, Michel Angelo, Fra Angelico, the Archbishop Sant' Antonio, Arnolfo, Giotto, Ghiberti, Donatello, Brunelleschi, the Piagnoni painters, and the merchant-citizen, Agnolo Pandolfini. Only incidentally is the towering figure of Lorenzo the Magnificent sketched in, as it happens to be essential to the delineation of other characters. Nor do any of the powerful family of the Medici receive greater attention; neither the cunning worker in the metals, Cellini, nor the first of the great school of the Florentine painters, Cimabue. The list of noteworthy omissions might be extended, yet Mrs. Oliphant has precluded complaint by frankly acknowledging the boundaries of her plan.

The biographies are more interesting as the expression of a bright woman's impressions gained from an extensive study of the historical and art records of the rich medieval city, than for any new facts presented. The author has talked to her readers as to those already as well-informed as herself upon the matters discussed, and has, therefore, not held herself to a detailed recital in chronological order of the events that entered into the field of her remark. But she has put in a fresh light some important points of observation, and brought forward the entertaining conceits and suggestions that occur to an active and cultivated mind. She has taken Vasari as her principal authority in the lives of the painters, and ingeniously reasoned upon the plausibility of his traditions, in frequent instances.

Savonarola is the hero to whom she gives the most sympathetic admiration,—passing over, in her recognition of his lofty and uncompromising virtues, all consideration of the weaknesses in his scheme for the regeneration of Florence, and of the possible effect upon its outgrowth had his ascetic rule been prolonged. Her description of the preaching of the fiery monk recalls the style of the popular American evangelist who is now traveling from city to city and rousing his hearers to extreme enthusiasm. "The Florentines," she says, "were totally unused to the fervent natural eloquence of a preacher who rejected all traditions of oratory, and, careless of fine style or graceful diction, poured forth what was in him in floods of fiery words, carried away by his own earnestness and warmth of feeling. To see a man thus inspired by his subject, possessed by what he has to say, too much in earnest to choose his phrases or think of anything,—taste, literature, style, or reputation,—except that truth which he is bound to tell his auditors, and which to them and to him is a matter of life and death: this is at all times a wonderful and impressive spectacle. No simulation can attain the same effect: the fervor may be vulgar, it may be associated with narrow views and a limited mind; but, wherever it exists, in great or small, in learned or unlearned, the man possessed by it has a power over his fellow-men which nothing else can equal."

Mrs. Oliphant's prose is generally homely in its absence of ornamentation. She never tries to decorate or polish it, being intent solely on giving a clear utterance of her meaning; but, in her essay upon Michel Angelo she rises more than once to the height of eloquence. The majesty of the genius of Buonarotti is sufficient to kindle into enthusiasm every spirit capable of ardent feeling, especially when contemplating in the City of Florence the works produced at the culmination of his power. "In the picture-galleries and on the hillside," writes Mrs. Oliphant, "confronting us in the public piazza, at the very doors of the old palace, and in the deepest gloom of the dark Cathedral, behind the altar, surprising us even in the dimness of his princely presence, he is everywhere, throwing vivid words at us when there is nothing else to be done, and, even by means of the great works of others, leaving a certain trace of proud magnificence to show where he has passed by. More people, we believe, think, when they look at the great gates of San Giovanni, of him who said they were fit to be the gates of Heaven, than of him who made them; and, when we pass by Donatello's San Giorgio, the critic who for all comment gave that noble figure the word of command and bade him 'March!' is almost more present with us than the older sculptor. And from his early youth, when he called the splendid Church of Santa Maria Novella, all sweet and shining in those frescoed glories which his own boyish hand helped to dress for it, his Bride, to that moment in which he chose his resting-place in Santa Croce, at the exact spot where, when the doors were open, he could see the Cathedral from his grave, and watch the glorious dome, through all the centuries, rising steadfast against the Italian sky, his very sayings usurp the sovereignty of the city, putting him before us wherever we turn, and, whether we will or not, first and foremost before any other man. . . . It is impossible even to think of Florence and leave out the man who, of all the despots of Florence, is the most potent, and the only one whom all Florentines accept heartily with no jealousy of his power.

"Men of this class are always remarkable, whatever may be the landscape that incloses them. They are like mountains, austere and solitary, in a grandeur of Nature which no effort can bring others up to, or amiable inclination bow down. Such men have always a certain gloom about them, a habit of imperiousness, an impatience almost pitiless of the smaller crowd around, to which, on the other hand, they can be as gentle as angels when the meaner nature perceives its own inferiority. Perhaps the half-solemn, half-contemptuous bravado which we find in Michel Angelo, the pleasure he evidently had in making it apparent how easily he could excel and overpass other men, was peculiar to himself; but the consciousness of an elevation above their kind is common to this style of greatness,—a quality not so attaching or attractive as the brotherliness of the sweeter nature, but perhaps more impressive to the common imagination, which always in its soul believes more in self-assertion than in natural humility."

Mrs. Oliphant regards the symbolical figures surmounting the tombs of the two Medici as the crowning efforts of Michel Angelo's genius, and considers them as the embodiment in stone of their author's grief over the captivity of Florence by an illegitimate scion of the Medici. When recalled from his voluntary seclusion to complete the sculptures years before begun, he fell to work, she tells us, with a sombre *furia* at the great figures in the Sacristy, by means of which, as no other man in the city was capable of doing, he could write in majestic despair the tragedy of Florence; how hope had departed, how life had become a desert, and how it was hard to struggle with waking consciousness, but good to sleep and forget,—nay, best of all, to be stone, and feel no more. This is the burden of the famous figures which all the world has thronged to look at since, and which few, we imagine, have parted from lightly or without a profound impression. . . .

"He took the marble which he had quarried out at Serravezza, weary yet not despairing, and, with the fire of grief in his eyes, put forth his sombre strength upon it, and rent out of its white depths the symbols of his despair. The four great figures of Day and Night, Twilight and Dawn, are instinct with the sentiment of modern thought, that profound struggle of feeling which ancient art eschews. As we look at them, suggestions, not one but many, pour into our minds,—indications of mortal conflict, and anguish, and hopelessness,—of a fatigue and despair of the soul which goes infinitely beyond the most intolerable weariness of the body; yet of the inevitable waking, the acceptance of its burden and penalty which Nature and Providence alike impose upon men. Night sleeps, but it is the sleep of a sublime despair; not rest, but oblivion of ill, is what the great slumberer has desired, yet Sorrow, unforgotten, hovers upon the very stillness of her exhaustion. And with what pain upon her beautiful brow that sad Aurora wakes,—not the rosy-fingered Aurora of the classics, but a heavy, mortal Queen, rousing herself reluctantly, painfully, to meet the Care who is awake before her! What anguish; what mortal conflict; what forced assent to the cruel laws of Nature,—submission, yet resistance,—a duty compulsory and terrible, yet not to be cast off, and which the sufferer accepts though he loathes it, too strong in honor and right to shirk the needful act, whatever it may be! All this, and more than this, is in these gigantic yet beautiful figures. And again a something additional in the great Day, bursting herculean from his stony prison, half-heroic, nothing known of him but the great brow and resolute eyes, and those vast limbs which are not yet free from the cohesion of the marble, though alive with such strain of action. Here is the great poem of the age,—self-utterance and revelation of a mighty intellect overpowered by mortal sadness, yet incapable, how painful soever the exertion, of failing to the claims of Life and Nature. . . . He who can stand unmoved in presence of these wonderful creations, or leave them without a sense of something learnt and felt beyond the usual lessons and emotions of ordinary life, passes our comprehension. They mark the climax of Michel Angelo's genius, the height of power and of expression, beyond which no mortal hand could reach."

RHODA BROUGHTON'S LAST.

JOAN: A TALE. By RHODA BROUGHTON, Author of "Cometh Up as a Flower," etc. Paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, 75 cents.

It is the intense vitality in the writings of Rhoda Broughton that give them their power. They are penetrated with the fire of a passionate soul, that charges with its own magnetic force whatever it has to do with. They are not simply reflections of their author; they are an utterance of her very self, and are alive, and throbbing, and tingling with the emotions that sway her changeful, spontaneous, and willful phases of thought and feeling. They are fitful, and reckless, and audacious, because so true to the moods of the unchastened mind that inspires them, that has not yet wakened to the noble ambition of using for the best and purest purposes the potent faculties of ardor and energy with which it is gifted.

The same regretful conclusions follow the reading of "Joan" as of other of the books of Rhoda Broughton. Until quite half the story is completed, the interest is enthralled, and so thoroughly that the queer little mannerisms in the style of the author are most charitably disregarded. But, when the smoothly-gliding love-affair between Joan and Col. Wolferstan culminates in a happy betrothal, the freakishness of the writer's spirit begins to show itself, and the charm of the romance is hopelessly broken. Joan, a most lovely characterization, preserves the dignity and consistency of her conduct to the end; but, alas for Wolferstan; he shamefully falls from his high estate, and degenerates very nearly into the bully and the villain.

Within a few fleeting months after his engagement is dissolved with Joan, on account of the stain on her father's name,—which has been revealed to the unhappy girl after her troth is plighted to him,—Wolferstan marries a creature of flesh and blood for whom he has no honest regard; and, as if this were not enough to show his lack of manliness, he badgers poor Joan, whenever chance brings them together, for having needlessly thrown him over, while all the time he must have known her heart was breaking with disappointed love for him. He finally heaps up the measure of his contemptible behavior by proposing to her to run away with him, on the plea that, as they will then be comrades in dishonor, their prospects of a long life of happiness will be insured. Joan is, of course, proof against this miserably-fallacious reasoning; but Mrs. Wolferstan accommodatingly dies of apoplexy when matters have reached this low pass, and the reader is left to infer that the high-souled girl—after the manner of patient and faithful women—joyfully weds the lover, notwithstanding he has shown himself so wretched a poltroon.

It is a gratification to Miss Broughton to distort her portraits of male characters by fastening upon them hateful propensities. She betrays a spite against the sex which finds vent in this, and also in occasional flings and gibes discharged in her personal comments. She seems to have a taint of the bitterness and malice that infect Ouida, as though the censures she has drawn down upon herself had incited her to the revenge of petty stinging retorts. The vein of coarseness in the writer is two or three times revealed in a gross remark, evoking the criticism: "How sad that, with all her talents, Rhoda Broughton is so far from doing high honor to womanhood!"

HOUSEWIFERY.

THE SCHOLAR'S HANDBOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND COOKERY. COMPILED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SCHOOL-BOARD OF LONDON. WITH AN APPENDIX OF RECIPES USED BY THE TEACHERS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF COOKERY. By W. B. TEGETMEIER, Author of "A Manual of Domestic Economy." 18mo., pp. 132. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price 50 cents.

The housekeeper who knows how to prepare a multitude of palatable and ornamental dishes for the table, has only acquired a superficial part of her domestic education, if she goes no further. The culinary art is not properly mastered until there is a thorough knowledge gained of the nutritious qualities and the economical value of every article of food provided. It is impossible to practice the laws of hygiene, or to exercise an intelligent frugality in managing the diet of a household, unless one understands exactly the constituents of all food-substances, and just what degree of sustenance to the human system each one will furnish. A woman must know how much and what kind of nutriment is afforded by milk, and eggs, and meat, and fish, and flour, and vegetables, before she can have a certain knowlege that she is acting safely and wisely in manufacturing these into any of the manifold dishes that are described in the ordinary cook-book.

To make the most out of everything is the great law of economy in the kitchen, as in commerce and politics. There are none so rich that they have a right to disregard this principle, for prodigality and waste are everywhere criminal. There is never too much revenue at command to be used in works of utility and philanthropy, and the faithful steward in public or private service is the one who exercises a prudent thrift, vigilantly avoiding a vain expenditure of any earthly thing. Every commodity should be made to yield the utmost profit; and, therefore, the housewife should know in what combinations, and by what methods of cooking, she may extract the most nutriment, and in the most digestible forms, from the materials she employs. How to secure the right proportion of albumen, and fat, and sweet, and starch, in the composition of every meal, ought to be the fundamental question with all cooks; and how to secure this in the cheapest manner, is an equally necessary consideration with very many. It is easy to obtain the requisite information on both these points. The little book before us is one of many giving a good deal of valuable instruction in the matter at a very small cost. The chief expense is in the study necessary to appropriate its contents; but the woman who is not willing to give a liberal amount of daily, drudging study to the problems of domestic economy has no right to occupy the place of a housemother.

The first part of the "Scholar's Handbook" is devoted to an analysis of the elements of the principal articles of diet, and an account of their value as food, together with many simple and sensible directions for using them to the best advantage. The second part is occupied with advice upon the general management of the home, its water-supply, ventilation, heating, lighting, arrangement of the housework, and of the clothing of old and young. The whole is concluded with about 150 plain recipes, taken from the course given in the National Training School of Cookery, at South Kensington. The work is sensible and practical, and is well worth its price to every housekeeper.

THE EARL OF SHELBURNE.

LIFE OF WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE, AFTERWARDS FIRST MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE. WITH EXTRACTS FROM HIS PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE. By Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE. Vol. III. 1776-1805. 8vo., pp. 597. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $4.

The third and concluding volume of the life of the Earl of Shelburne resumes the thread of the narrative at the meeting of Parliament on the 31st of October, 1776, three months after the Declaration of Independence. The Earl of Shelburne was at this time 39 years of age, and one of the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Lords. Six years later he succeeded Lord Rockingham as the head of the Administration, but was compelled to resign on account of divisions in his Cabinet, after occupying the place but a single year. The remainder of his life was spent principally in retirement on his estate at Bowoods.

The history of the strife between the two great political parties of England, up to the period of the death of Shelburne, is given to the exclusion of incidents depicting the private character of the Earl. Some glimpses are afforded of the society which gathered about him in his retreat, but they are so few and faint that we derive no very satisfactory idea of what manner of man he really was. Bentham, and Mirabeau, and Romilly, and Ingenhanz, and Priestly are cited among his favored guests; yet no reminiscences of importance of these celebrities enliven the biography. The death of the Earl, then Lord Lansdowne, occurred May 7, 1805. His memoir is chiefly valuable as a contribution to the political records of his day.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES: A DISSERTATION ON THE METHODS AND ECONOMIES OF TANNING. By JACKSON S. SCHULTZ. With Numerous Illustrations. To Which Is Added a Report on the Relative Economies of Burning Wet Spent Tan, by THERON SKEEL, C. E. 8vo., pp. 368. New York: *Shoe and Leather Reporter* Office.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES: CRITICAL, DOCTRINAL, HOMILETICAL. With Special Reference to Ministers and Students. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D., in Connection with a Number of Eminent European Divines. Translated from the German, and Edited, with Additions, Original and Selected, by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., in Connection with American Scholars of Various Evangelical Denominations. Vol. VII. of The Old Testament, Containing Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther. 8vo. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, $5.

MICHAEL STROGOFF, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR. By JULES VERNE, Author of "The Mysterious Island," etc. Translated by W. H. G. KINGSTON. Revised by JULIUS CHAMBERS. With Ninety Full-Page Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 377. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, $3.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY for February (John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "Wilmington, Past and Present," by William Henry Thorne; "Then and Now—The Origin of the American Flag—The Battle of Mud Island," by John C. Conybeare; "My Peril and Escape;" "Thomas Paine," by Samuel Yorke At Lee; "The Pony-Rider's Mission Accomplished;" "The Father and Child," by Richard Wilton, M. A.; "Don't Take It to Heart," by Georgiana C. Clark; "Architectural Progress, as Seen in the Religious Edifices of the World.—I. Introductory: Pyramids and Temples of Egypt," by the Rev. William Blackwood, D.D., LL.D.; "The American Drama—Its Successes and Failures," by A. E. Lancaster; "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution," by David Murdoch; "Wooed and Married," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; "The Little Business-Woman," by Anna Morris; "Notes and Queries;" "Current Memoranda;" "Literature and Art;" "Science and Mechanics;" "Gossip and Note-Book." The number contains thirty-six illustrations.

SANITARIAN for February (A. N. Bell, New York).

LITERARY NOTES.

The plan of the *Art-Journal* includes, as the second clause of its title declares, "an international gallery of engravings by distinguished artists of Europe and America, with illustrated papers in the various branches of Art." The main features of the publication, during the coming year, will comprise the steel plates and illustrations of the *London Art-Journal*, with additions relating to American Art-subjects; the Scenery of the Pacific Railway, with illustrations from designs by Mr. J. D. Woodward; representations of Art-features of the Centennial Exhibition; illustrations of stately and picturesque Homes of America; papers on Household Art, by Charles Wyllys Elliott; sketches of American artists, with examples of their works; articles on American and foreign Art-manufactures; on American Church-Architecture, etc., etc.

The opening number of the year contains three steel plates: the first, engraved after Gerome's celebrated picture of "Cleopatra and Cæsar;" the second, after Mr. Fieldes' "Simplicity;" and the third, after Foley's statue of "Gen. T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson." The literary articles embrace the first chapter of "The Scenery of the Pacific Railway;" the fifth chapter of "Traditions of Christian Art," by the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B. A.; the eighth of the series from "The Centennial Exhibition;" "The Stately Homes of England: Clumber, Nottinghamshire," by Mr. S. C. Hall and Llewellynn Jewett; "Leon Gerome;" "Art in London;" "Recent Art-Publications;" and "Notes." In addition to the steel plates, the work is profusely illustrated with beautiful woodcuts. The engravings reproducing Art-objects displayed at the Centennial are of superior excellence, as indeed are all which are admitted into the periodical.

As its contents declare, the *Art-Journal* embraces a wide diversity of subjects for pen and pencil, and is a work which reflects credit upon the literary and artistic culture of America. (Agency, Chicago: 93 Washington street).

The prospectus of the *Portfolio*, an artistic periodical edited by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, is bright with promise for the year 1877. The arrangements for etchings, which form so important a feature of the magazine, include copies from pictures in Lord Spencer's gallery, three of which will be executed by M. Flameng and three by M. Rajon. A number of plates will also be given from pictures in the National Gallery; M. Legros will contribute portraits of distinguished artists, etched from life, on copper; and M. Brunet Debaines will reproduce selections from the sketches of M. W. Wild in Northern Italy. The literary contents of the volume will embrace the concluding chapters of Hamerton's memoir by Turner; biographies of distinguished artists; articles on Modern Sculpture, by Mr. Comyns Carr; and twelve papers upon the old engravers of Germany and Italy, by Prof. Colvin.

The January number of the *Portfolio* fully realizes the assurances given in the scheme described. It contains a masterly etching by Flameng, after the "Painter's Daughter" by Rubens, for which one would willingly pay the price of the number, and a fine portrait of Edward J. Paynter, R. A., etched by Legros, and accompanied with a biographical sketch of the subject by the editor. The first of the articles by Prof. Colvin, under the title of "Albert Durer: His Teachers, His Rivals, and His Scholars," treats of Martin Schonganer, of Colmar, who, before Durer, was the best engraver in Germany. Two examples of his work, and one after Durer, illustrate the text. A review of Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Florence," with several exquisite cuts from the book, and a collection of Art-Notes, conclude the number. The entire character of the *Portfolio* is marked by the painstaking honesty that is one of the strong traits of Hamerton. Every paragraph in the letterpress and every passage in the pictures evinces an elevated aim and a cultivated ability. The subscribers to the work will be sure to gain from it genuine help to an understanding of the province and the principles of pure art. (New York: J. W. Bouton.)

The prospectus of a new weekly journal, entitled the *Portrait*, has been issued in London, England. It announces that the paper will "illustrate the time we live in by means of photographs and memories of those who adorn or disgrace it." Moreover, writers "of ability and of known modesty "are to be invited to supply their own memoirs," which will not be charged for as advertisements." Among the first portraits published will be those of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., Gen. Tchernaieff (with a memoir by Mr. Archibald Forbes), Mr. William Black (with a memoir by himself), Mr. Tourguenief, the Russian novelist (with a memoir by Mr. W. R. S. Ralston), Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Woolner, R. A.

FAMILIAR TALK.

CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS.

At the Congress of Librarians held at Philadelphia early in October last, Mr. Poole, of the Chicago Public Library, read the opening paper, which had for its subject "Some Popular Objections to Libraries." Among the objections considered was that relating to the large amount of fiction which is introduced and greedily used in most circulating libraries. It is argued by many that, if novels and other books generally termed "light literature" were not to be had, readers would turn to works of a higher order for entertainment. But Mr. Poole concludes from his extended experience that the masses of a community, who have very little literary and scholarly culture, will read no books at all, if not supplied with such as are suited to their intelligence. First a habit of reading must be acquired, and then the quality of the books sought progressively improves.

"The standard histories," he declares "technical works of science, and even Shakspeare's plays and Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' are sealed books to a larger portion of every community than are willing to acknowledge the fact. 'When a boy,' said John Quincy Adams, 'I attempted ten times to read Milton's "Paradise Lost." I was mortified even to the shedding of tears, that I could not conceive what it was that my father and mother so much admired in that book. I smoked tobacco and read Milton at the same time, and for the same motive: to find out what was that recondite charm in them that gave my father so much pleasure. After making myself sick four or five times with smoking, I mastered that accomplishment; but I did not master Milton. I was nearly 30 years of age when I first read "Paradise Lost" with delight and astonishment.' If our objectors mourn over the standard of books which are read by the public, they may be consoled by the fact that, as a rule, people read books better than themselves, and hence are benefited by reading. A book of a lower intellectual or moral standard than the reader's is thrown aside in disgust, to be picked up and read by a person still lower in the scale of mental and moral development."

At the same Congress a paper was read by Mr. James G. Barnwell, of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, advocating the necessity and practicability of "A Universal Catalogue" of books. It was the opinion of Mr. Henry G. Bohn, an experienced bibliographer and cataloguer, that "It would be possible to register and describe under one alphabet every book known to literature, . . . and such an object might be accomplished in a very few years." The value of such a catalogue, in which one could ascertain at a glance the list and location of all the volumes extant upon any given topic, is obvious; but the obstacles in the way of its construction are formidable. Chief of these is the expense, which must be large, and could be met probably only by Government aid. Assuming that the number of printed books may be represented by 2,000,000 titles, Mr. Barnwell thinks thirty volumes of the size of the English Catalogue would contain them all. The sale of so bulky a work would be small; yet each of the 105 existing libraries possessing over 100,000 volumes would undoubtedly take a copy; and many libraries of smaller size, and wealthy private collectors, would find it essential to own the work.

During the proceedings of the Convention there arose a lively discussion of the available methods for protecting libraries from the loss of volumes through careless and covetous borrowers. It was stated by Mr. Winsor, on behalf of the Public Library of Boston, that, during the year ending April 30, 1876, 1,000,000 books had been put into the hands of the patrons of that institution, and all but 100 had been recovered. "We do not measure," said Mr. Winsor, "the extent of an endeavor to recover books by the value of the particular one lost. I have sent for them through the police of Boston and San Francisco, and recovered them even from California; and there is a well-known lecturer wandering upon the face of the earth now, who only needs to come within the range of observation to be called to account for books appropriated by him in the days of my predecessor, ten years ago."

SWISS GYMNASIUMS.

From a late statistical report on the present condition of the higher schools of Switzerland, published by Prof. H. Wirz, of Zurich, we learn that there are eighteen Gymnasiums in the German Cantons, besides the Real-Gymnasium in the City of Zurich. In one, that at Basel, the course extends through nine years; in five others, it extends through eight years; in three, through seven years; in four, six and a half years; and, in the remainder, through six years. In these last, the philosophical course is dispensed with. Religious teaching is imparted in all the institutions; but attendance at this institution is obligatory only in Basel, Berne, Aaran, and Zurich. The English and Italian languages are optional, except in Solothurn, where Italian is compulsory, and in Schaffhausen, where the English is enforced. French is obligatory in all the Gymnasiums except five, and Philosophy is adopted in nine. The largest proportion of time in all the schools is given to the study of Latin,—the number of hours weekly ranging from sixty-seven in Basel to thirty-six in Zug. In the Prussian Gymnasiums the number of hours weekly devoted to Latin is eighty-six; in the Bavarian Real-Gymnasiums, ninety-six.

Greek occupies from thirty-eight to eighteen hours weekly in the Swiss schools, and is obligatory only in seven of them. In the remainder the Greek may be exchanged for any modern language. In the Prussian schools Greek is studied forty-two hours weekly for a period of nine years. Mathematics claim in Switzerland from thirty-six hours in Burgdorf to eighteen hours in Altorf. Natural Science is everywhere taught except in Engelberg and Altorf, but the number of hours it claims Prof. Wirz does not state.

It may be mentioned, in connection with the subject of the Swiss schools, that the disturbed condition of Southeastern Europe has had a considerable effect upon the Zurich Polytechnicum and University. In both schools the attendance has been much less than usual during the winter-semester, and in the first named institution is wholly accounted for by the absence of Roumanian, Greek, and Serb students.

OSTRICH-FARMING.

For a century past a few tame ostriches have been kept among the Dutch farmers at Cape Colony, in Africa, for the sake of their feathers; but it is only within twenty years that the enterprise of ostrich-farming has been developed into a systematic industry. The first ostrich hatched in confinement in the Cape Colony chipped the shell, according to Mr. Mosenthal ("Ostriches and Ostrich-Farming," by Julius de Mosenthal and James Edmund Harting—London, Trubnes & Co.), about ten years ago. In 1865 there were only eighty tame ostriches in the country; in 1875 there were 32,247. In 1858 the export of feathers from the Cape amounted to 1,852 pounds; in 1874 it amounted to 36,829 pounds, valued at $1,028,200. Such has been the rapid development of ostrich-farming in Southern Africa.

The birds thrive on "sweet-grass lands," which are rich in alkalis. In their native state their food consists of grass, leaves, grain, and seeds. It is calculated that a farm of 600 acres of sweet-grass land will support 100 birds; and the same amount of "sour-grass land" will keep only eighty, and this with the aid of artificial food in the form of green crops, Indian corn, and crushed bones. One farmer has kept in health twenty-nine birds in a field of eight acres sown with lucerne. The inclosures for the birds need to be surrounded with but comparatively low fences, as the ostriches do not make use of their wings in flight. When the plumage is in the best condition, the old birds are plucked at intervals of about eight months, and the yield of feathers by each bird averages in value $50 per annum.

An ostrich-farmer at Hilton, near Cape Town, practices artificial incubation so successfully that not above 2 per cent of fertile eggs are lost. By pursuing this process, the females are induced to lay many more than the normal number of eggs. From six birds 130 healthy young ostriches have been obtained in one season.

THE MISERICORDIA.

In the City of Florence there exists to-day a charitable institution which was founded in the thirteenth century. Its members may be seen at almost any hour in the public streets, clad in a long garment of black, which shrouds the whole figure from view, and bearing in solemn procession the litter of the sick to some hospital, or the bier of the dead to its final resting-place. The society is large and flourishing, and comprises in one rank Princes and noblemen, laborers and artisans. The Order do not wear their robes of office nor give their time to benevolent service, except as their bell announces that some victim of disease or death is needing their kindly ministrations. They then leave all other occupations, hastily assume their mysterious disguise, and sally forth to the point where their presence is demanded. Without reward of any sort, the Brothers of the Misericordia hold themselves ready to perform certain prescribed duties for their suffering human fellows at an instant's notice.

The society was established by a benevolent individual of humble rank, one Pietro Borsi, a porter, who daily waited in the Piazza of San Giovanni, with others of his calling, for chance employment. He conceived the idea of inducing his confreres to fine each other for every oath spoken, and to use the money thus collected in the purchase of litters for transporting the sick and wounded to places of safety. In those days the victims to street-brawls and desperate encounters were numerous in turbulent Florence, and there was abundant need of the succor of the Misericordia. The society throve,—pious hands being ever ready to engage in a work which proved itself helpful, and found a rich return in the good accomplished. From its beginning it has never languished; and although, in the more peaceful times of late centuries, there is less required of the charitable Misericordia, the association maintains its activity and numbers.

PROFITS OF ARTISTS.

The *Portfolio* states, in a note upon the rapidity with which artists at the present day attain the repute which leads to fortune, that, a year or so ago, Meissonier accepted a commission for a small picture of two figures at $15,000; but, when the work was done, he demanded twice the price agreed upon, alleging as the excuse that the value of his paintings had doubled during the interval. M. De Neuville, a painter of quite recent fame, secures $500 for a small oil-sketch of a single figure. M. De Nittis, M. Firmin Girard, and Mr. Fildes are cited as other examples of the astonishing rapidity with which Art-reputations are made nowadays, and of the high prices of Art-works which follow as a consequence of celebrity. Artists, like merchants, are gaining fortunes, building fine houses, and living in luxury. This is an age in which the professions seem to be more lucrative than the trades.

VASARI.

A new edition of Vasari is soon to be published in Florence. It will be edited by Sig. Carlo Pieri, and the learned Cavaliere Gaetano Milanesi, who edited the MSS. and letters of Michel Angelo which were first published at the time of the quatre-centenary festival a year or more ago. It is very desirable that the biographies of Vasari should be subjected to a thorough revision, as so much of positive error and of doubtful statement is mingled with authentic data in their composition. Since Bohn's English edition of Vasari was published, in 1850, a great deal of new light has been thrown upon Italian Art, particularly by the researches of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, and, as the amended version of Vasari will probably embody all fresh and correct information, it is to be hoped that it will soon be given to English readers.

THE "AUTOCRAT."

Dr. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" has been translated into German under the title of *Der Tisch-Despot*.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

BLOOD-IDENTIFICATION.

The science of Medical Microscopy is being studied with great activity at the present time, and one of the most interesting questions within its scope is that relating to the possible identification of human blood in distinction from that of other mammals. It is contended by some authorities that there are no means now known to Science by which the blood of man can be certainly distinguished from that, for instance, of the dog, the ox, and the sheep. Others again, expert in the use of the microscope, maintain that the affair is quite possible, and indeed that it is an accomplished fact. More than this, they dare to assert that the identification may in all cases be so sure as to be admitted, where needed, as trustworthy testimony in criminal cases. The *American Law-Register* gave in a late number an interesting article upon this point of the subject, written by Dr. R. U. Piper, and accompanied with illustrations by the author.

Dr. Piper has devoted much time to the elucidation of the matter in dispute, and, as the result of above 10,000 careful examinations, has reached the conclusion that human blood may be distinguished from any other by a comparative measurement of the red corpuscles. He is also confident that this determination can be accurately made whether the examples be fresh or old. M. Naquet, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, declares that, when blood-stains "are tolerably *recent*, they may be detected by examining the moistened stained cloth directly under the microscope; a discrimination between animal and human blood is then possible." M. Cloubry, in his "Manual of Recent Medicine," further affirms that, "*However great* may be the age of the spots, microscopical examination will nevertheless reveal the *blood-globules*; those on which M. Robin made his experiments dated back from eight to twelve years."

Opposed to these conclusions is, among others, Dr. Woodward, of Washington, who asserts that "There are certain mammals—among them the dog—whose red corpuscles are so nearly identical in *size* with those of human blood, that they cannot be distinguished by any power of the microscope, even in fresh blood, much less in dried stains." Now it is upon the distinction in size between the red corpuscles in man and in the dog, as examined in both the dried and the fresh states, that Dr. Piper mainly bases his position in the article already mentioned. His examinations were made with a magnifying power of 1,275 diameters, and upon specimens of blood from about fifteen individuals of different ages and both sexes, and from nearly as many dogs, including a spaniel, Newfoundland, two or three terriers, and mongrels of various breeds.

The methods practiced in the investigations and measurements were calculated with the greatest care to insure accuracy, and gave an average as follows. Human blood-corpuscles measured 1-3,236 of an inch, 0077,74 millimetres. Dog's blood-corpuscles measured 1-3,687 of an inch, 0068,89 millimetres.

Gulliver, the authority followed by Dr. Carpenter, Flint, and Richardson, gives: Human blood, 1-3,200 of an inch, 0079,40 millimetres. Dog's blood, 1-3,542 of an inch, 0071,60 millimetres.

Schmidt, another authority, gives: Human blood, 1-3,267 of an inch, 0077,76 millimetres. Dog's blood, 1-3,542 of an inch, 0071,60 millimetres.

These tables show that the difference between the corpuscles in human blood and in that of the dog is distinctly recognizable. In the multitude of his examinations Dr. Piper finds that in no animal do the corpuscles approach in size so near to those of man as in the dog. From these observations he feels competent to assert that the decision of an expert microscopist with regard to the human or animal source of blood-stains may be safely admitted into our law-courts. He himself has often been called upon to furnish such testimony. Of the value of evidence of the sort under some circumstances, an example is cited by him from the work on "Medical Microscopy," by Dr. Joseph G. Richardson, which for its interest we here repeat:

The trial occurred at Norwich, England, about the year 1850, under the following circumstances: A female child, 9 years of age, was found lying on the ground in a small plantation, quite dead from a wound in the throat. Suspicion fell upon the mother of the girl, who, upon being taken into custody, behaved with the utmost coolness, and admitted having taken her child to the plantation where the body was found, whence the child was lost while going in quest of flowers. There was found in the woman's possession a large knife, which was submitted to a careful examination; nothing was found upon it, however, with the exception of a few pieces of hair adhering to the handle, so small as to be scarcely visible. The examination being conducted in the presence of the prisoner, and the officer remarking, "Here is a bit of fur or hair on the handle of your knife," the woman replied, "Yes, I dare say there is, and very likely some stains of blood, for, as I came home, I found a rabbit caught in a snare and cut his throat with the knife."

The knife was sent to London, and, with the particles of hair, submitted to a microscopic examination. No trace of blood could at first be detected upon the weapon, which appeared to have been washed; but, upon separating the horn-handle from the shaft, it was found that a fluid had penetrated into the socket which was found to be blood, certainly not the blood of a rabbit, but bearing a resemblance to that of a human body.

The hair was then submitted to examination. This hair was found by the microscopist to be that of a *squirrel*. Now, round the neck of the child at the time of the murder there was a tippet of squirrel's fur. This strong circumstantial evidence was deemed by the jury sufficient to convict the prisoner, and, while waiting execution, she confessed her crime.

The drawing and measuring of enlarged blood-corpuscles is original with Dr. Piper, who has thus been able to exhibit his determinations in the clearest form in courts of justice.

ANCIENT MAPS.

The last number of *Nature* contains an interesting article describing some of the more noteworthy curiosities displayed at the International Geographical Congress at Paris in 1875. Among these are several old maps of the world, which are represented by chart as well as by word. One, belonging to the ninth or tenth century, and used in a Commentary of the Apocalypse by Beatus, exhibits the earth as a spherical plane, entirely surrounded by a narrow strip of ocean. Europe occupies the lower left-hand quarter of the space; Africa lies at its right, and Asia fills the upper half of the circle. The Mediterranean Sea is drawn in the form of a straight bar rising out of the ocean at the south, and, after reaching the centre, turns in a right angle and empties into the ocean on the west,—thus inclosing Europe with a boundary of water. Rivers project from this sea in curious curves, with knobs at the end of most of them, meant for the lakes in which they were supposed to rise. Islands in the form of squares are set in double rows along the length of the Mediterranean, and are scattered through the outer ocean. The dry land is studded with mountains, which rise in conical shapes or in elongated masses.

At the top of the map, at the point where Paradise was probably located, Adam and Eve are standing in conventional attitudes, with figures fronting the spectator and faces turned toward each other, while the subtle serpent rests its head on the top of a post round which the body is twined, and regards the primeval pair with an air of sanctified wisdom. At the four outer corners of the map are four figures, symbolical of the winds,—each seated upon a bottle-shaped log, from which the blasts are belching with the force of shot out of a cannon, and having in his mouth a horn, through which he blows an equally vigorous gust. The chart forms a striking commentary on the geographical knowledge possessed by the monks in the dark ages.

The only known copy of Sebastian Cabot's map of the world is also in the collection. This is dated 1544, and contains in Latin and Spanish the statement that John and Sebastian Cabot landed on the Continent of North America in 1494. A portion of this map, containing the northeast region of South America, is reproduced in *Nature*. It is covered with figures of Indians and animals, and mountains, trees, and the habitations of the aborigines. In the ocean round about, monsters of horrid aspect sport, and vessels of medieval build ride upon the waters. The whole picture is exceedingly amusing.

OCEAN-CURRENTS.

Herr Von Schleinitz, a member of the recent expedition of the German corvette Gazelle, has published views upon ocean-temperatures and currents which differ considerably from those advanced by Sir C. Wyville Thompson, and based upon observations made on the Challenger expedition. Herr Von Schleinitz observed that the Arctic deep-sea current in the Pacific crosses the Equator and meets the Antarctic current between lat. 30 deg. and 36 deg. S. In the Atlantic, on the other hand, the Antarctic deep-sea current passes the Equator and runs northward for a considerable distance. From these facts Herr Von Schleinitz concludes that the Antarctic current, though of limited breadth, must convey enormous masses of water from the South Atlantic into the North Atlantic, as it has an average depth of more than 1,000 fathoms. A great part of this water undoubtedly flows through the Arctic Sea and Behring's Strait into the North Pacific, and swells the Arctic current that passes so far beyond the Equator before meeting the Antarctic current. The circuit is completed by the waters of the South Pacific flowing into the South Atlantic.

The air-isotherms and sea-isotherms show that the South Atlantic is colder than the North Atlantic; that the North Atlantic is warmer than the North Pacific; and that the South Pacific is warmer than the South Atlantic. These facts support the hypothesis of Herr Von Schleinitz, of a regular and complete system of ocean-circulation in the manner described. The popular theory, that the warmer temperature of the North Atlantic is due to the Gulf Stream, accords too much to the influence of a current of the width of only about 100 nautical miles and a depth of but 100 fathoms. Much of the increased heat of the waters of the North Atlantic must, in the opinion of Herr Von Schleinitz, be ascribed to their passage over the Equator, and the great expansion and northward course of the Antarctic current. It is not supposed that all the deep-sea currents flow in unison with the great stream which maintains a complete round from ocean to ocean; but more light is needed upon the subject of ocean-currents before any of the hypotheses hitherto brought forward can be considered conclusive.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Observatory at Vilna, in Western Russia, was destroyed by fire Dec. 28, and only the smaller instruments and books were saved. The loss to Science is considerable, as the Observatory has during some years been doing valuable work.

The initial steps have been taken for the erection of a monument to Mr. Ponchet, the former Director of the Botanic Gardens of Rouen, whose death occurred ten years ago. Mr. Ponchet was an advocate of the theory of spontaneous generation, and published a number of papers on the subject, addressed to the French Academy of Sciences.

The Swedish University of Upsala will celebrate its 400th anniversary the 21st of September. The institution is the oldest and richest in Scandinavia. Its funds amounted in 1870 to 1,758,587 crowns, and the annual Governmental grant to 300,000 crowns. Its Faculty comprises thirty-five Professors, with twenty-seven adjuncts and fifty docents; and its matriculated students number about 1,500.

For nearly a century and a quarter, regular meteorological observations have been made in St. Petersburg; and, during that period, the lowest temperature noted occurred Dec. 22, 1876, when the mercury froze and a spirit-thermometer indicated 43 deg. 4 min., Fahr. The lowest temperature heretofore observed in January, the coldest month of the year, has not reached this point. Jan. 26, 1868, the temperature fell to —38 deg. cels.; in 1760, to —41 deg.; in 1772, to —38 deg. 7 min.; and in 1814, to —39 deg.

A report of the journey to the Polar Sea, made last summer by Herr V. Horn Von der Horck, establishes the fact of a continuous water-route from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Polar Sea. "On the summit of the watershed between these bodies of water, the Lake Wawolo Lampi lies at a height of 800-900 feet above the level of the sea. Two rivers flow from this,—one to the north, emptying into the Ivallo, and the other to the south, emptying into the Kititui. Frequent cascades and waterfalls render this waterway useless for purposes of navigation."

A collection of twenty-four fossil lizards from the sandstone strata of Stuben have been lately added to the Royal Cabinet of Natural History at Stuttgart. The lizards are in a tangled mass, as though they had been washed up in a heap after death by the action of the waves. They cover a space of about two square yards, and some single specimens measure thirty-two inches in length. The animals form a distinct species, having, for their chief peculiarities, heads like a bird, massive, scaly armor of sixty to seventy successive rings, and extremities like those of existing lizards.

The Rev. G. Brown, who has lately concluded a missionary-tour of a year's length among the Polynesian Islands, reports many interesting discoveries. The inhabitants of New Britain and New Ireland were found to be cannibals. The former island was quite thoroughly explored, and proved to be hilly in the interior, with one peak reaching a height of 2,500 feet. It is well-populated. The explorers were informed by the natives that a certain interior tribe possessed caudal appendages of an extraordinary character, and a specimen was promised them on their next visit. Large collections were made by the party, illustrating the geology, fauna, and flora of the island.

Two Hundred Millions of Dollars Spent Yearly for Cigars.

New York Sun.

In former years cigarettes were used almost exclusively by Cubans and Spaniards. Now nearly every small boy in the city, and many, too, of large growth smoke them by the package. Cigars, too, which in 1863, according to the revenue returns, were reported only to the extent of 199,288,285, have now become a staple necessity, almost touching the two-billionite figure, the exact number being 1,908,141,857! The following is an official table of production from 1863 to 1876:

1863	190,288,285	1870	1,143,756,008
1864	492,780,700	1871	1,332,844,357
1865	693,230,989	1872	1,627,705,972
1866	347,443,894	1873	1,807,034,646
1867	483,806,456	1874	1,886,097,498
1868	590,335,052	1875	1,967,959,662
1869	991,535,934	1876	1,908,141,057

There are 40,000,000 people in the country, men, women, and children. Of these it is estimated 8,000,000 are men, of whom, probably, 2,000,000 are regular smokers. According to this every man smokes 2,000 cigars a year, or three cigars and a cigarette every day.

The influence for evil and good of the varying rates of tax is clearly shown in the foregoing production. The ad valorem rates of 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1867 were exceedingly detrimental to the cigar interest, as is demonstrated by the the meagre returns and the experience of manufacturers at that time. The production in 1865, being comparatively large, appears to be an exception in proof of this assumption. But the exception is only in appearance. The larger apparent yield of that year is due to the fact that a portion of the product of 1864—itself considerably augmented by the anticipation of higher rates—was not brought to taxation until 1865. Moreover, though the tax, in 1865, ranged all the way from $3, $8, $10, $15, $25 to $40 per 1,000, the majority of cigars made during the year were returned under the $8 tax. And to this circumstance was due the fact that a small New York delegation of manufacturers succeeded, without difficulty, in getting the uniform tax of $10 adopted by Congress. The $10 rate, though a decided improvement on the preceding sliding rates, so far as the preferences of manufacturers were concerned, was not, apparently, the best that could have been chosen for producing revenue, the production of cigars dropping in 1866 to 347,443,894. A return to ad valorem rates in 1867 increased production as compared with that of 1866, but it was not until the $5 tax, payable by the application of prepaid stamps, was adopted in 1868 that real progress was made. From that moment the course of the trade was upward and onward, each succeeding year showing an advance upon its predecessor, until the fiscal year last closed, when, an objectionable change in the tax-rate having been enforced, a decrease in production is again perceptible.

Of the vast manufacture referred to New York leads the van, having furnished 540,970,630 in a single year. Pennsylvania made 361,789,368; Ohio, 178,227,038; California, 95,149,492; Illinois, 89,986,180, and dear old Massachusetts, 80,112,241. The total taxable number, which includes cheroots and cigarettes, was 15,372,580,509, or an annual average of 1,098,040,036. Besides the domestic production the cigars and cigarettes imported into the United States since 1868 are embraced in this total, averaging, perhaps, 50,000,000 per annum. Beginning with 199,288,284 in 1868—or estimating for twelve months by the rate of return for the ten months of that year—233,502,998,—the production has gone on increasing until it now annually reaches nearly two billions of cigars.

THE COBBLER—A TRADE-ITION.

John Cobb he kept a cobbler-shop,
Quite small and not too neat,
That, though of humble rank, yet stood
On a high-graded street.

A kind, dear, good-souled man was he,
And he his goods sold cheap;
He sewed fit proofs of fine hand-work,
And prof-its fine did reap.

A wife he had, a ranting she,
Cross-grained as cowhide coarse;
Though fiery, all she did was scold—
She was a little hoarse.

Poll was her name, and light her tongue,—
Still seldom 'twas pol-ite;
And, when trade-skins were hanging loose,
She'd tan his own skin tight.

In taking such a shrew to wife,
He found he was not shrewd;
So rudely did she mar his joys,
His marr-iage he soon rued.

He led a jaded life, until
The dead jade she was gone;
She went in morning-close, yet he
No mourning-clothes put on.

As stood he by her new grave side,
He looked not grave, nor sighed;
And, when she on her back was hid,
He too went back to hide.

Her shadow gone, she left a son,—
Tom was the name he had,—
Who, though not partial to the strap,
Yet was a strapping lad.

His wish it was to study law,
To be like great Judge Lynch;
His father's will was law to him,—
He judged him to the bench.

But, when his father's back was turned,
The shop-jobs he would shirk;
So, when his father back returned,
There would be "cuss" Tom work.

Old Cobb, though rather rough to him,
A soft and smooth heart had;
But, like a corn-cob, it turned hard
Whene'er its seed got bad.

Not much he knew of curing ills,
Still heeling was his trade;
Although not very learned, yet he
Men's understandings made.

A very saving man was he,—
In eating none was more;
And still, with all his thriftiness,
His scraps they strewed the floor.

While much he hated butchery,
He cut the skin of calves;
And, though he often patched up holes,
He ne'er did things by halves.

Although he wove no lace, yet he
Had laces in his wares;
Not very often had he fruit,
While all he sold were pairs.

He kept no dog or cat, yet all
He made went in the lap;
He never drank a drop of beer,
Though always at the tap.

With tender uppers worked he out
The upper-ten folks' wills;
While fast he'd build shoes for their feet,
They footed slow their bills.

Though reaped he much, he sowed no seed,—
Tears by his seed were sewn;
No one saw half of what he did,
Yet all his work was shone.

In shaping boots to fit men's shins,
His shape grew shingle-thin;
E'er since the day he single was,
He did no single sin.

To make amends for what he did,
He free would make a mend;
As he waxed-ends used every day,
His days waxed to an end.

As he a sole was putting on,
His soul it off did glide:
While he outside did take a stitch,
A stitch took him inside.

He put some leather in a tub,
With water in't, to soak it;
Then slowly turned a whitewash-pale,
And quickly kicked the bucket.

To buried be in state, he willed
Assent before he went;
And yet his will it did not state
That he had left a cent.

Though much his sire that season saved,
No safe could his son see;
He found some old boot-legs, but found
No booty legacy.

Yet Tom he did not borrow grief,
Though he was left a-loan;
So, in distress of mind, he heaved
No ah-me! but a-hone!

No more to pine upon the bench,
He sold the bench for pine;
He sighin' had kept up enough,
So he pulled down the sign.

Then, so that he would soon get rich,
He threw his awl aside;
And off he went, a worthless heir,
To seek for-tune awide.

But, as he had no notes to show,
The bar he could not take;
A flat, he fell 'mong sharps, who soon
His staff of life did break.

With base, false-set-o' men, he ran
The tenor of his way,
On lowest scale to bear a tone,
While his "soap" ran astray.

Thus, as a beat, he moved in time,
Not slow, but rather fast,
Till, with the pitch of high sea, life
He ended at the last.

M. T. JR. (EMPTY JAR).

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THE HOME.

BRAIN.

A "HOME"-POEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

As I sat in my cozy parlor,
One Saturday's bright forenoon,
A thought crept into my knitting:
"Why not write to that patient TRIBUNE,

And tell the friends in The Home there,
Of what you most read and think,
That you can make pies and puddings,
And coffee delicious to drink?"

So my fingers they flew the faster,
And my thoughts went flying, too;
And here is the first timid letter,
My friends, I have written to you.

I thank each one for her message,—
The witty, the grave, and the wise;
Its mission is surely accomplished
In some heart under the skies.

Much I like "Mrs. Amie's" letter,
And would also join that Van
That "Mrs. Sarah" speaks of,
"Smiling faces" (if we can).

I also like to make tidies,
And everything else in that line;
So I surely shall claim "Mrs. Mary"
As another dear friend of mine.

Of novels I like to read Dickens';
Of journals, CHICAGO TRIBUNE;
Now farewell! for I've read, knit, and written,
Till the clock points the hour of noon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1877. A. M.

OUR LADIES' EDUCATIONAL CLASS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 30.—About three months ago a few of the ladies of our city formed themselves into a study-class. At first it was spoken of as a debating club, and possibly a few were frightened from joining. We met, and as the Centennial year was not closed, we concluded to take a rapid review of the history of our country. The first evening after organizing, each lady chose a colony, and was expected to give a rapid review of its history, as we did not propose to spend very much time upon the study of events that preceded the Revolution. The next evening one lady took a review of the immediate causes of the Revolution; another, the events of 1775; another, '76; and so on until the inauguration of Washington. After that, each lady took a single administration, down to the causes of the Rebellion. Then, again, we divided into the consideration of single years till the close of the War. Then, the Administration of Johnson, and each term of Grant, ending up with two evenings upon the Centennial Exhibition, which most of our members had attended. Our organization is of the simplest. We have even no officers. We meet one evening of the week at the same house regularly. Each lady presides in turn, commencing with the letters at the end of the alphabet. Each lady reads in turn, commencing with the letters at the beginning of the alphabet. We have but a single requisition, and that is, that every member is to add her share to the profit and entertainment of the rest. That is, she is to bring something connected with the subject of the evening, and read, recite, or talk about it. There is the largest liberty as to the manner. Our custom is to suggest the names of proposed new members, vote upon their admission by ballot,—one negative preventing the election. Another custom is, that the presiding member is expected to call the class to order if any one member speaks to another in a tone of voice not audible to the whole; it being one of our objects to cultivate such self-poise as shall enable us to speak to a member of persons at once with equanimity. Though we all labor under the disadvantages of want of books of reference, a want of time, because of other engrossing occupations—some of our members having the care of families and little children, others engaged in laborious teaching—still we have not had a poor paper or effort offered. Some have been necessarily unfinished or incomplete, but as the object of the class is study, and all the study that is possible, and not display nor emulation, our object is attained, though the papers read or spoken be short. While we studied history it was usual to introduce any personal traits, anecdotes, witticisms, or any passages of secret history, and all were accustomed to stop the reader for a moment to relate something pertinent to the thought uppermost,—the side issues and momentary digressions making the meetings very social and jovial. The readings continue from 7 until 9,—sometimes later; often after 9 there will be a free conversation upon the subject of the evening, or something closely connected with it. During the evenings devoted to the Centennial Exhibition, each one brought an account of such things as most interested her during her stay in Philadelphia.

One lady read a funny journal of her trip, another an account of machinery that particularly interested her, another a description, among other things, of what seemed to her the greatest wonders, namely the embroidered screen in the department of the Netherlands. Another gave an unique paper upon the vases that were so abundant in every exhibit. Another outside anecdotes—odds and ends that she had read. Another told of what she tried to learn of American art. Another what she should have searched for if she had gone—ending with, and "last, though not least, she should have paused long before the framed protest of Hannah Lee of Revolutionary times, who protested in the name of woman against taxation without representation."

During these evenings the halls of the room were hung with maps, bird's-eye views, and elevations of the principal buildings and of the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition, taken from *Harper's Weekly*; also prints and photographs of statuary. Samples of curious manufacture were also offered to illustrate descriptions of machinery. During our study of earlier times, photographs of old buildings, churches, etc., were also brought.

After that the Committee of Three announced a list of subjects for future study. The first was the religious progress of the century. One lady gave the growth of the Methodist Church; another the progress of religious thought among the Congregational churches; another an interesting sketch of several early Episcopal churches; another told us something of the changes scientific investigation had wrought on religious belief; another gave a short history of the division and reunion of the Presbyterian Church; and another an able review of the present status of the Catholic Church, and its influence upon our republican institutions.

After that followed a review of the literature of the century. The century papers, published by the several periodicals, are pretty generally studied, but each member prefers to study more completely a smaller branch of the subject; so one took history, another forensic eloquence, and so on, till the essayists, poets, novelists, critics, journalists, satirists, and theologians were appropriated.

Next came progress in domestic economy, including all that touched upon personal comfort. Upon this subject, one lady read a paper upon the dining-room; another described the routine of ordinary housekeeping at the close of the last century, suggesting the contrast of a present home; another reviewed the fashions in dress for the last hundred years, and suggested dress-reform, whereupon we moved around the stove and talked about and displayed improved undergarments, reviewing something of the history of patents, and dwelling at length upon the healthfulness of the proposed change, the physiological defects of modern female dress, etc., etc.

We have promised for the future contrasting journeys from Boston to Philadelphia, contrasted descriptions of elegant houses, histories of articles of furniture, etc.

In the future we expect to consider the progress of American science, art, manufactures, mechanical inventions, education, and what has been done for the advancement of women in America during the century.

Our study is not, of course, exhaustive, and under other circumstances we might do differently and accomplish more, but so far, our meetings have been very profitable, and more than enjoyable. They are very stimulating, and are looked forward to with great interest. Similar clubs would, without doubt, be profitable elsewhere and anywhere. Where so much cannot be attempted, reading-clubs might be formed in every little neighborhood. It adds very much to the interest of a good book that it is read by a circle of friends. We have no distinctive name as yet for our Club. Some of the members speak of it as a "Study Class," some as "Our Club." One lady calls it "The Literary"; and "Friends in Council" has been proposed for a name.

To those ladies who do not measure the need for such pleasant co-operation in study, there are the helps to be derived from Boston, through Miss Ticknor; helps for courses of home study; and those who need any further stimulus than the announcement of such an opportunity, or the description of existing organizations, we would suggest the reading of "A Domestic Problem," by Mrs. Diaz. It seems sad to think of any woman suffering from ennui when so much remains to be studied, so much to be done for ourselves, for our friends, for our country. In the hope that one small success may stimulate others to do more and do better, this bit of private effort has been described.

FANNY M. STEELE.

DO NOT OBEY YOUR HUSBANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—Seeing a scrap of paper lying on the floor this morning, I picked it up, and was about throwing it into the fire, when my eyes fell upon the words, "Wives, obey your husbands." And straightway becoming interested, I sat down and read the article, or part of it (as some was missing). I then made a diligent search, and was rewarded by finding the balance of it, which I also read. Now, if I am not too late, Mr. Editor, may I be allowed to express my views on the subject? I think "Wives obey your husbands" is a worn-out idea, one that has undoubtedly done good service in its time, but alas! has outlived its usefulness; in fact, a relic of barbarism, which should have been exploded long ago. To obey any one is to submit in everything to the person obeyed, to be subject to another's will, thereby assuming that the person obeying is a nonentity, one not capable of reasoning. It is natural for children to obey their parents and guardians. Why? Because they have no judgment, and are therefore incapable of reasoning. It is necessary for them to obey, else they would run into all manner of error. Now to say that a full-grown woman is incapable of reason and judgment, that it is necessary for some one to control all her actions and ideas, is simply preposterous. I thoroughly agree with Paula that wives should respect their husbands, rendering them every deference and politeness consistent with their dignity. But as to obeying, that should be left entirely out of the question. It is degrading for a person to submit their will to another's. It is a tacit acknowledgment of a lack of brains. I think American women have had just enough advice in regard to their duties as wives. Hitherto it has all been written by men, but I blush to acknowledge that one of my own sex has joined the ranks, and is placarding herself through the sacred columns of The Home as a creature incapable of self-government, born to be controlled. We all acknowledge that men are our superiors in a great many things,—strength, endurance, determination, and the power to battle with the world. Put a woman on the battle-field, facing a row of cannon, blazing death on every side, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred she would faint dead away. Put a man in a kitchen, before a tub of steaming clothes, with the bread running over the "sponge" near the stove, while the plaintive wail from the cradle warns him that the baby has woke up,—where, oh where, would he be, and what would he do? The facts are that both would be entirely out of their places, and assuming duties and responsibilities for which neither was capable, and for which nature never intended them. God gave each one their duties and responsibilities, and fitted them accordingly; and for either to interfere in the duties of the other inevitably ends in disaster. Each is incomplete without the other; both intended for a harmonious whole. Neither inferior to the other, but both complete, as far as nature intended they should be. And to assume that a man is in a lofty state of condescension towards his wife is utterly absurd. He depends upon her as much as she depends upon him; and my humble opinion is, that God intended the man to do as much "smiling" as the woman. Of course, women like to have their own way, Paula. And why not? Is not her "way" as good as his? I don't agree with you that woman's nature grows purer and stronger by constantly giving away her opinions for his. On the contrary, the habit of being in a state of subjection leaves her an easy prey to temptation abroad, and makes her a sharp-tongued vixen at home. It is no wonder a woman pouts, cries, and scolds when she finds a mentor constantly standing over her, telling her what she shall do, how she shall act, and vice versa. Oh! Paula, such advice as you give only adds to the burden of thousands of women all over the land. The secret of one-half of the unhappy homes in this country is male supremacy and the other half (it is unnecessary to add) female supremacy. Oh, no, Paula, a man's "admiration and love" is not increased by a wife constantly making concessions. On the contrary, he soon comes to look upon her as a mere machine, a creature of his whims and caprices. A wife has just as good a right to tell her husband he is wrong as he has to tell his wife she is not right. I have seen human nature in all its phases, and have heard the opinions of a great many women, and I don't find one in a hundred that thinks as you do, and that one is invariably some sweet little kitten of a creature incapable of an independent thought, one whose natural state is dependence, and could not live a month were her support removed. The women don't have the entire making of pleasant homes. It is as much a man's duty to be pleasant, neat, tidy, cheerful, and obliging "at home" as a woman's. Don't, Paula, ask a woman to do a physical impossibility, but rather advise both men and women to be patient, loving, kind, forbearing one to the other, to render each deference and respect, to each respect for the other's thoughts and opinions—and then women will read *your* opinions without despising you, and men without a sneer upon their faces.

DELL.

LEVEL-HEADED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—What is the "Open Sesame" to The Home portals? I am a novice, and I would come in. If it be necessary to pour libations of praise and thankfulness upon the editor's shrine, or to apply balm of sympathy to his overworked nerves and aching head, I must remain outside, for it does not seem to me such an overwhelming blessing to see one's self in print, nor do I suppose THE TRIBUNE editors would continue The Home department if they found themselves losing money by it. That would scarcely be in accordance with the usual tactics of journalism. I don't deny that the editor's head may ache; those of us who have been teachers know what it is to attack a pile of "compositions" with intent to correct the same,—how much more oppressive the burden if they must be made presentable for print. But we are all workers, or should be; therefore I weep not for him.

Must I bring wit, wisdom, scientific cookery, fancy-work, or will I have courteous welcome merely because I desire to enter?

I had thought to remain a "looker-on in Vienna," but The Home is something like the game of "Lightning Poetry" we used to play in the "days when I was young"—once inside the magic circle, thought and rhyme seemed to flow easily to one's finger-ends, however unpoetical one might be. One must perforce like this department of THE TRIBUNE,—some of the letters are so true and sensible, most of them reveal such an obligingness and good-will, such a desire to be helpful to some one,—they certainly show a good side of human nature. And if a few wax a little egotistical, why, that is excusable. Even those letters that are openly spiteful, even they serve a purpose by making the others appear fairer and brighter.

It seems to me that Amber is the one who is "wroth with Paula." Now, according to the tenor of most of the epistles, our husbands, with their originally vastly superior intellects, are still engaged in cultivating their talents by "mixing with the world," i. e., attending to their business, and improving their leisure by laying bets about the result of the Presidential election, while we poor creatures, bound up in household cares, and content to let the world wag as it will, go on "cutting bread and butter," and thereby deteriorating. The ratio of difference between the male and female mind must naturally, in a few years, amount to something stupendous. How, then, can we fail to profit by obeying these superior beings? "What answer?" thou high-minded Amber!

I think, though, most of the ladies *are* cultivating their minds by reading George Eliot. She seems to be *the* author, read, perhaps, to the exclusion of most others; but there is Winnie, she reads some one she calls "Sweet Will." Once, years ago, my sister and I were calling upon a lady, and my sister made some remark in reference to a volume lying on the table. "Yes," replied the lady, "the works of *William* Shakspeare." She wished us to understand that it was not George, or Charles, or Algernon Shakspeare who was the author in question, but *William*. This same William Shakspeare is, I dare say, frequently misquoted (he's said so many things, who *can* remember them all?), but I don't believe it disturbs him a bit, for he has had his writings—tragedies, comedies, sonnets—en masse, or, as my little boys would say, the "whole kit" of them, given over to Bacon (and that is worse than going to the dogs, at least I should think so if I were a Jew), and I never heard that he moved a muscle, say nothing of coming bodily back from "that bourne from which no traveler returns."

Louisa Anna, of New Orleans, has my sympathy. Puddings, puckers, "potatoes, prunes, and prism,"—she will none of them. She asks in sincerity of heart for advice about the moral training of her boy. I know, by experience, the sense of anxious responsibility that rests upon the heart of the conscientious, earnest-minded mother in her desire to do her duty by her children. My dear Louisa Anna, your scruples are perfectly right. Children should never be lied to or cheated in any way. You cannot write on those little, fair pages with a too careful hand. Be sure to make your own word good to your boy. If you have made him any promise, let not the most alluring book, or intricate fancy work, or anything short of necessity, keep you from its fulfillment. He will soon learn to value what he sees his mother praise. Insist upon the importance of truthfulness. I would far rather my boy should defy me with his naughty "I won't" than attempt to deceive me in any wise. Keep your child's confidence; descend to the level of the little brain; try to think as he does, and see as he does. Mend the broken toy, listen to the little chatter, be interested in engines, and street-cars, and the little playmates, don't be too severe on what is simply mischievous, but *never* for a moment tolerate what is *wrong*. You will have to listen until you are nervous, and repeat yourself until you are weary, but it is the only way—"line upon line, precept upon precept;" you must not be discouraged; at last you will have the reward of seeing your boy grow into an *honest man*. I think some old-fashioned poet once said that such a one was the "noblest work of God." Surely a sufficient reward. In regard to the young lady, tell her plainly you cannot permit any deception practiced toward your little one, neither allow him to be "frightened." Do not be afraid of offending her. My experience is that careless, and even unprincipled, persons never fail to respect the fearless, outspoken utterance of right principle in others, when it is coupled with right practice.

There is a dear little book that I used to read with delight and profit when I first learned to read, called "Peep of Day," published by the American Tract Society. It is a great help to a mother in imparting religious instruction to her children.

LAURA EARLE.

Post Scriptum.—Ladies, put forth mighty endeavor to "induce" Don Pedro to send us some more "original thoughts" (!). L. E.

POLITICS AND THE HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—I thank you for my admission into The Home through my article on the education of voters, but I would like to tell the ladies the cause of my very informal introduction there, *i. e.*, why I did not prelude the aforesaid article with a "curtsey" or plea of some description, as seems customary with them. Now, if I have a great weakness for anything, it is politeness, and I would not for the world have them think I really intended to bound into their midst with a new subject, and hold forth as I did without so much as "by your leave." But after the Presidential election, my mind was so filled with existing wrongs that it must find vent in some way, hence the above-mentioned essay, which I inclosed to our patient editor for insertion in The Home, if he deemed it worthy of space there; if not, I should be glad to see it in any other part of the paper if he thought it at all worthy of insertion. After I had almost decided that it had found a final resting-place in the waste-basket, I was both surprised and pleased to find it in The Home, for I anticipated an exchange of views with the ladies on one of my favorite subjects; but as yet have seemed to touch very few responsive chords. I should dearly love to meet Mrs. James A. S., of Springfield, who expressed a desire to shake hands with me on my subject. Please call at No. 700, southeast corner Fifth and Cook. Pardon me; illness has prevented my inviting you sooner. Shall expect an early call.

Thank you, Agnes H., for your good opinion concerning my voting qualifications. We ladies may yet be called upon to vote; in the meantime, we should be preparing ourselves to vote intelligently.

Just here, if I were not afraid of being ruled out entirely for a too lengthy letter, I would tell you what Mrs. Duniway, an Oregon editress and political missionary (in what field is there more need of missionaries?), said in Representatives' Hall the other evening. There are many things happening in this Capital City that I would like to tell you about if I had time, and the space required. If Mrs. Duniway speaks in your cities, ladies, don't fail to avail yourselves of the privilege of hearing her. I say *privilege*, for I know of what I speak. She is very instructive, and quite lady-like in speech, and, my husband says, not at all vindictive towards the men, as is Susan B. Anthony. If Margaret's Husband heard her, his mental faculties would be sufficiently quickened to recognize his duty to resume his subscription to this paper. I advise Margaret by all means to send for the missionary. Perhaps by nature he is envious, and has recognized the fact, Mr. Editor, that through the ladies of The Home—his wife included—you are erecting a lasting monument to your memory. Without opportunity we would have very little greatness in this world. There is no telling what mines of latent talent The Home may be the means of developing. Many a good, sensible woman has gradually settled into the belief that when her household duties are attended to properly that she has no time for mental culture; or, in other words, she insensibly allows herself to get out of the habit of reading. But into her hands falls The Home,—probably through her husband looking over The Home department of his paper thinking to himself "how wife would like these recipes. I will carry them home to her," and she, expecting only to add to her culinary knowledge, feels her very soul lifted above every-day cares through the perusal of some of the really beautiful letters that also contain recipes. Before she is aware of it, she has spent a half hour of her valuable time in the elevation of her mind, and she is obliged to make up for lost time,—as she considers it,—but somehow she feels refreshed, goes at her work with a will, accomplishing so much that she is astonished. She gradually awakes to the realization that cheerful reading helps to lighten the burdens of every-day life. And she must have it; so she goes to work with her quickened mind to economize time that she may avail herself of her new-found joy. My mind is full of pictures representing the erection of the aforesaid monument, and I fain would paint them if I did not fear they were too numerous to find hangings. I will close this letter without a recipe, but you must not think I could not give some if I had time, for I have kept house two years and would be very stupid indeed if I had gained no knowledge worth imparting in that length of time, even if I have not "Common Sense"—by Marion Harland.

MRS. J. H. S.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Jan. 26.—I have made two efforts to "rush into print," and that dreadful Mr. TRIBUNE consigned both to the waste-basket, or it may be Isaac didn't put on a stamp. I'll stamp this myself, and then there'll be no mistake.

I want to ask the sisterhood to read again and again Mrs. Dr. Hale's letter in last week's Home. I have fixed some of her points in memory for use in time of need. For one, "let us agree to disagree, and if somebody's pint-measure is smaller than our quart, so is our quart smaller than somebody's gallon; and let us treat the pint with the respect we desire for our quart, which is not to be told what a miserable little thing a quart-measure is, not half as large as a gallon; that there's really nothing in this world that's desirable except gallon measures," etc. Another point is, to see clearly and constantly the distinction between the "life itself" and the "means of life." Another sentence, "It seems to be a law of nature that we must work for whatever we possess." If woman would accept that law, as she does the law of gravitation, and drill it into the lives and understandings of every little girl in the land, what a blessed change it would effect. The sad picture drawn of a woman's life, now so true, would be impossible. No woman would sit down hopeless and helpless, and fret and find fault with fate, or man, or something or somebody outside of herself, but work, fight, wisely, lovingly, and constantly, as is her nature, to change the circumstances that are harming her.

If I could have been told while my children were babies what Mrs. Hale says of the effect of living so entirely the child's life, and how to guard against the painful result, and also that at most it is but a few years that our children (bless them) are babies, I never could have felt so hopeless and discouraged as I did. The strength wasted in mourning might have accomplished good "if I had only known."

About breaking a naughty boy of saying "I won't," it depends upon how old he is whether my recipe is a good one. When my little wee lads went humpity-hump on the carpet, and the little feet kicked wildly in the air, and the little rosebud mouth shrieked out "I won't," I spanked thoroughly and earnestly, until "counter-irritation" had done its work; then (whether the dishes were washed or not) rocked the little reconstructed rebel to sleep, with an aching heart and scalding tears, but a sense of duty performed that my conscience exacted of me. After they reached the mature age of 6 or 7 years, I would no more strike them than a grown person. Try to have them govern themselves as much as possible, but see to it that the governing is done. I almost forgot to add mine are good children!

Mrs. Mary H. takes Olive Green very pleasantly to task. If she will allow an amendment, I would suggest that instead of George Eliot, Olive take the "Woman-Hater" in hand, and with her keenest knife dissect it, and show those unfortunate young girls, Pert and Pet, what a mistake they make to take for models such ill-bred caricatures of women as Charles Reade produces in his novels.

Believers in coeducation, of course, cannot exclude Margaret's Husband. Besides, like every other man, he only comes "from a sense of duty to direct the minds" of the women "into paths of usefulness." That is what men were created for. They are not particularly useful or valuable in themselves, but, without them, woman might get out of her sphere, or neglect the cooking and the buttons—ergo, man. As for his hair, it is like all other evils in the world—there are ample means of prevention, but no cure. And, Mr. Editor, do you send Margaret her paper, and we'll take up a collection in The Home and pay for it. Of course she has only her board and clothes for her services to "him."

That reminds me I wish Amber and Paula would give their respective ideas and experiences in pecuniary matters with their respective Isaacs.

Kitty Clyde should be careful how she recommends baby feed. The physician on the spot is the safest judge, and it is *so easy* to kill a baby.

To Louisa Anna I want to say, do have enough dignity and self-assertion to save your child from the consequences of such treatment as the "young lady" gives him. What a selfish, thoughtless person she must be, to amuse herself with a human being as she would with a doll or a dog, when her common sense would tell her, if she would *think*, that he is receiving impressions that last a life-time, that help to make him a good or bad man, to say nothing of the injury to the health of his nervous system by fright.

Don Pedro, of course, like the rest of the men, can tell the women what to eat and what not to eat. In his private confab with "future generations" he probably misrepresented facts, or F. G. would never give that advice. Doesn't the Don know that our foremothers ate good, common, wholesome food, did their own housework, spinning, and weaving, and isn't this generation of invalids their handiwork? And didn't every forefather we ever had have from two to half-a-dozen wives, one after the other? They were models of obedience and thrift, every one of them, but they killed themselves and ruined our health.

I am sure we all hope the young girls will come to The Home, and enjoy coming. They are the "salt of the earth." Their youth and spirits are, or should be, a joy to themselves and all about them. But, dear girls, Pert and Pet, do not talk "slang," do not think your duty is done when yourself is amused and entertained. Whether you realize it or not, you personally are helping to make the world better or worse, and "God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

E.

OLIVE'S VALEDICTORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MATTOON, Jan. 29.—STUDENT: I looked all through THE TRIBUNE last Saturday to see if any one complied with your request, and was disappointed to find they had not. I am sorry you asked me to assist you, not but what I would gladly do so, but because I am not the proper person. I have had no experience in directing a young lady's reading. Both of my children are boys, and I fancy it is less difficult guiding such.

The only clew I have to your taste for reading is, that you do not "like novels." You may like science, history, or philosophy; you may have read much or little. What more can I do than to mention some of the books I have read and can recommend. I wish you were with me here, we would talk the day out and the night in about our books, and that would be much more pleasant than writing about them.

The fields of science and literature are broad and luxuriant to-day, with gates standing wide open, inviting every one to enter, thrust in their sickle, and reap the golden harvest. It was not so when I was a young girl. Books were not so plenty as they are now, and good schools were few and far between. Such books as the parents happened to have the children had to read or do without. Perhaps it was just as well. There is too much done for children these times. Everything is made too light and easy. The result is, they grow up without discipline, either mental or physical.

When I was growing up, going to school when I could be spared, and helping more or less with the housework, I found time to read "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," "Vicar of Wakefield," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," Pollock's "Course of Time," "Old Red Sandstone," and "Footprints of the Creator," by Hugh Miller; Hitchcock's "Religion and Geology," the poets,—Scott, Burns, Campbell, Hogg, and Allen Ramsay, with several bound volumes of a magazine published in 1835, devoted to "Literature and Science." You are no doubt laughing at the list, but it was that or nothing. You will admit that it might have been worse. Perhaps you notice the number of Scotch authors. My parents were from Scotland, and I suppose they brought their favorites with them. Just so with the first pictures I ever saw. They are hanging now in my mind's storehouse, and my eyes are full of tears when I remember their quaint and simple beauty.

My heart goes out to you or any other young lady who has the will and disposition to "tackle" subjects a little above those contained in the average novel, for the majority of them contain more chaff than wheat. Every thoughtful woman knows it is useless to take up a book which requires thought or study, when her mind is fully occupied with family cares, but there are many restful and entertaining books one can read while attending to the housework.

By using up the "odds and ends of time" after I was married, which took place when I was 18, I managed to read all such books as "Jane Eyre," "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Scarlet Letter," "Knickerbocker," "Elsie Venne," "Kennett," and many others. These were where I could lay my hand on them, and when I stood and churned, or set down to watch the browning of the coffee, or rocked the cradle, I read. The consequence was this class of reading was out of the way when I had leisure to take up something better, and, as I am fond of reading, I don't remember of ever neglecting a known duty; duties never clash; there is always a first one. Of late years I've read Hamerton's "Intellectual Life," Emerson's "Essays," Bushnell's "Use of Dark Things," Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," Argyle's "Reign of Law," "Household Art," by Eastlake; "My Study Window," by Lowell; "The Open Polar Sea," H., by Hayes; "My Schools and Schoolmasters," and "My First Impressions of England," by Hugh Miller; "Homes Without Hands;" Winchell's "Sketches of Creation," "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation;" "Ten Years in Washington," by Mary Clemmer Ames; "Life of Charlotte Bronte," "Spare Hours," by the author of "Rab and His Friends." Of magazines I've had the *Popular Science Monthly*, *Littell's Living Age*, *Appletons' Journal*, *Atlantic*, *Harper*, and *Scribner*. I wish time and space would permit me to speak of them separately, but that may not be, and you doubtless have read all these and many more. For the encouragement of those who think that only ladies of leisure have time to read, I would say that there is no kind of work I have not gone into, and still do when it's necessary. I've cut, sewed, and dyed "filling" for yards and yards of rag carpet, hung paper, whitewashed the kitchen, made soft-soap; indeed, there are few things about housework that I do not understand and love to do.

I am convinced, after reading a number of letters upon that point, that the undersigned is looked upon as an intruder upon The Home department of THE TRIBUNE. It was stupid in me to send letters to it without knowing upon what conditions it was given. I trust no serious harm has been done. I most cheerfully vacate my seat, knowing it will be more satisfactorily filled. Please give Margaret's Husband a snug corner in The Home. I can see that pieced-out flannel-shirt with my eyes shut, and laugh every time I think of it. What a pretty glimpse of home-life Fanchon gave us in the last TRIBUNE. She is one I am sorry to leave.

Thanking those ladies who have made my stay at The Home pleasant, I will, in the language of Byron's "Farewell to Tom Moore," say, Good-by.

Here's a sigh for those who love me,
And a smile to those who hate,
And, whatever sky 's above me,
Here's a heart for every fate.

OLIVE GREEN.

PAULA AND PAUL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—It seems that more toes than Amber's were hurt by Paula's communication. It was really "exhilarating," as Paula says, to witness the wonderful alacrity and gush with which Amber rushed to the rescue of poor downtrodden feminines. No doubt an "emergency" existed (in Amber's mind) for the most prompt remedy. And now that the excitement of the occasion has probably somewhat subsided, and Amber has convinced Isaac that Paula wasn't anybody but a mistaken little body who had never seen the outside of her own door-yard, let me take up the latest edition by Susan. I hadn't conceived the character of these women whose law their husbands know to be so relentless. No sooner had Amber begun the attack on Paula than Susan appears at the front, and says: "Now, Mr. Editor, I can't stand it any longer; here is the 'emergency,' and I must go off." It strikes me, dear Susan, that it would have been in much better taste to have "waited for the returns," and given Paula a chance to reply to Amber. When I think of such injustice I say, Who is more unmerciful to woman than woman? Most assuredly must the doctrine of Paul seem inconsistent and disagreeable to such wives. The meekness and humility recommended for women by that apostle must forever make him an eyesore to some women, and probably Susan is one of them. Nevertheless, she need not show such keen sensitiveness on the subject as to imagine that any name which has the sound of Paul in it is the apostle himself, or some of his descendants. The doctrine taught by Paul was probably eminently suited to the women and state of civilization in that day. Civilization has advanced, and in this nineteenth century the words of Paul, though still having the same meaning and application, are capable of great modification. We must not interpret the words in this day as they were interpreted and understood when written by Paul to the Romans or preached to the Jews.

"As far as man has advanced in his respective sphere, so far has woman advanced in hers. The civilization of man has contributed to the development of woman, and vice versa. Notwithstanding all this, woman has from Paul's time to this been the follower of man, and, as far as she was able, the imitator of him. It is as useless to say that man is not the author of the law that governs women of to-day, as it would be to assert that Paul did not teach and expound the law for women in his day. The same rules laid down by Paul, in a modified and enlightened form, could still be followed with benefit by the average woman of to-day.

Only those women who are morbidly sensitive of the slightest restraint need worry about the laws governing women of the present day. The restrictions against woman's advancement have gradually vanished, until to-day woman stands the peer of man in possibilities. She may practice law or medicine, preach, or follow any avocation that will suit her taste or fill her pocket. The laws concerning the rights of married women to property (in Illinois) are better in some respects than laws on the same subject for married men.

And whence all this? We would suppose from Susan's and Amber's version that man was an animal whose existence was only prolonged by our wonderful cooking, or patient forbearance. But lo! look and behold, ye downtrodden (?) wives and mothers. It is this self-same man who has done all this.

It is his own legislation, his own laws, and his own sense of justice, that has made things thus and so. Is it meet then that you should whine or complain of your lot, or fear that a Paula, who speaks a modest word to women, will turn the eternal justice of things?

Wait, dear Amber and Susan, wait, I say, and possess yourselves with patience; the Infinite is probably working out some great plan through the spinal weakness of your husbands.

MRS. CAP. BROWN.

A TALK WITH "PAULA."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—I would like to have a talk with "Paula." Not that I approve of or admire her sentiments, for I do not. When I glanced over her first letter, I thought the letter belonged to the masculine gender; but then I noticed her allusion to "our husbands," so I came to the conclusion that she was an old maid, so old that she has given up all hope of ever getting on board the matrimonial ship. As she sits by her lonely fireside and thinks of her friends who are happily married, she feels willing to give up everything, even her individuality, if she can only get a husband. Poor Paula! how I pity you. But just wait in patience, my dear sister; you may get married yet, and then you'll change your opinion about some things.

You make men out to be tyrants (which they are sometimes) and women slaves. You say a woman should obey her husband in all things, even though she knows he is in the wrong. She should patiently bear all things, and deny herself in all things, in order that her Christian character may be built up as it ought to be. I don't deny that she should bear and forbear, but so should he. Perhaps you mean to say that his light will shine as brightly as hers, even though he be selfish, exacting, and tyrannical. You admit that in a majority of cases the wife's intellect and judgment is the best, but she must yield the point always in his favor. No, no, Paula! You are making a grand mistake. There should be no obeying, because there should be no commanding. When a man takes a woman to be his wife, he does not promise to order her to do this and do that under penalty of his displeasure; but to love, honor, and cherish her. I know the word obey is in the Episcopal service, but it is seldom, if ever, used. An eminent minister of this city once said, "I never made a woman promise to obey but once, and—she didn't."

What respect do you think children would have for a mother who had no voice in anything, who had to ask very meekly, "My dear, may I do this?" She might receive a gruff no for answer, and she would say never a word, though she knew it was necessary. I am happy, very happy, to know that the women of America are not of this class. When a man has a project in view, let him consult his wife, and, if the plan is hers, let her ask his opinion and advice. They may agree or they may not, but let them talk the matter over calmly and clearly, and get the views of each, and then their common sense will teach them which way is the best.

I agree with Amber, though you do not, and I like Susan's letter of last week, too. I am sorry to see that you have even one supporter,—not that I have any ill-will towards you, Paula, but I honestly, truly, and sincerely believe you must have written that piece while laboring under a temporary delusion of some kind. You say you have proof for all you say. I presume you refer to Paul's writings, but you must remember that he lived in a time when women were uneducated, and knew no better than to do as they were bid, like children. But you must also remember that the women of to-day are educated, refined, and intellectual, and it would be absurd to expect them to do now as they did then. You might as well say, "Throw away your fashionable clothing and wrap yourselves in blankets."

Now for a word to Mrs. E. M. S. My dear madam, you no doubt mean what you say, but you did not stop to think. You say our girls and young wives need restraint and counsel. Now, who are to hold them in restraint, and give them the much needed counsel? You say, their husbands. But did you ever reflect that a young wife has a young husband, who very likely has been sowing wild oats of all kinds up to the time of his marriage? Where does he get his wisdom and experience that makes him, all at once, so much wiser than she is? Perhaps you are going to have all your daughters marry old men of 50,—if so, I've nothing more to say, beyond hoping they will have gained wisdom enough by that time to train your girls in the way they should go.

MAUD MYRTLE.

TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—DEAREST AMBER: My heart went out to you from the very first, and when you "rose up full blossomed in an hour" I said, "the rose in the King's garden" has revived—Allah be praised. You struck an answering chord in my bosom when you replied to Paula so wisely and so well. I, too, blossomed in an instant, but as it was only the modest opening of the violet I felt sure that I should be overshadowed by the Queen of Flowers. With the reading of Paula's effusion came into my mind a remark I heard a young lady make years ago (a little "slangy" but quite suggestive), who had become quite disgusted with the overbearing ways of her friend's lord and master: "If *I* had such a husband, I'd trade him off for a yellow dog and then shoot the dog!" Perhaps if we knew Mr. Paula we might vice versa it. I think I must be own cousin to Nicholas Minturn, for ever since I can remember I have had a perfect hatred of the word duty. Love should be the guiding star of every life. That recipe, yes, the pudding itself, was full of enchantment, for I "wove" it all in. Do you wave your magic wand in that way over every household dish designed for the "inner man"? Can you fling the charm of poesy over a pan of potatoes—not those bewitching Carter's, already roasted, that Ruth said were to be managed "just as a humming-bird probes the bell of a morning-glory," but real dingy ones, in all their native ugliness, patiently awaiting the removal of their jackets? And can, oh! can you soar so high as to breathe in all the scents of Arabia from a room filled with the perfume of the odorous onion? Then I will gladly "strike palms" with you across THE TRIBUNE'S glorious sheet. Isaac, you are a man after my own heart, or you never could have obtained Amber's consent to walk "the long path" with you.

It appears like one continuous bank of flowers, in perspective, but it is not all thornless. It needs a strong heart and a brave heart to traverse it. When my "dear boy" and I first launched our little bark, we glided thoughtlessly along with the current, drinking in the exquisite beauty of many a long summer's day; but when we reached the open sea, and the dear little birdlings began to fly into our home-nest and to nestle there, we could no longer "rest on our oars." Along with the measles and whooping-cough, in stalked grim Anxiety, and left many a furrow of care. My little "Budge and Toddie" are "up to everything" and in to everything, till sometimes I feel as if I could never live with them, and yet I know I could never live without them. There are days when they strain my whole nervous system to its very utmost, and I feel that one more stroke must snap the chords,—and then, somehow, at such times, the wheels of the domestic machinery all seem to clog, and I am just ready to drop in despair, when in comes the "blessed comforter," and his cheering "There, there, my darling," with a drop of comfort here and another there, and the discord is all gone, the symphony is perfect again, I spread my wings and am ready to mount once more. And when my "wee" lily blossom clasps her sweet baby hands, and wants "ee 'Ord to bess her and to bess everybody, and make her a dood ittle dirl, amen," then I hear the flutter of angels' wings, and I think there is none so blest as I.

To all the dear ones of The Home column I send a greeting, and a recipe—to make home happy. Equal parts of cheerfulness and courage, and twice as much, "and a handful" of self-denial, compounded and dispensed by every one in the family.

Mr. Editor, I feel that there is a bond of sympathy between us two, for I am

AN EDITOR'S DAUGHTER.

AMBER'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HIGHWOOD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The fact that within two days after my last article I was called upon to address a certain suburban population upon the subject of "Woman's Position in Society," has led me to believe that my sentiments expressed to Paula were misunderstood. This, together with Mrs. E. M. S.'s side thrust, has roused me to one more appearance in these columns. If there lives another woman who so deprecates strife between man and wife, or wrangling of any kind, let her step forward and grasp Amber's hand in an eternal sisterhood of soul! Were I a woman mated to a man whose sole strength lay in muscle, I would obey to all eternity rather than live, like small beer, in perpetual fermentation. But, as it falls occasionally to the lot of women to wed chivalric gentlemen rather than indulged school-boys, or cast-iron Blue-Beards, so it has fallen to mine, and for Isaac to command, and Amber to obey, in the puerile sense of the word, would be a sight to make the very door-posts smile! Yet, could we admit within the marital dictionary the word Obey, in its commonly-accepted sense, then by all means let it be the man who rules, and the woman who yields, for of all created things, whether in the heavens above, or the waters underneath the earth, things that fly, leap, crawl, or walk erect, flesh, fowl, fish, or nondescript,—*can* there be anything so contemptible as your "henpecked" man? The voluble sisterhood, who cry their wrongs as high as heaven, and claim their rights rampantly, whenever and wherever a rostrum can contain them, have ever been an alien tribe to me and mine. I have never yearned to appear with Patrick at the polls, or march with Michael in the political campaign. God has given me Isaac, the infants, and a home. Here lies my world, dear Paula, and to be a faithful, wise, and helpful wife, a tender, true, and loving mother, a sunshiny "home-maker," constitutes my dream of glory. It were better to pass one's life in the seclusion of a well-ordered home than move across the social sky, a restless planet of uncertain light, to "dazzle when the sun is down, and rob the world of rest," to the neglect of the home and children God in love has given us. Give me choice of the world's laurels,—the poet's crown to overtop an aching brow, the monarch's diadem that hides a selfish greed, or the mother's wreath of immortelles plucked and placed by Love's own hand, fadeless as the stars of Heaven,—I would not tarry in my choice. But —— and now, Paula, prepare! There is an avalanche in that three-lettered word! Home, happiness, and marital joy are dependent upon many things nobler and higher than obedience. *Mutuality* is the keystone of happiness in the married state. Mutual compliance to one another's wishes, mutual subservience of self to one another's happiness, mutual burden-bearing, and care-taking, mutual watch for one another's stumbling-blocks, and mutual patience in lifting them one side, that the tired feet may gather new strength,—mutual forbearance with one another's faults and follies, for as long as human nature is what it is, both strong men and gentle women must err and falter from the right,—mutual counsel as the best and most feasible,—mutual love, mutual faith, and mutual trust. In the married state, as in the creation of all harmony, there must be concord. As in a duet, each part subserves the other, so in this dual existence, neither can take an independent course without clash and discord.

Now, just one word to some of those young girls who have written me, and whose letters await my attention. Three rules, girls, for your life: Make no unworthy friendships. Seek your friends above you, and grow up to them. Never be ashamed of enthusiasm, but beware of confounding it with "gush." The one is living water, the other a painted pool. Shun familiarity of all kinds with lovers. Let your caresses and all the endearments sacred to love lie like the snow on high hills—inaccessible to common tread. Love, to be worthy of the divine name, is a virtue for heroes, not a platitude in the mouths of fools. It cannot be hawked about by town-criers, like pie apples and green peas. Flirtations and adventures of all kinds are as disastrous to a young girl's freshness of soul as the hoof of browsing cattle to the morning dew. Read books according to the simple laws that govern digestion. Not too fast,—do not overload,—and beware of too exclusive a diet. An over-rate of novels is a course of sweets that will eventuate in biliousness and a sallow complexion. Too much heavy reading will create dyspepsia and all sorts of gastric complications. Equalize the two.

Garnet will find a letter at the Delavan Post Office.

AMBER.

AN INDIANA LITERARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WESTVILLE, Ind., Jan. 29.—Allow an interested reader to tell to the numerous aunts, sisters, and cousins, what a few of their Hoosier sisters have been doing to develop their minds. The average Hoosier stomach needs no developing. Two years ago, about twelve or fifteen ladies organized a literary society, and during that time have held meetings once each week Saturday evenings. The primary object of this Society was to cultivate a taste for literature and found a library. The Society was divided into two classes, one performing on each alternate week, the exercises consisting of recitations, essays, and select readings. They have held a number of public entertainments, thereby securing sufficient money to purchase a goodly number of books, which are kept by the Librarian. I forgot to say that this Society has its officers, who are elected quarterly, and consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian.

There is an admission fee of 10 cents, and 25 cents quarterly dues, paid on election night. All of this money is expended for books, which are read only by the members in good standing, i. e., those who keep their dues paid, and those not members who hold library tickets, which can be procured for $1 per year. Gentlemen are excluded, and no amount of persuasion can prevail upon the Society to admit one of the "Lords of Creation," except when they give what they term a "parlor entertainment," when their usual programme is enlivened with music. They allow each member to invite one friend to attend. You may be sure that all the gentlemen are on their best behavior about this time, as they consider it a rare treat to be invited.

I have written this hoping to interest those ladies who find time hanging heavily, and are at a loss to know how to spend their evenings. Of course one evening in each week is not much, but there is the preparation, which requires both time and thought, and which is a real pleasure to those who desire advancement.

FAY.

INTRODUCTORY OVERTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 31.—With an eye of sisterly affection I have carefully noticed from its rise the growth and progress of The Home department of your excellent paper. At this late day, after the sheen of glory has fallen on the heads of many of my sisters, as shown by their oft-repeated names, and deservedly, too, I doubt not, I modestly make my bow, present my little introductory speech, and ask to be considered one of your happy family.

I may not read aright, but to my own satisfaction, find every grade of mankind, or, rather, womankind, breathing forth their wants, knowledge, observations, and sparkling well-wishes in these columns,—a veritable world in and of itself; for what is the world but a huge patch of complex existence? while this is an undisputed relict of the same; hence a little world. Yes, a woman's world, where woman reigns, and man looks on and smiles at women's thoughts, and women's words, and blushing maiden's wiles. It has gratified me of late to see the steady turning from exclusive dietetic discussions to the consideration of broader and higher themes. I do not wish to underrate the importance of considering what we shall eat, and how to eat it, neither as to the cut and fit of a dress or cloak, for they are both indispensable in their way; but 'twould really be an unjust reflection on the labor of our good editor, after reading his carefully-prepared columns of miscellany and fact, did we persist in talking only of something to eat and to wear. There is a province for each, and the sooner 'tis recognized and appropriated, the sooner will this department have reached its acme, as a medium of individual or public improvement.

Lucille's addition to Bulwer's lines on the necessity of cooks to humanity's wants is good, and, though passing virtually over the same ground as its prototype, is in sentiment deserving a place by its side.

Wishing a long life to The Home department, and the return of many prosperous and pleasant summers to its army of fair supporters, and occasionally new sleds for their inimitable little brothers—if like mine—who are always about and putting wrong constructions on the destination of letters, I have the honor of signing myself the daughter of an old subscriber,

FANCHETTE.

CHARLES READE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Oh, Home, lift up your voice and sing! Clap your hands all ye little rills, and rejoice! That person who, when reading Job, where the Almighty asks, "When I laid the foundation of the earth, where wert thou?" answered, "*Right behind you, sir*," has kindly deferred the weak business of sitting at your feet to imbibe wisdom, consenting to join the vulgar herd for the refined pleasure of chanting the praises of that pure and cultivated linguist, Charles Reade, and arrogating to herself the power to say to Audacity: "Hither too shalt thou come, but no farther; here shalt thy proud waves be stayed!"

Surely much learning hath made her mad, or she would never have "fished in such deep water with such a small net," only large enough to take in a little thing, who, ambitious to try her fins with the larger fish in the somewhat perturbed depths of The Home, ran her poor, little self at the first venture right into the awful jaws of a monster who proposes to a few other good-natured big ones to devour all but six or eight in the pond. Why? Her unnatural appetite craved Audacity, because, while calmly darning her husband's socks, a la Paula, she listened to and repeated a conversation taking place in the adjoining library between two gentlemen, one of whom is a literary man of acknowledged merit, and the peer (?) of Charles Reade. He read Hyacinth's letter, and, laughing, said, "Well, now, little one, you've taken a fearful chewing up, haven't you, for repeating my horrible sentiments. Charles Reade ought to settle an annuity upon a female who will disinterestedly and immediately take up the cudgel in his defense; she's a regular Joan of Arc, a character worthy the pen of the immortal Dickens"!

Silence shrouded me like a mantle; words failed me, and I still have such a clear sense of being awfully bu— (oh, that vulgar word again), that in future I shall hide my farthing rush-light under a peck-measure, and from the deepest depths of the valley of humiliation watch with awe unspeakable the gorgeous scintillations from the genius of Hyacinth. In articulo mortis,

AUDACITY.

WAITING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Will you kindly in the next issue of The Home publish a correction in regard to the authorship of the poem "Waiting," which appeared last Saturday, attributed to me? I sent the verses to you in connection with a postscript to my letter, in which I stated that I thought A Sorrowing Mother would find a little comfort and consolation in reading them, as I, similarly afflicted, do; but that the author was unknown to me, the poem having been sent to me by a friend when she heard of my bereavement. Not wishing to be "sat down upon" as Shirley Dare the second was, and not wanting to carry away laurels not honestly mine own, I beg, Mr. Editor, you will publish this at your earliest convenience. Apprehensively yours,

MRS. MARY H.

IT SEEMS TO SUIT 'EM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLUE ISLAND, Jan. 30.—I wish to tender you my sincere thanks for classifying the letters in our strangely fascinating Home department. Some weeks ago I desired making the suggestion, but upon consideration concluded it would be asking too much. If you were willing to give us the nut, we could afford at least to gather and cry "shucks," until the savory kernel was culled. Dear sisters,—I include our effeminate masculines,—you see by our wise editor establishing the old maxim, "A place for everything and everything in its place," the feud in The Home is ended. Each and every one may now introduce her hobby,—

Love, white doves, cooks and books,
Woman's rights and woman's looks;
Babies, birds, all kinds of gas,
And last not least the dark blue-glass.

COMMON-SENSE.

ANOTHER DISOBEDIENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BOURBON, Jan. 29.—Will Aunt Lucy or some other good TRIBUNE sister be kind enough to give me some good, wholesome pudding recipes? No oatmeal, please! Any nice dessert dishes that have been tried and not found wanting. Permit me, dear Susan, to extend my hand and thanks with it for your plain talk to Paula. Out upon that miserable, heathenish *obey*—relic of the past! Every woman in this beautiful land ought to loathe, abhor detest the word!

LOUIE.

BREAD.

DON'T BANISH HOUSEKEEPING SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—Housekeepers and friends of The Home, are you going to "throw up the ball," and banish recipes and all housekeeping suggestions and helps from The Home department, to the elegant seclusion of literary criticisms and discussions. If so, then be sincere in your scorn of such lowliness, and throw housekeeping to the dogs, or rather the Biddies, and sit ye down in elegant retirement and read. Read deeply and strongly. When your husband and family complain of bad dinners and general confusion, astonish and delight them with your erudition, with your vast knowledge of politics and science. How proudly your husband will gaze on you as he stirs his muddy coffee, and eats his heavy bread. Oh! don't let us, friends, spoil the cause of woman's progress towards better things by despising the humble work God has put in our hands—the work of household duties. When I speak thus, I speak to the generality of women—married women with homes, and young women who look forward to homes of their own, and are not studying and otherwise preparing for a public life. Let all women live their best, according to their circumstances and surroundings, and with the inert power that they possess. There are lowly duties in every life, and let us do them conscientiously. Women who are rich and keep many servants must order the ways of their household wisely, or, in spite of their riches, their homes will not be happy ones. Their servants must be looked after and have their separate duties distinctly assigned them, or all will not go harmoniously. Be the cook ever so good a one, she must have her work planned for her; she must look to the superior judgment of the "lady of the house." Of course wealthy ladies have more time of their own, but no matter how high their station, there must be some household duties claiming a portion of their time. It takes a good deal of patience and tact and skill to manage a lot of servants. To such women I should think The Home department of THE TRIBUNE would be most welcome, and as for other ladies, not so fortunate, who do most of their own work, we all know how much sympathy and appreciation they deserve. They have a most wearisome round of duties, but be not discouraged, remember—

Souls have inner lights,
And they who walk in lowliest paths
Still stand upon the heights.

There are lowly duties in man's lot, as well as woman's. I, for one, do not envy them their long rows of figures and stupid ledgers, and their years after years of monotonous toil. But please do not misunderstand me when I lay such stress on the usefulness and dignity of household drudgery. I agree with Olive Green that these must not be allowed to engross us. We must find time for self-culture. We must do so, not only for our own pleasure, but for the pleasure and improvement of those around us. There are many little minutes of leisure, and these will be found and improved by those who anxiously desire knowledge. Right here I think of the sentiments uttered in the last of "The Princess," and in many places in Holland's Katrina and Mistress of the Manse, and also the last chapter of Proverbs, that might help a woman in the appreciation of the duties. The mutual help THE TRIBUNE so kindly offers us through the columns of The Home is a great step towards such culture, for in giving us help for housekeeping it gives us more time for reading. The Home department lately has become quite a battlefield for personal skirmishes. Would it not be so still if filled with personal opinions of books? Would we not call each other names and snub each other's criticisms, and if we did, the cries of the wounded would be lively, for there are no blows that hurt as those do that are aimed at our mental abilities and work. We can all find able criticisms in the monthlies, and discuss our reading with our friends, but until The Home department was established, we could not get so many valuable hints for housekeeping weekly. So I say let us have more recipes, more advice, and more attention paid to household affairs. I am selfish enough to want The Home kept exclusively for the benefit of women. Men can review books, and they can't make puddings. Haven't we had enough of men? When valuable space is given to them to tell us of the dilapidated condition of their flannels, why the dignity and usefulness of our Home is degraded. If directions for washing flannels are wanted, why can't it be asked for without making any such uncalled-for disclosures?

I will close with sending the desired directions, but I hope M.'s H. will never see them, for he does not deserve to. After washing the flannels in warm suds, rinse them in cool or tepid borax water, and they will not shrink. I am, sincerely your friend,

ETHELBIRD.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wis., Jan. 27.—I had not thought of writing again, as our editor was receiving more letters than he could publish conveniently, but here is a letter from Aunt Polly asking to hear from me again. I would prefer her making me a flying visit than writing her through The Home. I never appeared in public before with the pen, and it is embarrassing. Economy in housekeeping covers so much ground, I fear I cannot write upon the subject, touching at the points I wish, without making my letter too lengthy. My first rule is never to waste anything. I do not approve of a well fed waste-pail. I do my own baking. I have a round piece of tin, with one side rolled (to protect my hand) that I keep for scraping the bowl with when kneading, and all is worked in smoothly, nothing remaining but what will naturally stick to the bowl. Yesterday I baked eight pies, about one peck and a half of fried doughnuts. When through you could put all the waste from the molding board and bowl in a dessert-spoon. In getting up a meal, I try to cook just enough for the family, as near as I can, but if there is anything left over, it is set away on a clean dish, and I have it come in another time.

Here is a very important point: In helping your children, do not help them to more than they can eat; wait upon them sparingly and often; better so than fill their plates and have them make a perfect muss and waste. I have heard the remark often, "It is not fashionable to eat all you have on your plate." If fashion leads to waste and extravagance, I do not wish to be classed under that head. I have had children eat at my table that would waste more in one meal than my children will in months, and the fault is in the mother. But what can be expected of the children when adults practice the same thing? For instance, take a good piece of pie that the lady has taken so much care in baking, and have it picked all to pieces with a fork and then thrown into the waste-pail; isn't it an insult to the lady? Almost daily I take a survey of pantry and cellar, to see that nothing is wasting. I believe in looking up the corners. If you have apples, look them over often, using those that are specked first; by so doing your loss there will be small. This is the way I learned what I could run my table on. My husband, more through jest than earnest, asked me if I could run my table on $5 per week. I replied I did not think I could, but would make the trial. Some weeks I did not use it all; that I put by for my bank, and when my wants exceeded my stipulated sum, I had my bank to go to. So you see I got along nicely on that amount.

It is always best to lay in your fruit and vegetables in the season, if you have a cellar to keep them in. In the fall we bought our potatoes, paying 45 cents per bushel. By consulting the markets you will learn what they are worth now. I will repeat it again, I have no regular bill of fare for every day in the week, but try and have as much variety as I can. My dinner to-day consisted of tea with the trimmings, wheat bread and butter, soup, stewed chicken bones, turnips, potatoes, pealed baked apples with sugar, and mince-pie. My mince-pie was made after Lena Gray's recipe,—the majority of the recipes in The Home are too high-toned for families in moderate circumstances. I wish the ladies would not advise stimulants in cooking any dish. We do not need them, and it may be the means of cultivating a taste for liquor. We should shun even the appearance of evil.

I wish to ask the lady readers of The Home how many pieces of bread, cold biscuit, pie, cake, meat, and cold potatoes they throw in the waste-pail in a week. I have seen pails full of just such victuals, but when you talk to them on habits of economy they are the very pink of perfection,—nothing is wasted in their house,—but I can tell you when you find a steady, hard-working man with no bad habits, and then can scarcely keep the wolf from the door, there is a leak in the kitchen.

If the gentlemen don't want to get in a muss, they had better let us alone in our glory, or we will begin to teach them habits of economy in their mode of living. It is not a one-sided question.

To prosper we should walk hand in hand,—in union there is strength. Mrs. Nellie, I see your letter is dated Chicago. From that I would infer that you have to depend upon few markets for your daily meals, as there are very few cellars; if so, that makes some difference in your expenses.

Thanks to Halcyon and E. O. G. for their advice on cake baking. Some lady asked how to cook venison. I will give her my way. Boil till tender, with sufficient water to keep from burning; when done put in some butter, pepper, and salt; let it brown in the kettle; it retains all the flavor of the meat. That is the best way to cook roasts of beef; you then have juicy, tender meat. I must stop, hoping the editor is blessed with patience and forbearance.

OBSERVER.

OBEDIENT WIVES—EDUCATED COOKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—As to the woman question, I will say from personal experience: If a woman *loves* her husband it is her delight to obey him. In the abstract, obedience is detestable, but if a man is worthy of love, being a true, pure, noble Christian *gentleman*, and the wife *really* loves him, the matter of obedience is a sweet loving favor which she showers, and which he shrinks from receiving, desiring to give to her whom he loves the most perfect freedom. Love adjusts the matter, and nothing else can, not even the wisdom of Solomon.

Mrs. Bollam ought to ascertain the meaning of "big words" before she uses them. She said of ill-bred acts they were "Anathema Maranatha." The "anathema" is all right, but "Maranatha" means "the Lord cometh." Mrs. B. will please pardon correction and extend like favor to me if needed. The women ought to instruct one another, and our ignorance would decrease. Women are too sensitive on this point.

If Pannhause or any of her followers want good complexions, they had better not eat pork, however nicely prepared. It will give any woman a coarse, unrefined look. Of course, if she cannot buy any other meat, as sometimes happens in country places, she is virtually compelled to eat it, but let it be as little as possible, as every mouthful tends to erase the word Lady, which ought to reign in every mind whenever a woman appears. Oatmeal porridge will fill the place of meat more than any other food. Cook as follows: Two coffee cups of meal, six cups of water, cold; one teaspoonful of salt. Cook in a double boiler (you may buy one in any hardware store) for three hours, occasionally stirring; keep plenty of boiling water in the outside boiler. And be sure that your inside boiler is perfectly clean and sweet. Every few days fill your oatmeal boiler with cold water, and put in a teaspoonful of soda, and let it boil an hour to sweeten every crevice. More depends on clean cooking utensils than upon any other one thing connected with the culinary department.

The fact is, every cook ought to be a student of chemistry; and when some learned philanthropist shall open a night school for the study of chemistry, and every housekeeper sends his help to it, we will be farther on the road to health than all the meetings of all the medical schools now in existence could bring us. The trouble is, women do not *think*. They *do, do, do*, and never think, yet one hour of good, hard *thinking* would bring them more light and delight than all the *doing* of all their lives. To do as their mothers did and as their women-friends do,—to act, to dress, to live like them, is the sum total of the average woman's ambition.

All the talk about George Eliot's heroines illustrates the above. Gwendolin was a pretty, pitiable fool. Hetty was a bad, pretty fool. Dinah was a softy. Tom's sister was a weak, vacillating, fleshly, dishonorable woman, endeared as are all Mrs. Lewes' characters by the charm of style.

No writer can delineate forcibly a character above her own, either stronger or greater, but we can admire above ourselves and by contemplation attain greater heights than yet beheld in women. I have yet to find a character in a novel that stimulates to any such endeavor. But I have found wondrously beautiful characters in living women, women who are living for the elevation of humanity, and who have broad, liberal, upright natures, which shine with the reflex of Him who "is Love."

ERNESTINE.

APPLE MERINGUE PIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A recollection of my first pie prompts me to tell Cousin C. how to make common pie-crust for a medium-sized pie. Rub with your hands into one coffee-cup of flour not over one-half cup of shortening—lard and butter mixed. Stir in enough cold water and a little salt to make a dough just stiff enough to handle. Flour your molding-board, and roll out a little more than one-half the dough for the under crust, reserving the rest for the upper. If you are living hygienically, use Graham flour, simply wet up with cream, or half Graham flour and half corn-starch wet up with new milk. I guess your brothers would like some apple meringue pie. Provided you have eggs to spare, it's not expensive. Pare, slice, stew, and sweeten six tart juicy apples. Mash very smooth or rub through a sieve. Season with nutmeg or lemon-peel. Line a generous-sized plate with an under crust, and bake first. Whip the whites of three eggs—with three tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar—till it stands alone. Fill the crust with apple, then spread the egg smoothly over the top. Return to the oven and brown nicely. If you put your eggs in a dish of cold water a while before breaking them, they will beat up nicer, but this wont make bad eggs good.

Tapioca pudding: Boil half a teacup of tapioca in half a pint of water till it melts. By degrees stir in half a pint of milk and boil till the tapioca is very thick. Add a well-beaten egg, sugar, and flavoring to taste. Turn into your pudding-dish and cook gently in the oven three-quarters of an hour. This dish is excellent for delicate children, and is very nourishing.

I see that many, like myself, are interested to learn how to prepare food from grains, fruits, and vegetables. Such are referred to "The Health Reformers' Cook-Book," edited by Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, of "Our Home on the Hillside." It will be sent postpaid for 30 cents, by addressing Austin, Jackson & Co., Publishers, Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y. "Aunt Lucy," a Connecticut girl, thanks you for the mention of "The Rabbi and the Jewels."

E. L. M.

GRAHAM BREAKFAST ROLLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 25.—This is the first time I have ventured to offer any suggestions to the ladies of The Home. But if you will extend to me the right hand of fellowship I will do my best. All the letters so far (or most of them) have been recipes for cakes, pies, etc. Can't we have some food for the mind as well as the body,—can't some one get up a lively discussion on some subject? Who likes a woman who cares only for cooking, washing dishes, and the like? Who is always in a hurry and has a wrinkle in her forehead? Who, when any one comes in hastily, doffs an apron, smoothes her hair with her floury hands, and all flushed and rosy goes to meet her visitor, but has to be excused every few minutes to attend to some pie or cake which is going through the baking process. Her friend meekly asks, "Why don't you get a girl to take all this worry and bother off your shoulders?" But no; it's more trouble to follow after her than to do the work. Here is where you and I differ, my dear Pickles. If you get an honest, good-natured, and willing girl, you will soon see your mistake. Have a little patience, show her for a few days how you want work done, and where things are kept, and let her know that you are mistress of your own house, and *will* be obeyed. You will soon find that it is easier than doing your own work. Now, dear Pickles, don't be offended with me for speaking thus plainly. I did it with the best intention.

Agnes H. asks how to clean painted walls: Mix common whiting with water till about as thick as paste; apply with a flannel rag, and wash off with warm water and a cloth.

Perhaps Mrs. W. W. W. will find the following useful. Graham breakfast rolls: Two pounds of potatoes, boiled and pressed through a colander; one pint of water; half a cup of sugar; half a teaspoonful of salt; half a cup of yeast. Mix into a stiff dough, with Graham flour, and let rise over night. In the morning mold into small cakes, and when light bake.

Will some of the ladies tell me what will remove grease from a carpet?

Olive Green: Which contributes most to the happiness of mankind, a good cook or a good musician?

Let us hear again from Pet, Pert, Florence, and Winnie; and also Margaret's long-suffering husband.

JEANETTE.

A NECTAR FOR THE GODS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 30.—Without preface, I desire to give your readers a recipe for making coffee which has been used in my family for seventy-five years: Buy the green berry; brown and grind it at home; grind as fine as mill will grind it. Buy a French biggin—dimensions of top portion to make coffee for one person—one and five-eighths inches in diameter, five inches high; for two or three persons, two and a quarter inches diameter, four or five inches high. Quantity of unground coffee for one person, contents of a tin cup one and three-fourths inches in diameter, one and one-eighth inches deep; for two persons, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, two inches deep (I use a double-ended cup). After grinding, put the coffee into the top of the pot, with nothing between it and the perforated bottom; press it tight; put in the strainer. (This is to prevent the water from striking the coffee in a body, thus bea-

ing a hole in it, and running through without extracting its strength.) Pour in boiling water quarter of a pint at a time, allowing quarter of a pint for each person, and quarter of a pint for absorption. (Where there are more than three persons, allow more for absorption; where fewer, less.) While water is running through, the bottom pot or receiver should stand in hot water. (This prevents boiling or getting cold.) This coffee should always be used with hot milk,—proportion, one part coffee, three parts milk. Where cream is not dear, a tablespoonful added is an improvement. Hundreds of people have bought French coffee-pots and discarded them after a very short trial, first, because dealers sell pots large enough for a family of twelve persons, to be used by a family containing but three or four. Coffee for three persons spread over a large strainer has no depth, and the water don't stop long enough on its way through to extract the strength. Second, our kitchen assistants don't like innovations, and hate the extra exertion of grinding the coffee as directed. My word for it, if directions are followed, the product will be a revelation to every one who tries it. MRS. F. C. E.

BRANDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 30.—I have been both interested and amused, as I have read The Home Department of your paper. What a wonderful bond of sympathy you have created, by allowing poor, struggling humanity to meet on this common platform and "dish up" their trials and triumphs, their successes and failures, for the benefit of the whole sisterhood, and brotherhood too, I might add, for I believe there is no separation of interests between the sexes. Whatever conspires to the real benefit of one, brings equal good to the other. I wish especially to express my sympathy to Margaret's Husband. I think I comprehend the exact situation. I hope the shirt-pattern will prove to be all right, and that after what he has endured his joys will be complete when he dons his new vesture. Nevertheless, I have a little solicitude about the matter, having knowledge of the anxious and perplexed state of one of the "lords of creation," who triumphantly entered a similar garment—but spent the remainder of the week trying to solve the vexing problem as to how he was to beat a retreat from the same aforesaid when Saturday night should come. I hope this little reference will not call forth any sympathy for my husband, because he has never yet been called to pass through such "straits."

But I did not take up my pen to write any of this, but to say, O shame! to Mrs. C. A. L., of La Crosse, Wis., because of her recipe for "quick dessert"—(quick destruction, I call it)—which appeared in The Home, Jan. 20. My heart has softened down a little, and instead of that I will say O please don't, don't, don't send any more recipes for nice dessert or anything else, in which "brandy" is one of the ingredients. Too many homes are sad, too many hearts are aching, yes, breaking, all over our land, because of the "accursed thing," which too often has been presented by fair hands in delicate viands and has kindled or awakened an appetite against which the unfortunate victim has struggled in vain. Let us seek to make our homes pure, and free from every influence which could possibly lead one to fall. Yours ever, TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

FOOD FOR BODY AND MIND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 31.—I have been interested as well as instructed for a long time in reading the letters to The Home from different parts of the country. I would like to give a few ideas of mine to The Home, as I have received so many from it.

I would say to Cousin Clara that she will find boiled corn a nice dish to go with her meat and potatoes. I prepare mine in this manner: I shell from the cob two quarts of bright corn, and boil in lye, made of wood ashes, two or three hours, until the hull will wash off; mash in water until it looks bright and clean; then boil until very tender, changing the water two or three times. I fry mine in butter, or, after I cook meat, leave some of the gravy in the spider. Season with salt, or eat with sugar and milk.

To Garnet: My experience in regard to plants in blossom is this: If you want them to blossom in winter, or early spring, you must let them rest in the summer or fall. My fuchsias I set back where they had no sunshine or water for four or five weeks; after the leaves fell off I trimmed them down quite small, and gave them sunshine and water; now they are loaded with blossoms. Callas, pinks, roses, and geraniums need rest, and they will soon reward you for your trouble with beautiful blossoms.

Will some one of The Home tell me how to clean walls and ceilings that are painted in oil? Those that are varnished wash nicely, but where there is no varnish I want some advice about cleaning.

I will give to the ladies of The Home the names of two books that I have read, and will recommend to every woman in our land to read who wishes to lay up for herself a store of useful knowledge, "Ten Years in Washington," by Mary Clemmer Ames, and the "American Citizens' Treasure House," by Washington Goodspeed. THERESE.

"DO THEY LIVE WELL?"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 30.—The quotations from Lucille with regard to cooks and dinners is very true and quite in place at the head of the gastronomical department; but here is one from Gail Hamilton that suits me better: "Suppose you have been boarding or visiting for a month or two in a family, and some one asks you if they live well, what do you understand her to mean? Is she inquiring if they are honorable, if they conduct their lives on Christian principles, if they are courteous, self-respectful, and self-controlled; are they just in their dealings, disinterested in their motives, pure in word and work? *Nothing is farther from her thoughts.* She means—and you at once understand her to mean—do they have highly-spiced and numerous meats, much cake and pie, many sauces and preserves? To what degradation have we descended! To live well is to eat rich food. Honor, integrity, refinement, culture, all chopped up into mince pies." I think the suggestion of Sioux to Lucille to live cheaply on dried apples was ridiculing a very sensible request. Don Pedro's "thoughts" are worthy of consideration by the ladies of The Home. Pansy's recipe for a happy home is good; let us all try it. E. W. FANCHER.

CORN-MEAL CAKES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HIGHWOOD, Jan. 30.—Yes, Nix, corn-meal johnny cakes can be made (and nice, too) without sour milk. Stir the corn-meal into warm water and a little salt. Then put in a large teaspoonful of dry yeast, previously soaked; beat it well and set it in a warm place. When it is so light that you think it is sour, add your eggs and as much saleratus as will be necessary to sweeten it. Bake or fry. A little of the batter can be kept and used for a "nest egg."

Is there one among the many readers of The Home who knows anything about the old-fashioned preserves? Will not some one "tell me all I don't know"?

I have seen Amber, and she's got a nice baby, too.

Margaret's Husband, if you could live with me a short time, I would fix you so you would never think of your bald head or of your flannels either.

Em. M., what shall I do? You have my name, but I know you are a better woman than I am. EM. M. No. 2.

BOHEMIAN CREAM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—May I offer my little mite for the first time in sending the following recipe for Bohemian cream: Take four ounces of any fruit you choose, which has been stoned and sweetened; pass through a seive, and add one and a half ounces of melted or dissolved isinglass to a half pint of fruit; mix it well together; then whip a pint of rich cream, and add fruit and isinglass gradually to it; then pour it all into a mold; set it on ice or in a cool place, and, when hardened or set, dip the mold into warm water, and turn it out ready for the table. I wish I could return some of the many favors I have received as a young housekeeper. I return thanks to "Aunt Lucy," "Mrs. Dr. Hale," "Garnet," "Amber," and a host of others. GERTY GREY.

CORN BREAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.—Corn bread—very excellent: two cups of sour milk; three-quarters of a cup of molasses; two cups of corn-meal; one and one-half cup of white flour; small tablespoon of soda, dissolved in sour milk. Salt. Steam three hours. To be eaten hot. Slice and steam when you wish to warm it up. If this is accepted, you may hear from me again. MINA C. MOUR.

AN APPRECIATIVE READER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—I have been thinking for some time I would write to The Home, as I am a lover of that welcome Saturday visitor, and save all the recipes. Those I have tried have all proved good. I wish some of the ladies would tell me how to make a suet pudding, and if Zoe will send her dove pattern to A. W., No. 115 North Lincoln street, she will oblige a reader of The Home. A. W.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

IONIA, Jan. 28.—Allow me to correct a slight mistake which has been made in the recipe for vanilla cake. It should read half-cup milk, instead of one and a half cups. Will the ladies who kindly gave me the recipes for orange cake receive my rather tardy thanks? Will Bella favor me with her bed-quilt pattern? Have sent my address to the editor. GYPSY.

COOKIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Here is a very nice recipe for cookies which I wish some one to try: One cup pulverized sugar; one cup butter (cold); rub butter and sugar to cream; two eggs; five spoonfuls of [illegible] silver spoon, not large mixing-spoon; two teaspoons baking-powder. Roll very thin, and bake in a very hot oven—the hotter the better. NINA.

LEMON JELLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Will some one please tell me how to make wine or lemon jelly, or any other nice dish for the sick, and oblige ENQUIRER.

WAYS AND MEANS.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 31.—It is only within the past few weeks that I have had the pleasure of perusing The Home department of your excellent paper, my husband having heretofore purchased the Chicago Times for his Sunday reading. But one lucky day my eye caught a glimpse at THE TRIBUNE with its Home attraction. Then said I, good-by, Chicago Times. Husband, of course, is more amused with [illegible] interested in the various correspondence; and after I had read several of the letters to him, he said: "Why don't you write and tell them what you know?" So I said to myself, Why not; I know a little something about several things which I have not yet seen in print, and I can answer some of the queries of last week's paper, and exchange some of my recipes and household hints for some valuable ones which I have received from this department.

And, Mr. Editor, if I am allowed to enter the charmed circle, I can criticise, claw, and bite like the rest of them. The first I am "going for" is Pickles, who in last week's supplement came out with such a tirade against servant-girls, calling them "household pests," "torments," "imps," "serpents," etc. Now, if these are her public epithets, what must her private invectives be. Let Pickles restrain her own evil passions, and become a tender, conscientious mistress, and she will, in due time, have good faithful servants.

In regard to the fancy work which the ladies have had so much bickering about, I would say, if you have a taste for it, and have plenty of time at your disposal, you may indulge in it; but don't take time from sleep, reading, or outdoor exercise. It don't pay. By the way, I don't see why fancy work should be confined exclusively by ladies to card-board, zephyr, Java canvas, tidy yarn, etc. Why not take the front or side yard and have some fancy work done there? Make fancy flower-beds with fancy plants and flowers, exercise your taste and skill with the loamy earth and tiny seeds, and you will have accomplished a three-fold object,—health, beauty, and happiness.

And now for some recipes. To clean lace curtains without washing them: Shake the lace gently to remove the loose dust; then spread a clean sheet on a table, and lay the curtains one above the other with a plentiful sprinkling of unsifted corn-meal or bran between them. Then roll them up snugly, and put away in a safe, dry place for a week or ten days; then shake the bran out, and with a moderately hot iron, press out the wrinkles, and your curtains are as nice as new.

Ironing made easy: Put a teaspoonful of kerosene into your cold starch, say to a pint, and your iron will not stick. The smell will soon pass off; and rob your iron on soap or wax if it is rough.

To polish copperware, tea-kettles, reservoirs, etc.: Use a teacup of vinegar and tablespoonful of salt; heat it hot and apply with a cloth, and rub till dry.

When ink is first spilled on a carpet or piano-cover, it may be immediately absorbed by placing a large piece of blotting paper on the spot. Sweet milk will take ink out of carpet, etc., too, but it must be well rinsed out with warm soapsuds afterwards.

Some one inquires how to can green corn. It is a very troublesome job, I think. I will tell you of a much easier way to keep green corn, and I think you will like it fully as well. Make a salt brine strong enough to bear up an egg; put it in a half barrel or large crock; then put in the whole ears of corn without cooking, just as you husk them. When the barrel is full, put a clean white cloth next to the corn, then a piece of board fitted to the barrel inside, with a stone on it for a weight, just as for pickles. When you wish to cook the corn you must freshen it some, as you do salted pickles. Then either shave it off or boil it in the cob, à la summer-time.

If E. D. T. H. will carefully press, then varnish (with white varnish), her autumn leaves, she will find they will not curl up, unless her room is too hot for anything.

And now, I have several more recipes and useful hints left, but I am not going to commit them to paper at this time, for I do not chose to waste precious time (I ought at this very moment to be darning my husband's socks) writing for the editor's waste-paper basket. But should this escape such a fate, and any of my sister housewives feel that they have been benefited by my counsels, hints, and suggestions, I shall feel amply repaid for my loss of time and will try it again. AUNT NANCY.

CONVENIENCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—The female members of my neighbors' households, all about me, still complain that their husbands and brothers continue to throw burnt matches down on the carpet to be trod upon until picked up or swept up; or on the table or bureau for wife or Jane to remove; or on the stove to ignite again and fill the room with an aggravating odor. Now, Mr. Editor, all this state of things exists because you didn't publish an article I sent you just before Christmas. I want to say with "Cap," in her letter of the 13th inst., that "the world will never know what it has lost." Some one had said in The Home, that all worsted abominations, including "burnt-match safes," should be banished to the second story, that is, to the sleeping apartments of said story. Another had said that a bonfire should be made of them, and still another, that they should all be pitched out into the back-yard. Just imagine, Mr. Editor, and ye millionary (original) readers of THE TRIBUNE, what a picturesque view our world would present, were all the worsted adornings and articles of use in our homes thrown in one heterogeneous mass into our back yards!

In the letter aforesaid, all my most eloquent and persuasive powers, and the choicest words in my vocabulary and a borrowed one, were employed to impress upon your male readers and the few female skeptics (who cannot make "worsted work," therefore don't like it), the important truth that nothing is out of place where it is needed; that if gas or lamps are lit in the parlor then a receptacle for burnt matches (it is not imperative that it be worsted) is not only out of place but actually necessary. Who among your readers has not had his or her heart kindle with pity, or a merriment akin to pity, more than once on seeing a man after lighting the gas or lamp take his burnt match, rush to the east corner of the room, then to the west, then north, then south, in a vain attempt to find some place to deposit his tormentor? It is summer; the stove has been removed; the grates are closed; the register not open, and even if it were, he knows it isn't the proper place to throw it, though he *has* thrown it there in winter time when no one was around to see him; but every one suspicioned by the odor that it *had* been done. At last he is tempted to eat it to get rid of it, when he finally rushes to the hall-door and pitches it out, where it lodges on the steps.

Now, Mr. Editor, is it not time that something be done to arouse the housekeepers of our homes to the importance of providing not only the one little convenience of which I have said so much, but many others; among which I will only mention a piece of sandpaper cut out in shape of a star, leaf, or some pretty device, neatly bound with silk, velvet, or paper, the sandpaper having first been pasted on to pasteboard, and hung by the match-safe. A successful, happy life is not all made up of books, music, and pictures. Little conveniences placed here and there by the nimble fingers of our loved ones save much irritation and many an impatient exclamation from each member of the household. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not going to garnish up these plain facts at all, but send them right along with all the errors, and maybe you'll publish them. So much time was consumed on my last article trying to make it excel in elegant diction and conciseness all your other correspondent's letters, that there isn't time or inclination to give this up to the mercies of the condensing process, but it is sent in all its expansiveness.

No doubt you wonder why a widow should take so much interest in The Home department. For several years I kept house, and consequently know how to sympathize with the housekeeper and all concerned. One of the deepest regrets to which I look back is the sad fact that more attention was not given by me to the little conveniences which might have lightened the cares of one now gone forever. Hence my earnestness upon this topic. And then, too, I want to keep my armor bright. Who knows but I may keep house again some day? But stop! where are my thoughts drifting? Get thee behind me, Satan!

"Subscriber," those breakfast rolls are made exactly like the many recipes that have been given in The Home. To give the brown satin finish on top, rub them over with the white of an egg the last time they are set to rise. Melted butter also gives a pretty finish.

"Interested Reader," you can raise the pile on your Brussels carpet by holding it wrong side down, over a kettle of boiling water. Repeat the process, rubbing every way with the ends of the fingers while it is over the kettle, and brushing with a stiff clothes or blacking brush.

To the lady who recommended tar-water for the scalp I want to say, I have known several to try it with the desired success, but they did not put the tar on the head, like the Secretary of B. H. A. Respectfully, WIDOW IN BLUE.

DESIRABLE TOILET ARTICLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—You have been so overwhelmed by letters lately, that we were afraid to open our desk and write even as much as "To the Editor," but now the long-pent up thoughts must rush forth—in ink—a new style, and a prayer accompanies them beseeching the devil in his wrath, not to mangle the whole communication. Lent approaches, and no longer the fair damsels can say, "Oh, for mercy's sake, don't mention fancy-work, why, my dear, I haven't the time for it; two parties and a concert this week, and three engagements already for next." How our heart rejoices to think that after Feb. 14, they will have time to employ their idle hands with worsted, etc.; but we mustn't forget that in The Home there are no idle fingers, and so we will tell right off how to make one or two toilet articles. Many a woman boasts of a dozen pairs of nice gloves, while others have but a pair for best, and a few old ones; in either instance a glove-case would be of service, and help to furnish the toilet-stand. Cut out of perforated card-board a piece eight or nine inches long and about three inches wide; work in silk or worsted the word "Gloves," and line with silk of the same shade. This, of course, completes the top. A piece similar in size, but made of pasteboard, is for the bottom; one side should be covered with silk, the other (which rests downward) with cambric. The sides are of card-board, on which generally a pretty vine is worked, and they are also lined with silk. The whole, when put together, is an oblong box, with an outside of perforated card-board and an inside of silk. Fluted satin ribbon, half an inch wide, is mostly used as a finish to the edges. Some reader may become disgusted at all these minute details, for she has perhaps seen many glove-cases, but this description and others is intended for those who have never seen what the writer is writing about. There are several different patterns for handkerchief-cases, but a remarkably pretty one is made after this fashion: A square of pasteboard of about seven inches, covered on each side with silk, the edges neatly turned in, and overstitched. For a wedding present, two colors are most appropriately used—pink and white as typical of love and purity; but for ordinary use colors that would soil less easily would be more desirable. The sides are composed of puffs, say three inches wide, and are made of the two colors of silk, that is, one color forms an inside, the other an outside; these puffs are to be sewed very neatly on one edge, to the square foundation. And now comes your most difficult task, that of making the top. Take a piece of pasteboard precisely the size of the bottom of the case, and divide it into four equal parts, having each part the shape of a triangle; these are covered with silk, as you have been preparing the rest. If you have a taste or talent for embroidering, it will be easy to work initials on these pieces, but to those "who *never* could embroider," it will be another matter, so we must tell them how to make their top just as pretty, in a manner simple, but similar. Trace on tissue paper an initial, baste to the silk, and cover with small beads; in like manner adorn another piece, which leaves two parts "out in the cold." Now comes the punishment for not knowing how to embroider, for the lady that does can work a bunch of flowers, while if the one who doesn't know how fails to like a traced pattern covered with beads she will have to leave them plain. One edge only of these parts will have to be sewed to the puff, so that they seem like little doors on hinges; four points meet in the centre; they are best rounded off, and to these tack narrow pieces of ribbon, which closes the case. Have we made the description plain enough?

We extend a friendly hand to Sioux, as we hail from the same city; at the same time we advise her not to be only "amused" by The Home, but to send a real nice contribution, in order that the "Old Man of the Sea,"—we meant to say *Times*,—may, if possible, become more jealous.

Mr. Editor, if "Jerome" writes such entertaining letters about "desirable men to know," why can he not about women? GEORGIA H.

RECIPES FOR DYEING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HILLS AND DALES OF MICHIGAN, Jan. 29.—Much-enduring Editor, hasn't your patience about "gone up" with so much broiling and boiling, brewing and stewing, in both senses of the word? And are you not ready to entreat us to desist forever? However, if you "let patience have her perfect work," I've no doubt you will gain the reward as did the long-suffering Job.

Many thanks, ladies, for the valuable suggestions some of you have kindly given in regard to my soiled carpets.

Garnet, I can think of no more effectual remedy for your "stubborn begonia" than to serve it as you did the fuchsias. Perhaps the soil is too rich.

H. Y. Z., I have some excellent recipes for dyeing the colors you mentioned. I will copy them here for your benefit, and trust you will meet with as much success as I have.

To color brown: For four pounds of cloth or yarn use one pound of cutch and four of bichromate potash. Dissolve the cutch in sufficient water to cover the goods, and boil them for one-half hour; then dissolve the potash and dip the goods in the potash solution until the desired shade is obtained.

Scarlet: For cheap bright red suitable for rag carpets, one pound of Nicaragua wood, boil two or three hours, then add half a pound of alum; this will color three pounds of old flannel, or two of new. Let it remain in the dye twenty-four hours.

Green for woolen: To one pound of yarn or cloth, two and one-half ounces of alum and one pound of fustic. Steep to get the strength, but not boil; soak the goods until it acquires a good yellow color; then throw out the chips and add Indigo compound slowly until you have the desired shade. Rinse in cold water.

Can anybody tell me if there is any method for cleansing oilcloths besides that of getting down on your knees and scrubbing with a cloth and water. Please enlighten me on this subject, and I will be greatly obliged. Au revoir. More anon. MARSH MALLOW.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—In your Home Department of this morning's TRIBUNE we notice an inquiry from E. S. B., Lafayette, Ind., "How to wash all-wool goods." We herewith hand you directions which we know to be right: After preparing suds of hot water and soap, wash the garment thoroughly with the hands (avoiding a wash-board or washing-machine of any kind). When this is done, rinse in warm water containing a slight quantity of soap. Slightly wring the article thus cleaned and hang it up. Take it down while yet a little damp, and iron till perfectly soft and dry. Caution! Flannels or woolens of any description should never go into water too hot for the hands, or into cold water. Respectfully, HARRIS & COBB.

HAIR-WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Have received a great deal of knowledge in the culinary department as well as in fancy work of various kinds through The Home department of your TRIBUNE. Am very thankful, and as no one has touched on the subject of hair-work, would be glad to receive any information as to a nice, neat, and artistic manner of arranging relatives' hair in frame or otherwise. I do not understand hairwork. Would also like a pattern of Zoe's dove and a watch-pocket. Zoe, please address No. 30 Rucker street. By extending the required information you will greatly oblige, ALICE M. B.

INK-STAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—I have been reading some of your Home department. If any of your contributors know a recipe for taking ink off the hands they will confer a favor if they will send it to THE TRIBUNE for AN OFFICE-BOY.

"PERFECTLY SPLENDID."

ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.—The crowning glory of a woman, it has been truly said, is a beautiful head of hair—or, more properly, a head of beautiful hair. In Europe, and especially in the countries of France, Spain, Italy, and Southern England, the women are noted for magnificent heads of luxuriant hair. In America, on the contrary, we seldom see a female who is the possessor of a like adornment, and two reasons, at least, can be brought forward to prove this assertion. In the first place, our Western climate is not so favorable for the rapid growth of the hair as is the humid air of Europe, and, in the next place, our ladies do not bestow the same care upon their hair as do their European sisters. Care will accomplish wonders; and it is my purpose in this connection to show those ladies who may wish to become the possessor of a fine head of hair the means to gain their end, despite all climatic drawbacks.

Now, there are many ladies who naturally have beautiful, glossy hair, but who ruin it by incessantly pinching, twisting, and otherwise tormenting it to such an extent that the scalp is injured thereby, and the bulbs, upon which the growth of the hair depends, severely injured. The use of curling-irons is an abominable practice, and surely destroys the texture of the hair. When destroyed by heat, it is *really* destroyed, for none of the so-called "renewers" will ever bring it to life and beauty again. Therefore, ladies, beware of this practice, so prevalent, I am sorry to say, among ladies in this country. Curling-irons render the hair brittle, scorches the scalp, and gives it a dead, unhealthy hue. Another injurious practice is wetting the hair. Dr. Cazenave, a good authority, says: "This practice imparts to the hair a very transient smoothness and darkness; but when it gets dry the hair is worse than before." Fresh oils and pomatums are good preservatives of the hair, but these must not be used to excess. But, apply these too much, they clog the hair and prevent its growth. All animal oils are to be thrown aside by those who wish healthy hair. Glycerine, bear's-oil, beef-marrow, lard, etc., are terribly destructive. Animal oils of all kinds ought never to be used, as they heat the scalp too much, and surely cause the hair to fall out and to early turn gray. Those oils derived from the vegetable kingdom only should be used—such as sweet-almond oil, castor, and olive oil, as well as coconut-oil. In washing the head, beware of the frequent use of alkalis,—such as carbonate of soda and carbonate of potash, or salts of tartar. The latter article is what the barbers use for shampooing. They render the hair extremely brittle, and destroy its texture. The yolk of an egg will thoroughly cleanse the scalp and make the hair soft and glossy,—that is, if soft water be used. Also, beware of soap, for the potash it contains is very objectionable.

Mothers are too often to blame for causing their little daughters to have their locks shorn off, under the impression that the second growth will be richer and more abundant. No greater mistake can be made. Dr. Cazenave, whom I have already quoted, and who knows whereof he speaks, says: "The most beautiful heads of hair I ever saw were those which scissors had never touched." Cutting the hair renders it coarse, and far less liable to curl. A woman's hair, in order to be beautiful should be "*long, abundant, undulating, fine of texture*, and of *brilliant surface*." Use the scissors, and it will never become so. The wearing of "switches," night-caps, etc., also, cannot be too strongly condemned. Dandruff is a disease of the scalp, and often caused by keeping the head too warm by means of night-caps, and that abominable custom of wearing false hair. And now that I have mentioned most of the reasons why our American ladies so often fail to produce fine heads of hair, I will endeavor to put them on the real road to success, promising them that if they follow my instructions they will not fail to profit thereby, and render themselves far more attractive than any false hair can do for them.

First, many ladies suffer from "falling out of the hair." It is proverbial that we Americans are a "fast" people. We do things in too much haste, and, in making their toilets, ladies do not, on the average, spend as much time as they ought to do. They should follow in a great degree the habits of the ancient Roman ladies, who were wont to spend a quarter of their time at their toilets. At least twenty minutes each day should be used by those who suffer from thin and weak hair in brushing it with a stiff brush. Before beginning this, apply every day a small quantity of the following: Tincture of cantharides, one-half ounce; bay rum and cologne, of each two ounces; and one drachm of oil of rosemary. Do this for a month, and the hair will be found to have improved wonderfully. Ladies who have, and do not like, red or blonde hair will find their hair has grown much darker. The weak hairs, by this process, grow stronger, and the coarse ones fall out, causing the hair to become healthy and curly. The following method will cause bright red hair to become dark brown, or chestnut hued. Take oils of nutmeg and rosemary, one drachm each; castor oil, one ounce; tincture of cantharides, two drachms; strong brandy, seven ounces. Mix. Wet the hair with a small portion of this once a day, and brush the hair well with a stiff brush for half an hour by the clock, and ask your lover at the end of five or six weeks if he does not want a fresh lock of your *new hair*. This everyday brushing of the hair is worth more than all the "curling fluids" and other like humbugs ever invented. However, as there may be some ladies who have not the time or patience to follow the above, or who have naturally curly hair and wish to still further increase its curliness, the following will perhaps please them. It is a French curlique, or fixateur: Take oil of sweet almonds, one ounce; spermaceti, one drachm; tincture of mastich, three drachms. Dissolve the spermaceti (white wax is as good) in the oil with a slow heat, and then add the tincture. Apply a small quantity when the hair is to be dressed. This preparation is entirely innocent, but ladies who can curl their hair without it had better do so.

Dandruff generally comes from an overheated or feverish state of the scalp. The cure is simple. Brush it well every day, apply a mixture of bay-rum and brandy, avoid much oiling, and wash quite often with an egg and soft, tepid water. Avoid all of the so-called "hair renewers," "ambrosias," "lustres," etc., for they are poisonous and filthy. Of all the fifty or more preparations in the market, these vile preparations are made as follows: Sugar of lead, borax, and lac-sulphur, of each an ounce; copperas, two drachms; bay rum, two ounces; glycerine, an ounce; rose-water, five ounces. This mixture, it is true, darkens the hair, but at the expense of health. It gives the hair a dead, leaden hue. The sugar of lead is a violent poison, and I know of more than one lady and gentleman who has been attacked by paralysis of the head and face by its use. Therefore, I have thought it best to give the recipe, so that when any lady goes to a drug-store to purchase any of the advertised "renewers," etc., she will know what she is buying. I trust none of the readers of THE TRIBUNE will ever use the mixture. Those who advertise the stuff, under different names, claim that it will produce a growth of hair upon a perfectly-bald head. This is false. If the head be *perfectly bald*, nothing will ever cause the hair to grow again. If the scalp be glossy, and no small hairs are discernible, the roots, or follicles, are dead; and you might as well cause an arm which has been amputated to grow again. However, if small hairs are to be seen, there is hope. Use the following every day, brush well, and bathe the bald spot three or four times a week with cold soft water: Carbonate of ammonia, one drachm; tincture of cantharides, four drachms; bay rum, four ounces; castor oil, two ounces. Some elderly ladies often desire to keep their hair from turning gray. The following dye will effect this: Take the hulls of butternuts, say about four ounces, and infuse in a quart of water for an hour. Then add half an ounce of copperas. Apply with a soft brush every second or third day. This preparation is harmless, and, I have reasons for believing so, has never before been published. It is far better than those dyes made of nitrate of silver.

Some ladies are troubled with superfluous hair, of which they wish to get rid. The preparations for accomplishing this are called depilatories, and are somewhat dangerous if not used with discretion. However, of some twenty or more I am acquainted with I will give what I consider to be the best, and, therefore, safest. It is that of the celebrated Delcroix: Quicklime, thirty parts; orpiment, four parts; powdered gum arabic, sixty parts. Mix and keep in a tightly-corked bottle. When used mix with water, so as to form a paste. Apply, and let it remain for five or ten minutes, when the superfluous hair can be removed with the back of a knife. The following is a rather safe depilatory, and in some respects equal to the former. Take a strong solution of sulphuret of barium, made into a paste with powdered starch. Use as in the preceding one. This latter recipe, however, must be used immediately after being mixed, as it loses its efficacy if kept long.

Mrs. C. C. M.: The following preparation will prevent blonde hair from falling out, will not affect its color, but, on the contrary, improve its appearance: Take aqua ammonia, two drachms; bay rum, two ounces; cologne, one ounce; rosemary water, three ounces. Brush well into the scalp with a stiff hair-brush every morning or night. Light hair requires more care, usually, than dark hair, but the latter turns gray the sooner.

Hoping the above hints will prove of use to some of your legion of fair readers, Mr. Editor, I will conclude. PAUL H. B.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT GERANIUMS.

Your voiceless lips, Oh flowers, are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From the loveliest nook.—*Flora Smith.*

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MORNINGSIDE, Jan. 29.—DEAR HOME: I have been wanting so long to tell you about my plants, but "ole cloe's" have been the bother. In these hard times "a penny saved is a penny earned." I wanted some new books, and I concluded to have them instead of a new dress. Didn't I have a time ripping, cleaning, and pressing those three old dresses, and making out of them two and a half new ones? Of course Nicodemus said, "Put them in the fire and get new dresses and books too," but I know what we can't afford as well as he. Now I shall sit down before the grate, in my new-old dress, and read my books with a good conscience. Nicodemus is a model husband, and spends his evenings at home. I never work after supper, and thus, with our books, papers, and music, our evenings are the most enjoyable part of the day.

Dear ladies, as I cannot see your geraniums, I cannot prescribe for them; but will tell you how I manage mine. I have generally succeeded in having them bloom profusely. The first importance is to obtain varieties that are free bloomers. The Harry King is the best. It is a brilliant scarlet, with large flowers with round petals, and immense clusters that remain a long time. Jean Sisley is next best, also scarlet. I know of no better pink geranium than Master Christine. It does not pay to keep old geraniums for house culture. They will not bloom as well as young plants. When I put my plants out in the spring I take off cuttings and start for winter blooming. When they have rooted I set them out in the flower-bed. They will soon be full of buds, but I keep them every one pinched off. This is very important. If the buds are allowed to perfect themselves the growth of the plant is retarded and winter blooming prevented. Plants cannot bloom all the time, but must have a rest, and if you don't give it to them one time they will take it another. I let the buds remain the latter part of the season, so that they will be in bloom about the time I take them into the house.

In some out-of-the-way corner of the lot I always have a compost heap one year old at least. This consists of sand and loam, old hot-bed manure, leaves and sods. These make a splendid soil. I use it for all kinds of plants. I have a box of this sifted and put in the cellar for winter use. I take five or six inch pots, never larger, for young geraniums. If they are put into large pots they will make rank growth, but will not bloom. Wash the pots thoroughly, so that the evaporation of moisture may take place freely through the sides; put a few lumps of charcoal in the bottom to keep the soil sweet. When potted, water freely, and set in the shade for a few days. It is best to keep them out of doors, on the porch, or in some sheltered place as long as they are safe from frost. After taken indoors they should be kept in a room without fire until danger of freezing. I keep my geraniums in a temperature ranging from 40 to 60 deg. If kept warmer the buds will invariably blast. I water them enough to keep the surface moist, never using stimulants, believing they have the same effect on plants that they have on human beings. I have no conservatory, but keep my plants in our living rooms. Every Friday or Saturday, after the week's sweeping is done, I spread a rubber blanket on the floor, and on it set an empty tub and a pail of water; hold the plant over the tub, dip a soft brush-broom in the water, sprinkling the whole plant thoroughly, especially the under-sides of the leaves. In this way I give every plant its weekly bath. "But," says some one, "this is so much trouble." That depends on how much you love flowers. To the real lover of flowers each bud that blooms brings new delights; and the care of them is much the same as the care of our children; we do not call that trouble, but love's labor.

Eternal vigilance is the price of winter flowers. If plants are not kept clean and looked after daily, they will become infected by insects and diseased. Then one may as well pitch them out of the window at once; for a sickly plant is anything but a pleasant object to behold. Cobea scandens is a beautiful vine and a rapid grower. I have a variegated one in the dining-room window that has three branches sixteen feet in length, clambering around over windows and pictures in a most bewitching manner. In another window I have a smilax, that queen of vines, completely covering a six foot trellis, and full of wee blossoms as fragrant as a tuber-rose. Pilogyne is another pretty climber that amply repays all the care it requires.

In a room with east and west windows, I have fuchsias, bouvardias, begonias, hibiscus, heliotropes, jessamines, pinks, calladiums, etc., etc. This room I keep a temperature of fifty-five to seventy degrees. In a cooler room I have geraniums, primroses, hyacinths, narcissus, etc.; these all do best in a low temperature.

Sister Deborah and Mrs. E. D. T. H., I wish you could spend an hour or two with me among my plants, for here I could tell you many things so much better than I can write them. I have not the advantage of having "dabbled in literature," neither am I a professional florist; what little I know I have gathered from my own experience. As a souvenir, I would give you each a bouquet gorgeous in colors, laden with the richest perfumes, and bound together with the best of wishes.

Ladies of The Home, if you want to read one of the prettiest little gems in the English language, get "Studies of Wayside Flowers," by Ruskin. AUNT FANNY.

"SWEET SIXTEEN."

A WORD OF CONDOLENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—I am very glad that the girls have a chance to add their mite to The Home Department. I am very sorry for Pert, but if she will tell me how she managed to induce somebody's brother to "go squrre back on her," I shall be much obliged. They stick like burs, as a general thing, and the more I snub them the better they like it, or me.

Dear Innocence, it is easy to see that you are a plucky girl. I think you are partly right about George Eliot. What person whose greatness is universally acknowledged does not get more credit than he deserves? (Sour grapes.)

What a pity Jo King isn't a girl. It certainly was a great mistake. But what can't be cured must be endured; and Jo, here is my hand. It would be a shame not to admit you to The Home when you are almost as good as a girl. Be careful and not let that blessed baby make you round-shouldered. Bear up like a man, and you may yet become a useful member of society.

Will somebody please give me a recipe for making homely girls pretty?

I have a different recipe for frosting from any that has been given. As I know it is good, you may have it: To two cups of granulated or any white sugar, add a little water, just enough to make a thick sirup by boiling. Beat half the white of one egg to a stiff froth, and add a spoonful of the boiling sirup. Continue beating and adding the sirup until your frosting is of the proper stiffness. Beat until cool. Of course it is a little stiffer when cool. This will be sufficient for one cake.

If Pert and Innocence want to enlarge their correspondence, let them address Nutmeg, 589 Fulton street, Chicago.

Hoping to catch sight of myself in The Home looking-glass, I remain your as yet un-great-ed NUTMEG.

"TOM CAT'S SAY."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—You have listened to The Dorg, King, and Puss, so please don't throw Tom Cat's "say" in the waste-basket.

Now, I am not "going" to "venture" the care of canary birds as "Puss" has done, for fear I might be tempted to "take a chaw."

I am one of the "sixteen and twenty," so I humbly beg to put a word in the "social chat." Will you admit me, Pert?

I have an "ear for music," and my "Æolian harp" in my bed-room window forms a beautiful contrast with the library music. When airy fingers touch its strings "ever so gently," its song is "soft and low," as the breathing of a "sleeping beauty," and then "without a moment's warning," as if the fairies took a sudden "notion" to indulge in a wild gallop, it breaks into wild, merry music, then deepens into a plaintive wail, and dies away with the soft, low breathing. It teaches me many lessons worth the learning, and in its own way whispers many beautiful things of "unwritten heroes."

Fanchon, allow me to form your acquaintance through these interesting letters on the "social circle," and I will tell you how to make your "Æolian harp." Of very thin pine make a box five inches deep, and seven inches wide, and a length just equal to the width of the window in which it is to be placed. Across the top, near each end, give a strip of wood one-half inch high, and one-fourth inch thick, for bridges. Into the ends of the box insert wooden pins to wind strings around,—two or four pins in each end. Make a sounding hole in the middle of the top, and string the box with blue violin strings. The ends of the box should be increased in thickness where the pins are inserted by a piece of pine glued upon the inside. It is better to have four strings, but a single string produces a very sweet melody of notes.

Hoping you will permit me to come again when some little mouse annoys you, I will bid a kind farewell to the "social circle." I hope you consider and conclude a home is lonely without a TOM-CAT.

IVY'S LEAF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 29.—I have been exceedingly interested in The Home Department, and have wished for some time past that "we girls" might possess a small corner of it; consequently, I was delighted to see Pert's suggestion that the girls engage in a social chat among themselves; and, as I am between 16 and 20, will you not permit me to enter if I promise not to stay long? Pert, I can sympathize with you in part (as I am the only young lady in the house, and have no big brothers), although I cannot say that any one else's brother "has gone square back on me" yet. Jo King, my first thought on reading your letter was, "What a pity it is that he is imposed upon by being obliged to take care of a squalling baby." Perhaps you will not regard my next as quite so charitable. It was, "If he improves his opportunities for instructing the child when it is placed under his care, it will probably bless him for it as he grows older," and you know "A crown of glory is the blessing of a child." Excuse me for changing the quotation so as to make it applicable to the case. Now don't think I am hard-hearted, have no sympathy for "a fellow," etc. Far from it. When the evenings are so long, the weather so pleasant, the moonlight so glorious, and the sleighing so magnificent, don't I know how hard it is to be obliged to stay at home one night out of seven and watch over the interests of two small children while the other members of the household are off enjoying themselves at my expense? But I never complain. I simply "consider the source."

I fear I have staid too long, notwithstanding the promise I made you, and, as I always keep my promise, I will now bid you all a kind good-night. IVY MAY.

WELCOME TO "JO KING."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—DEAR GIRLS: I'm so glad they've made a place for us girls in The Home, and I think it only right, too, for my ma thinks (at least, always says) that that is just the place for girls. I don't always agree with her, do you?

I've just been reading that joking letter of "Jo King." By all means let us admit him to our circle. I think he would make a most interesting addition. A party is always livelier when the boys are in. I'm not an admirer of "hen parties" myself.

Jo, my boy, come in. Make yourself at home, and if there are other "good boys" who wish to come in, and can bring good references, pray let us open wide the door, and in the words of the poet say, "Come in, little lambs, come in, come in!"

What do you say, Pert? By the way, dear, isn't this just your chance to find a "somebody else's big brother"? If they'll only come out and show themselves, I s'pect there's more than Jo whose girls have "gone square back" on them. And you know the old saying, "There's many a heart caught in the rebound."

Jo, my dear, be comforted! "There's as good fish in the sea as ever were caught," especially for such fellows as you, who don't seem at all inclined to say, like Christoph, "What's a fellow to do when he's lost his bait?" There are lots of nice girls in the world. Pert, for instance, or even your very humble servant, HAZEL.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—I have been a constant and interested reader of The Home for the past few weeks, but have never had courage enough to write because I'm a young boy, between 16 and 20. But somehow I took new courage while reading Jo King's letter, and thought that since his letter was accepted, it might be that mine would not be laid aside.

Jo, I sincerely sympathize with you. I think it is terrible that we poor boys have to build the fires and shovel away the snow from the sidewalk, and then to take care of the baby. Oh! it is horrible. And when we complain about minding the baby, and say that it is only girl's work, to have our mothers laugh at us.

Well, it won't help us any to grumble, so I suppose we will have to put up with it. Jo, my girl has gone back on me, but I don't care much. I'm going to take Dew Rose's advice, and read all the nice stories I can find. Won't you or somebody else please give me the names of some good books. I told you that I didn't care much about my girl going back on me. I don't, only she was *so* nice! Jo, I'm going to forget my old girl and try to catch a new one, because I saw her sleighriding with another young man yesterday. It made me feel awful bad, only I don't care, you know.

By the way, Dew Rose, my sister's plants are behaving in very much the same manner as yours; they won't grow, and we can't make them; they're dreadfully stubborn. Hoping that my first letter will not prove too lengthy, I remain yours, in truth, BOB SAWYER.

THE IOWA FLOWER-GIRL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 29.—I am one of the girls. May I come? To be sure, when I think of "the several hundred letters omitted for want of space," I tremble for the fate of mine. I have been patiently waiting for Olive Green. I have not made her acquaintance yet. Who is she? Is she an old maid? She must be, or she never could stand all the missives that have been hurled at her. I think Jo King should be rejected. He is too smart. No wonder his girl went back on him. Perhaps he did not flatter her enough, and praised himself too much,—and then he uses too much slang. I should like to know what kind of a girl Innocence is, as she is not in love with George Eliot. Will she please tell us what to read? I will tell Dew Rose what I do for my plants. I always cover them up while the room is being swept, to protect them from the dust; water them twice a week; occasionally put a little ammonia in the water, and every Saturday set the pots in boiling water to warm the roots, and it seems to me they grow while I stand watching them. The height of my ambition now is to possess a dove. How shall I get one? And now that spring is almost here, won't some one write some articles on flower-culture, and oblige POMPONIA.

AN ÆOLIAN HARP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Hitherto I have been only an interested reader of The Home, but as all are so kindly welcomed, I will contribute a mite this week in the shape of an Æolian harp for "Fanchon." Provide a long, narrow box of thin deal, about thirty inches long, five inches broad, and one inch and three-fourths deep, with a circle in the middle of the upper side about an inch and a half in diameter, pierced with small holes. Along this upper side of the box are seven, ten, or more strings of very fine gut, stretched over bridges at each end (like the bridge of a violin), and screwed up or relaxed with screw-pins. Place it at a window with the sash just raised so that a current of air can brush over its strings with freedom.

"Fanchon," I agree with you on books.

Can any one tell me if Owen Meredith ever wrote anything besides "Lucile"? and oblige ELLA.

A LONESOME GIRL'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Jan. 29.—We have taken THE TRIBUNE for some time, and for the last few weeks I have been very much interested in The Home, but, as others have said, I have not ventured writing before. I was somewhat amused at Pert's letter in your paper two weeks ago, and Pet's answer last week. I join with them in saying that "we girls," as well as our mothers, ought to have our "chats," as they will be of profit, as well as pleasure to us. Pert and Pet, I too am the only girl of the family, and, as you say, find it rather lonely. I wish some one would give a cure for "lonesome girls." Well, Pert and Pet, if you will start something to talk about, you may hear again from NELL.

ADVICE FOR EUGENIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MAZOMANIE, Jan. 30.—I would like to give Eugenia a receipt for her cross brother. If she would look at his buttonless shirts and toeless socks, perhaps he would be better-natured. Now, I measure other people's corn in my own half-bushel. As for Jo King, I think he is in a bad fix, but a little practice now will benefit him by and by—perhaps. NIMROD.

INFANTRY.

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR SICK INFANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—I would say to the mother of the sick child, if the little one still suffers, that though she may seriously object to my treatment, I have known it to apparently save life. I had had considerable sad experience with my own children, and it was by not knowing what I here tell that my last little one's health failed, as since then every child on which it has been tried is to-day living and well. I am no physician, but the poor women of some parts of our city have looked upon me as one with many blessings. I give the baby, if 4 months old, one sixteenth of a grain of calomel, and repeat in three hours, and again in three hours more, till the liver acts freely. I have not needed more, but I would continue the medicine till there was a free, green discharge. Have your druggist put ten drops of carbolic acid solution into one ounce of glycerine, and add one ounce of cinnamon water. In fifteen minutes after giving the calomel, give one drop of this mixture to a 4-months'-old baby, and give every hour, increasing to three drops, then going back to one. The greatest dangers of this disease are of checking too soon, and throwing it on the brain, or of letting it proceed till internal inflammation is irremediable. The first most important thing, dear mother, is, don't be frightened. Remember there is always help against disease. Oh, that I had known that as I know now! Be cool, be hopeful, don't give up, be cheerful! If the top of the head—the "soft spot" we mothers call it—beats feverishly, get an atomizer and spray with ice-water-spray. I have known a case where by two days of just this treatment brain congestion was reduced. Mother's milk is the best food, unless the poor mother is nervous, in which case a good, quiet cow's milk boiled, with stick cinnamon in it till well flavored, and a little rock-candy or very pure white sugar all boiled together, is excellent nourishment. If there is much pain, get a bottle of Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and gently rub the little sufferer's bowels; if the weight of the hand seems painful, heat the ointment and apply with a feather. Now, mothers, I beg of you to try these simple remedies. You may object to the calomel, but so small a dose cannot hurt your babies, and often nonaction of the liver is the cause of this disease. The carbolic acid disinfects the child's whole system. Don't be afraid to follow this.

And now I want to tell what has cured scarlet fever where three doctors (considered among the best) left the cases as hopeless. It came to me after prayer for the poor hopeless mother about to be bereaved of all three children at once. With the same ointment I before recommended (Trask's Magnetic Ointment), the children were gradually rubbed all over, particularly the spine and throat. The pure juice of lemons was given, a teaspoonful at a time, as often as the children would take it. This latter, lemon-juice, is given by the teaspoonful to babies in Paris for diphtheria. Careful nursing was the only other adjunct, and this mother was poor. The oldest child was far gone in delirium.

Mr. Editor, please pardon the length of this. ERNESTINE.

BOILED RICE FOR INFANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Is the mother with the delicate baby satisfied with the answers to her question? I think one lady gave a nice recipe for milk porridge, but she asked for some solid food; and another recommended oatmeal, which, of course, is very wholesome under some circumstances, but, in the trouble she mentions, nothing could be more injurious. I would like to suggest boiled rice, which is excellent in such cases, and most children like it. It can be prepared with custard and baked, but the eggs make it a little more difficult to digest, and it is very nice if properly boiled. I put it in a tin pail, closely covered, with plenty of cold water, well salted, and never allow anything heavier than my carving-fork to touch it, and that only occasionally to lift it a little from the bottom. Replenish with boiling water till it is well done and the water all dried out. Each kernel will come out whole and dry, instead of being a shapeless mush as I've sometimes seen it. Let him eat sugar and milk on it, but no molasses or sirup—they are very loosening. One of my little girls was very fond of tapioca when a baby. I soaked it over night, and cooked it in boiling water until it made a smooth pudding, not too thin; add a little sugar and milk and it is very palatable. Very possibly this mother knows all this as well as I; but, having three babies of my own, I am anxious to help her a little if I can. OPAL.

THE BABY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—I wish to thank Kitty Clyde for taking interest enough in me to answer my letter, but would say that since the 1st of August we have paid a homeopathic doctor $55. Since we dropped the doctor, we have tried home remedies with better success, but have now given up curing the baby until his teeth are through. I tried the raw beef last summer, but he would not eat it. Since I have begun, I wish to say one word more, and will "forever after hold my peace." If these women who are calling so loudly for the dismissal of the baby, and the taking up of more intellectual subjects, ever tried to study religion or science with a sick baby, I would be glad to have them inform me in which they were most interested? I think any woman fit to be a mother will gladly allow space for the wants of babies and helps to mothers to be made known, and cultivate their minds from other sources than through the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Home Department, provided there is not room for both. As far as my observation goes, the people who talk most about culture are not always the most profound readers or thinkers, and the most truly lady-like and cultivated woman I ever knew was also the most devoted mother. I would refer the ladies to "Faith Rochester," who writes for the *American Agriculturist*. Excuse my long letter, but it is my last. M. M.

HOW TO AMUSE AN INFANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MAUSTON, Wis., Jan. 29.—This is my first appearance in The Home, but hope I shall be welcome. S. A. H., of Rockford, wants a new and pretty way to make a bed-quilt. I have one that I am sure she will like, and will send her if she will write me. Just the same recipe for Italian cream I have used for some time, and after beating, I boil it four or five minutes—not more than that; then mold and let it cool; and Elma, of Milwaukee, will find no trouble with it, I think.

And, now to the mother who has a baby, and is doing her own work. Get a half yard of all the bright colored cambrics, make them into a book, any size you like, stitch the book to make it strong; then carefully cut pictures from papers or books—birds, dogs, horses, kittens, children, and flowers, and paste them in the book. The better way is to spread the mucilage (which should be thin) on the pictures, and allowed it to dry. Then dampen and stick them. Dry with a warm flat-iron. The wood-cuts can be obtained with a little trouble and no expense, and the book will amuse the child longer than some expensive toy, and is indestructible. FENELLA,
Box 111, Mauston, Juneau County, Wis.

INFANTS' SACQUES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—I have been a reader of The Home for a few weeks only, but I look for it with interest every week. I quite agree with Louisa Anna in reference to telling untruths to children. I do not allow any one to tell untruths or to deceive my little ones in any way, for they learn deception quick enough when they are obliged to go out in the world, without learning it at home. If I were in L. A.'s place, I would take decided steps to stop the deceiving of the little ones. I like Aunt Lucy's letters very much. I hope we shall hear from her often. Amber's are excellent. I might say the same of many others. There was a request for a method of cleaning infants' sacques. Mine is, take a pan with a pint of white flour; rub the article in the flour well; shake the flour off out of doors; if there are soiled places still, put it in the flour again. It takes a good deal of rubbing with the flour. This will clean almost any knitted worsted article in white goods; also, white lace ties, and it will clean white furs till they look like new. Give this a thorough trial. M.

LEG-ACHE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ELGIN, Feb. 1.—Let me say to Anxious Mother, there is more than one kind of leg-ache. Many times our little ones are so overwearied with exercise and play that the lower limbs will be very painful, but it is often the case that a severe cold settles in the limbs, and that a little strain will cause rheumatism, of which I have a horror, for I knew of one instance several years ago when the child, through aching limb, rheumatism, etc., caused fever sores. In time the limb had to be amputated, and he finally died of consumption. Sometimes by bathing the leg in warm water freely, wiping dry, then passing the hands over the limb in a mesmeric way, covering the leg with something warm, not sweating, unless the child is so bad that you are obliged to keep him in-doors, will help the little ones. I am anxious to do a little good if I can. SNOODLEFICHTER.

MIXED.

DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—After having read the articles in The Home department of THE TRIBUNE with great interest, I perceive there is no formality of initiation into the sisterhood, and feel assured that if my offering prove worthy, and the editor is so indulgent, I will be permitted to raise my voice in the meeting. I have remained silent hitherto, under the impression that a good listener was better than a poor talker, but I found some articles in the paper of such great interest that I felt gratified to answer them; indeed, I feel it my duty to come to the rescue of the persecuted brothers, if so they may be called. Too much has been said against these martyrs to the caprice of our sex. If a man is really in such a desperate situation as Margaret's Husband declares himself to be, it is certainly time for some one to interfere.

The simple secret of washing red flannels, and preventing them from shrinking and changing their color, is this: Wash them quickly in warm suds, not hot, and rinse and wring them in clear warm water; then hang them where they will dry quickly, and iron them before they are perfectly dry. By following these directions you will have soft flannels of the fashionable cardinal red, and warranted to fit the owner.

White flannels should be put into a tub of boiling hot suds and allowed to lie until the water is cool enough to bear the hand; then they will wash easily with the hands without rubbing upon a board, which hardens flannel. Then proceed as in the former case, and you will never have hard, black-looking garments.

My mother-in-law is my authority on these matters. She is an old New England housekeeper, and you know they are infallible; you see I am to be relied upon if I follow in her footsteps. I know many will not agree with me, for I have been surprised to see so many ways proposed in The Home of doing this simple thing. Poor Margaret may well be puzzled. Some say hot, some cold, and others luke-warm, but if she will take heart and follow my advice, she will rest easy ever after, and that unmanageable husband of hers will be in a better humor, and will not desire that particular sheet of THE TRIBUNE containing The Home at the same time that she, having finished her labors, is ready for the easy chair and her favorite recreation.

Now for the ladies. I have kept house for some years, and will give some useful hints in regard to that worn-out subject if I am permitted, and see the need, at some other time. My husband says, with some truth, that we are too much given to change. We get too many new ways which prove unsuccessful, in preference to old ones which we have long proved to be good,—new dishes, which not only endanger the health of our families, but waste what in "these hard times" it is necessary to save.

I feel much interested in the letters of Winnie, which agree with my feelings perfectly. I am a young mother of four little ones, to whose education I am looking forward with much anxiety. I think it well to instill a taste for literature among the sisterhood, though not to the neglect of the comforts of home. She mentioned some good books which I have read, and others which I shall hasten to procure. We are having a family-reading these stormy evenings, and our eldest, a boy of 12, is allowed to sit up for a while and listen. We are at present engaged upon Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," which we find to be very entertaining. We think it an excellent way of becoming familiar with history. You would be surprised, could you see how instructed my son is in this new field of thought. He seizes the book and reads the parts which he missed, and is very well informed when we open the book the next evening. SISTER LUCY.

HOW TO KEEP CANARY BIRDS HEALTHY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Jan. 30.—Place the cage so that no draft of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttle-fish bone, and gravel-paper or sand on the floor of the cage. No hemp seed. A bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above 70 degrees. When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm, avoid all drafts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed; a little hard-boiled egg, mixed with crackers grated fine, is excellent. Feed at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules birds may be kept in fine condition for years. For birds that are sick, or have lost their song, procure bird tonic at a bird-store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy, and at the same time are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of a different size, and the smallest as large as a pipe-stem. If perches are of the right sort, no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe-nails growing too long; and of all things keep the perches clean. I presume all who keep birds know, but I will remind them, that the 14th of February is the proper time to place the male and female in the same cage,—if you wish to be successful with your young birds this year. I hope Carrie will find some hint here which will aid her. Yours truly, a BIRD-DEFENDER.

A CHAPTER ON RAG CARPETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Won't you please hold my "bunnit" while I advise Sioux not to make a rag-carpet—or any other kind of a carpet—if you place any value on future happiness, or have anything else in the wide world to keep you out of mischief. In fact, it would be better to commit a good-sized sin rather than attempt the job, for long before it is half done you will become aged, moth-eaten, blind, rheumatic, and shirtless, and not all the cosmetics, blue glass, or chemiloons in existence can ever restore your home and its inhabitants to former glory. Worse still, there will be an utter and demoralizing failure to find in Webster's Unabridged or George Eliot words elegant yet forcible enough by which Mr. Sioux can express his feelings, or on the surface of the earth a place quite bad enough for him to consign the whole scheme, its originators and abettors. You ask if it pays to make a home-made carpet? Yes, oh! yes, it pays in its own coin,—it pays with a vengeance! I've been there with a brother-in-law, and a right lively time we had of it too. E. L. M.

WHERE TO ADDRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ELKHART LAKE, Wis., Jan. 27.—If E. D. T. H., of Grand Rapids, Mich., will send her address to Mrs. D. Whitam, Elkhart Lake, Wis., I will send her some samples of our leaves, and also tell her how to prepare them to prevent them from curling. D. W.

DOCTORED BUTTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ILLIOPOLIS, Ill., Jan. 26.—Will some of the many readers of The Home inform a long-suffering merchant how to color butter yellow, without using injurious ingredients? Most of my customers seem to have white cows. JAS. T. KENT.

ANXIETY.

AN INVALID'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 31.—None like me have yet appeared at the threshold of THE TRIBUNE's hospitable Home department. I therefore beg the kind forbearance of all. In vague fever-dreams I have passed and repassed the portal sacred to the joys and sorrows of Home; each time resolved to venture in and seat my wasted form where the banquet is, and laughter and song, bright-eyed children and loving mothers, all in one fair scene blent, and from each fair resolve evolved the purpose unperformed.

And this is a true transcript from the wakeful moments of me who for months, on pillow and in chair, with wasted lungs, has panted for breath, like the "hart for water-brooks." But some unknown sister, blooming with health, who has followed me thus far, may say, "But why has she now, at this late day, brought her pale face here to smite us with its sorrow?" I cannot answer. May be instinctively I do that which all have done who consciously look out upon this fair world for the last time, fain to get a parting glimpse of all the untold things they have loved from infancy till the close. At least, full well I know that unless that divinity which shapes our ends shall put it into the heart of some unknown friend, who pitieth like a Father, to give me the hint to health which money has not been able to summon from the faculty, I must give up the fading hope; give this sweet boy of 7 the caress which he cannot understand; my little daughter the despair of separation forever and aye; husband my poor blessing, and be given over into the embrace of soft-enfolding arms and laid away to sleep.

This grim monster of mine is one of the few which takes possession of the citadel of life, and while holding you a prisoner worse

Than galley-slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon.

permits you for lingering weeks and months to contemplate the end. To be called thus to make the plea for life before one's time is a dread alterative, and while I make it here for children's sake with a fervor which every mother's heart will justify, it is done with misgiving and as a chance of one in 10,000 of being permanently benefited. But from the masses in all ages have come help unknown or disregarded by the disciples of the schools, and it may be that my appeal to the wide field of humanity may bring the boon I crave.

One word more, if our dear old TRIBUNE please, to the girls, coming up everywhere around us, especially those who have good reason to believe they have some predisposition to the way which I have come. O, do be careful of the health vouchsafed you! The sun rose in its glory for me as from time immemorial it has done for myriads of the human race, and with its joy-awakening rays penciled roses in my cheeks as it mounted upward; but he is not fairly in the meridian, and already I stand in the darkness of eclipse, and grope for what I fear I can never have again—good health. I am filled with doubt; but perhaps some sweet friend, seeing my distress, will name the magic potion, or point the way odorous with the balm of Gilead that I may go up along it, and, God willing, from some of its mountain heights, in after time, I may send my benisons down upon the heads of those who did not pass by on the other side, but were filled with that "fellow-feeling which makes us wondrous kind." INVALID.

A "Reformer."

Burlington Hawkeye.

George C. Wright, of Waverly, Ia., a Reformer, and one of the members of the "Reform" Convention at St. Louis which nominated Mr. Tilden, has just been disbarred, in the Circuit Court of Bremer County, from practicing in all courts of record in Iowa, the bar to continue one year, the Cedar Falls *Gazette* says, and to be contingent after that time upon the payment by Wright of various sums of money belonging to clients which he appropriated to his own use.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is prepared upon scientific principles, from ingredients that are the most effective and wholesome. It received a special Centennial Award for these merits. The genuine can be had only in tin cans, and is for sale by the best grocers everywhere, but in case you cannot obtain it, send 60 cents for 1 lb., or 35 cents for ½ lb., direct to Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, and you will receive it by return mail. Receipt and full directions for making the delicious Vienna Rolls, also, sent free on application, enclosing 3 cent stamp.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Banks Busy with the Board of Trade Settlements.

New York Exchange Weaker—The Clearings $6,300,000.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active, and Generally Firmer.

Provisions Apparently on the Turn—Wheat Strengthened by War-Rumors.

Stocks of Produce at Leading Points—Corn in England.

FINANCIAL.

The features of business in local financial circles were the same as on the preceding day. The monthly settlements on the Board of Trade added much to the counter transactions of the banks, and most of the new paper offered came from that source. There was in some quarters more of a demand from mercantile customers for loans, but on the whole the supply of new paper was only moderate.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; on the street rates were 7 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at par to 25c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $6,300,000.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The statistics of the commerce of this country for last year, which are now published, place the excess of exports over imports at $185,000,000; the excess of exports in 1875 was only $64,500,000. The New York *Daily Bulletin* gives the following statement of exports and imports for the past eight years, divided into the period before and that after the panic:

	Imports.	Exports.	Exc. exports.
SINCE THE PANIC.			
1876	$461,092,000	$646,976,000	$185,884,000
1875	525,800,000	589,800,000	64,000,000
1874	577,400,000	642,600,000	65,200,000
BEFORE THE PANIC.			
1873	$589,300,000	$566,800,000	$22,500,000
1872	634,000,000	515,100,000	118,900,000
1871	589,000,000	537,800,000	52,100,000
1870	486,000,000	484,400,000	2,300,000
1869	463,400,000	392,700,000	69,700,000

THE STOCK MARKET.

The future of the stock market in the event of a realization of the hopes now entertained of a revival of business is discussed by the Boston *Advertiser*. It thinks that the effect of better times would be first seen in an increase or the operations of mills, manufactories, and railroads, and an appreciation in the prices of the corresponding securities. On the other hand such securities as State and municipal bonds, which have gone up under the demand for safe investments will decline in value, as large amounts of them will be sold to realize capital for more profitable ventures.

HOW THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL WAS MANAGED.

The report of Actuary Fackler to the New Jersey Insurance Superintendent says the last annual report of the New Jersey Mutual was grossly incorrect. There was an omission from the liabilities of a sum of $150,000, which was shown by the books and private balance sheet. This was composed of: Bills payable, $109,556.02; J. H. Stedwell, President, $17,694.34; Second National Bank, $5,000; personal accounts, $17,804.83. There were many strange entries in the ledger and collateral books, which the Secretary said could only be explained by the President, who was always away or else without the necessary memoranda. The business has been loosely conducted and notices for Directors' meetings served too late on all whose absence was desired, and the Secretary has not attended the meetings, as required by law. The Company failed to prove to the Actuary their ownership of coupon bonds produced, or to submit for examination the mortgages which the Company is supposed to hold. The deficit is set down in Fackler's report at $421,500, but it is feared it will prove to be much larger, and Fackler stated subsequently to making his report that the deficiency might probably be increased $60,000 to $200,000.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

A resolution has been prepared for adoption by the New York Senate calling for the appointment of a special committee of three to report a bill embodying the following points: (1) Regulations under which life insurance companies may amalgamate so that abuses and frauds may be prevented, all such amalgamations to be under the supervision of the proper State officers; (2) regulations touching the investment of the capital, surplus, and assets of companies; (3) restricting, by suitable provisions, the expenditure of moneys belonging to the companies and controlling the same; (4) providing for more complete and detailed reports than companies are now required to make to the Superintendent of Insurance, and also for a more thorough and systematic examination of companies by the State officers.

THE DEFAULTED MINNESOTA BONDS.

Selah Chamberlain, who holds a large amount of the defaulted Minnesota bonds, has submitted a proposition to compromise, of which the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says:

Mr. Chamberlain figures out the indebtedness and accrued interest on each bond to be $3,110, or something over $7,000,000 in all, and he proposes to compromise by accepting for every 7 per cent bond of $1,000 and overdue coupons a new 6 per cent thirty-year bond for $1,893, which would reduce the whole indebtedness to about $4,000,000, the interest on which would be $240,000 a year, which would require a tax of little over a mill on the dollar of our present valuation. The sooner we get ready to settle with the holders of these bonds the better for the good name and credit of the State. Four million dollars sounds large, but it is but little more than the combined debts of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and is about one-fourteenth part of the debt of Missouri.

THE AMERICAN MINING BOARD.

The Mining and Stock Exchange of New York have resolved to move into New street, so as to invite the co-operation of parties who desire to trade in railway stocks at lower than regular commissions, and to aid the opposition to the New York Stock Exchange.

REDUCTION OF LEGAL INTEREST.

The Connecticut General Assembly is considering a bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in that State from 7 to 6 per cent.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids were made for railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange Jan. 31:

Boston, H. & Erie, gtd.	14	C., C. & I. 2d	7¾
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g	38	Alton & T. H. 2d pfd.	89
Chicago & Alton 1st	115	B. & S. Ills. 1st. 8s	86
Chicago & Alton, inc.	104½	T., P. & W. 1st W. D.	84
Joliet & Chicago 1st	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	108	Tol. & W. Con. C'bie.	53
C., B. & Q. 8 p. ct. 1st	111¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
C., R. & Q. Con. 7s	104	W. U. bds., 1900, C.	104
C., R. I. & P. 1st. 7s	108¾	W. U. bds., 1900, R.	103¾
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 1.6s, '95	107	W. U. construction	95
C. R. of N. J. 1st. new	105	W. U. 7's of 1871	101
C. R. of N. J. 1st con.	76	W. U. 1st Con. G'd	100
C. R. of N. J. conv.	71¾	Erie 1st Extended	110
L. & W. B's con. guar.	55	Erie 2d 7s, 1879	104
M. & St. P. 1st 7's g. R. D.	94¼	Erie 3d 7s, 1883	104¾
M. & St. P. 1st M. La C. D.	96	Erie 4th 7s, 1880	103¾
M. & St. P. 1st M. I. & D.	88	Long Dock Bonds	105½
M. & St. P. con. sink. fd.	89¾	H. & St. Jo. 8's Conv.	85¾
M. & St. P. 2d m.	90	Dan. & St. C. 1st	105
C. & N. W. S. Fund	110¼	Ind., B. & W'n 1st	20
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	104¼	Clev. & Tol. new bds	103¼
C. & N. W. Ext'n bds.	101¼	Clev., P. & A., old bs.	105
C. & N. W. 1st	107¾	Clev., P. & A., new bs.	107¾
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	92¼	Buffalo & Erie new bs.	108
C. & N. W. Reg. bds.	91	Buffalo & S. L. 7s	104
Iowa Midland 1st 8's	93	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st	85
G. & C. Extended	103¼	D., M. & T. 1st 7s 1906	103¾
Peninsula 1st Con.	104	L. S. div. bds	106¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st	105	L. S. Cons. Coun. 1st	105¾
Win. & St. Peters 1st	80	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	103
Win. & St. Peters, 2d	72	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d	99
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	105¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st	103
Del., L. & W. 2d	107	Mich. Cen. Con. 7s 1902	103¾
Del., L. & W. 7s conv.	102	Mich. C. 1st 8s '82 S. F.	112
Mor. & Essex 1st	116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104¾
Morris & Essex 2d	109¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105
Cen. Pac. gold bonds	107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	101
Cen. Pac. S. Ald bds.	108	N. Y. Cen. 6 s's bs.	101
Western Pacific bds.	101	N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou.	117
Union Pacific 1st bds.	103¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.	116¼
Union Pacific land g's	102¾	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	112
Union Pacific, sink. fd.	96	Harlem 1st M. 7s Coup.	120
P. Pac. R. B'ds of Mo.	73	Harlem 7s Reg.	120
P. Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	111¼	N. Missouri 1st	99¾
Clev. & P. con. S. F.	104¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons S. F.	87
C., C. & I. 1st	86		

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 104¾@105¾ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95¼@95c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty days.
Sterling	486½	485
Paris	515	517½
Belgium	515	517½
Switzerland	515	517½
Sweden	27¾	....
Holland	41	....
Austria	40	....
Germany	95½	94¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	112¾	113¼
United States 5-20s of '65	107	108
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	109¾	109¾
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	112	112¾
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	115¼	115¾
10-40s	110½	110¾
United States new 5s of '81	110¼	110¾
United States currency 6s	122½	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
West Park 7 ₱ ct. bonds		*95
South Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (L. Park)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Railway, South Side	145	153
City Railway, West Side	167½	....
City Railway, North Side	125	135
Traders' Insurance Company	118	....
Chamber of Commerce	70	73
Exposition stock	30	36

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Gold opened and closed at 105⅜, with sales in the interim at 105@105⅜. Carrying rates, 3@4.

Silver at London, 57⅝d. Here, silver bars, 131¼ in greenbacks, and 124 in gold. Silver coin, ¼ discount to par.

Governments were dull and firm.

Railroad bonds were dull.

State securities were steady.

Stocks were irregular, with the widest fluctuations in coal shares. In the last hour the market was in the main heavy, except for Western Union Telegraph, which was strong. Of the coal stocks Delaware, Lackawanna & Western closed at the same price as yesterday, Delaware & Hudson at an advance of ¾, and New Jersey Central at a decline of ¾. The remainder of the market closed a fraction lower, except Western Union and express stocks. Wabash moved up to 8¼, closing at 7½. Transactions were 114,000 shares, of which 46,000 were Western Union, 6,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 15,000 Lackawanna, and 7,000 New Jersey Central.

Money easy, 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½. Good names, 5@6.

Customs receipts, $419,000.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed $960,000.

Clearings, $43,000,000.

Dry goods imports for the week, $2,614,000.

Sterling steady; actual business, long, 484½; short, 486.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113¼	New 5s	110¾
Coupons, '65	108¼	New 4½s	106¼
New	109¼	10-40s	110¾
Coupons, '67	112⅝	Coupons do	113¼
Coupons, '68	115⅜	Currency 6s	123

STOCKS.

Western Union	76¾	C., C., C. & I.	33
Quicksilver	15¾	New Jersey Central	25⅝
Quicksilver pfd.	21¾	Rock Island	101⅜
Pacific Mail	25½	St. Paul	18⅝
Mariposa	5	St. Paul pfd.	48¾
Mariposa pfd.	5¼	Wabash	7½
Adams Express	101	Fort Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo	84	Terre Haute	3
American Express	58¼	Terre Haute pfd.	14½
United States	50¼	Chicago & Alton	102
N. Y. Central	101⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd.	110
Erie	9½	Ohio & Mississippi	6¼
Erie pfd.	18	D., L. & W.	69
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	15¾
Harlem pfd.	136	Missouri Pacific	2
Michigan Central	46¾	Indiana Central	2⅛
Panama	122	Chi., Burlington & Q.	116
Union Pacific	65¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾
Lake Shore	54¾	Central Pacific bonds	107⅝
Illinois Central	51¼	Union Pacific bonds	104¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92¼	U. P. land-grant	103
Northwestern	35	U. P. sinking-fund	97⅜
Northwestern pfd.	55¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	42¾	Missouri 6s	104¾
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	20	Justice	14¼
Belcher	8¼	Kossuth	1
Best & Belcher	34	Kentuck	8
Bullion	16¼	Leopard	4¼
Con. Virginia	48½	Mexican	17⅝
California	45½	Northern Belle	25¼
Chollar	68¾	Overman	93
Confidence	9	Ophir	25¾
Caledonia	10	Raymond & Ely	5¾
Crown Point	8	Silver Hill	7
Exchequer	7¼	Savage	8¾
Empire	12¾	Segregated Belcher	62
Hale & Norcross	5¾	Sierra Nevada	8¼
Imperial	2¼	Union Consolidated	9⅝
Julia Consolidated	4½	Yellow Jacket	15½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Consols, money and account, 95 11-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105¼; '67s, 110; 10-40s, 110½; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 9⅝; preferred, 21.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Rentes, 106f 45c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103⅝.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—Gold, 104⅝@105. Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 510.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cornelia st, 346 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x128 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 31	$1,000
West Van Buren st, 75 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x100 ft, with building, dated Feb. 1	5,000
Brigham st, 162 ft e of Ridgeville road, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 31	550
The premises No. 221 Fremont st, dated Feb. 1	3,500
Jefferson st, 120 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 40x150 ft, dated Jan. 26	7,500
Shurtleff av, 115 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 20x125 ft, dated Oct. 16, 1875	1,500
Central Park av, 412 ft n of Ogden av, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1876	1,250
West Huron st, n w cor of Avers av, s f, 43x122 ft, dated Aug. 10, 1876	1,300
Milwaukee av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s w f, 22x100 ft, with other property, dated Jan. 31	5,000
Indiana av, 141 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 29, 1876	1,500
Leavitt st, s e cor of Moore st, w f, 217x104¼ ft, dated Jan. 25	3,800
Thirty-third st, 98 ft w of Shurtleff av, s f, 25x115 ft, dated Feb. 2	800
West Superior st, 47 4-10 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 24x123 ft, dated Jan. 26	2,600
Dayton st, 152 ft s of Clay st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 1	3,500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Fifty-first st, 175 ft w of Fort Wayne av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated July 1, 1873	$2,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning and for the corresponding day last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	6,672	7,985	4,926	5,820
Wheat, bu	19,413	31,070	11,826	51,754
Corn, bu	69,154	61,328	39,042	53,974
Oats, bu	28,020	21,070	12,528	15,339
Rye, bu	2,587	530		575
Barley, bu	12,046	21,420	7,786	4,585
Grass seed, lbs	240,977	128,835	244,600	102,368
Flaxseed, lbs	197,620	202,343	67,800	45,530
B. corn, lbs	44,000	46,000	55,800	120,000
C. meats, lbs	310,910	402,270	1,230,336	2,481,511
Beef, tcs			45	
Beef, brls			165	580
Pork, brls	76	210	245	625
Lard, lbs	186,320	29,380	98,180	719,590
Tallow, lbs	33,832	11,728	15,079	18,975
Butter, lbs	10,593	63,703	56,502	75,890
D. hogs, No.	3,378	1,711	1,478	1,585
Live hogs, No.	11,352	22,132	2,604	2,114
Cattle, No.	5,593	2,981	3,017	1,508
Sheep, No.	1,331	3,010	930	881
Hides, lbs	112,151	128,778	454,270	178,980
Highwines, brls		307	140	109
Wool, lbs	52,052	22,380	29,910	43,370
Potatoes, bu	4,928	78		1,095
Coal, tons	2,622	2,345	1,098	423
Hay, tons	112	120	20	10
Lumber, m	221	131	1,270	904
Shingles, m	560	475	320	422
Salt, brls	978		2,606	1,010
Poultry, lbs	31,755	77,430	112,840	47,076
Poultry, coops		3		
Game, pkgs		9		
Eggs, pkgs	105	500		40
Cheese, bxs	1,838	137	585	62
G. apples, brls	1,905			
Beans, bu	96	62	99	8

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 2,614 bu wheat, 13,223 bu corn, 1,054 bu oats, 1,120 bu rye, 2,267 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Friday morning: 3 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 15 cars No. 2 spring, 6 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (37 wheat); 13 cars high-mixed corn, 17 cars new do, 14 cars new mixed, 65 cars No. 2 corn, 39 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (153 corn); 3 cars white oats, 4 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars rejected do (21 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 12 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars rejected do. Total, 234 cars, or 95,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,831 bu wheat, 20,122 bu corn, 1,978 bu oats, 727 bu rye, 9,280 bu barley.

A correspondent in New York emphatically denies that lard is being shipped from Liverpool to New York. He says it is only a repetition of the bear canard got up a short time ago to the effect that lard was coming back from Germany.

And now comes the statement that there are about 75,000 boxes of meats in Liverpool, which is also calculated to bear the market here, whether the statement be true or false. There is probably some exaggeration, though no doubt the stocks of meats are heavy in Liverpool. Large quantities have gone there recently, and the market is weak in consequence.

Provisions weak, and wheat strong, has been the rule in the markets for some time past. The parties who are on the right side of both deals feel happy. The parties of the other part are uncomfortable—some of them miserable enough to characterize the whole deal as entirely artificial and claim that the world has combined against them. Both markets have been intensely excited, and, as has been the case on former occasions, all sorts of rumors are set afloat, and many arguments adduced on both sides which are worthless. The difficulty is to separate the true from the false. It cannot always be done, and a report may thus unwittingly mislead. The bulls in wheat and the bears in pork have undoubtedly done their best to bolster up their own side, and some of them are not too scrupulous in regard to the statements they make to influence the markets in the direction which will be profitable to them. Still, the other side have the consolation of knowing that when their turn comes there are men among them who are equally unscrupulous. 'Tis much the same in trade as in politics—the more vigorously the pot boils the more decidedly does the scum rise to the top. It is on such occasions that the man whose office is in his hat, or in the elevator, rises to a full sense of the dignity of his position.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and irregular. The chief movement was, as usual, in wheat and provisions, and both were unexpectedly firmer, though both opened weak. There was not much news of importance from outside, except the item that negotiations between Turkey and Servia had met with a hitch, the point at issue being the occupation or certain fortresses. This, with an advance in the gold premium, caused some uneasiness among the bears, and gave more confidence to buyers, principally affecting wheat. The movement of produce was again slow, though corn is going forward a little more freely, chiefly to New England points. The reason for this is hinted to be lower freight rates than those generally quoted.

The dry-goods market again displayed great strength, and some further price-changes in brown cottons were noted. Business now shows gradual improvement, and among jobbers there is a very hopeful feeling regarding the spring trade. Groceries were ordered freely, and former quotations were invariably sustained. Sugars seem in a fair way to go higher, as stocks of refined are light, while the demand continues active. Coffees, though still somewhat unsettled, show more steadiness than for a number of days previous, and holders do not anticipate any further decline. Rice is firm and advancing. Teas also are held with increased confidence. Sirups, molasses, soap, starch, etc., were steady. There is an improving demand for dried fruits, and the general market has developed increased strength within the past few days. Apples, currants, and prunes are held a shade higher than at the beginning of the week. Fish were in good demand, and were firm at previous figures. No important changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets. Bagging, leather, tobacco, paints, and oils were nominally unchanged.

Lumber was in moderate demand and steady. Shingles on track are dull, though it is about time for trade to start. Hardware and metals were quiet and unchanged. The wool and broom-corn markets remain quiet. Seeds were unchanged except that timothy was firmer, being in good demand, and clover also was fairly active. Potatoes were in larger supply and easier, though there was considerable doing in a retail way. Green fruits were moving quite freely at steady prices. Poultry was in fair request and steady, and the street was nearly cleared of fine fresh stock.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the recent advance, the rates being 40c on grain and 50c on bulk meats and 80c per brl on flour to New York, and 55c for bulk meats and 45c on grain to Boston; also 35c on grain to Baltimore, and 35c do to Philadelphia. It was rumored that the Michigan Southern is not the only road on which produce is carried East at less than the above rates; and a general falling back to old figures is not impossible.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs, Feb. 2: George Stewart & Co., 1,480 sacks salt; P. P. Oldershaw & Co., 412 sacks salt; Field, Leiter & Co., 15 cases dress goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 15 cases dry goods. Amount of duties collected, $1,084.00.

STOCKS, ETC.

A dispatch from Liverpool states that the stock of bacon there is 75,000 boxes, and of lard 12,000 tcs. The stocks one month ago were 40,641 boxes and 11,984 tcs.

The statistician of the New York Produce Exchange gives the following as the visible supply of wheat and corn in the principal markets of the country on the dates named:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Jan. 27, 1877	11,921,143	12,359,483
Jan. 20, 1877	12,238,969	11,783,088
Jan. 13, 1877	12,433,077	11,250,585
Jan. 29, 1876	16,961,979	4,250,692
Jan. 30, 1875	12,134,566	6,130,393

The stock of wheat at Odessa Jan. 1, 1877, was 35,640 qrs, against 1,004,904 qrs on Jan. 1, 1876. Average stock for last six years, 627,744 qrs. The smallness of the quantity on hand this year is possibly explained by the fact that the railroads in that section have been tied up in the service of the Government.

H. Kaims Jackson, in the latest number of *Dornbusch*, says:

When taken together, the American wheat and maize supply is an enigma. The total crop of the first is returned at 30,000,000 and not exceeding 37,000,000 qrs, from which the U. K. is spared a sixth or seventh; the crop of maize varies so greatly that the last and present crops were reckoned fully 150,000,000 qrs, and 50 per cent over that of 1874. And in sending us the millions that the country has done during the past year, it has only forwarded the *twenty-fifth* part of her great crop. The inference then would be that as soon as the basis of English consumption shall be established the requirements can be easily satisfied. But recent years rather show the contrary, as it has been found in very recent years necessary to pay up to 40s per qr for a portion of the season, to attract to our coasts even 4,000,000 qrs from all sources.

The crop of maize in the United States is a national one, of which nearly the whole, more than nine-tenths, is required in the country; whilst wheat is a staple grown largely for export, and that the proportion wanted is first allowed, and American consumption rests satisfied with the remainder. With maize, the United States takes first their share, and afterwards exports the surplus.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in a speculative way, and relatively firmer, though hogs were quoted dull and 10c per 100 lbs lower. The feeling was heavy enough at the opening, and some operators predicted a big break, but it was soon found that the weak holders had mostly sold, and that there was not much disposition to sell pork except at higher figures. Cash product was still dull, the market being depressed by the fact of large stocks in Liverpool as well as here, which made buyers scarce. But sellers for future reflected that at present prices for hogs the property could not be manufactured at current quotations, and their offerings were smaller, while the short interest were more willing to fill, thinking it probable that the market had reached a turning point. Capitalists continued to aver that prices must go still lower before men with means can be induced to take the property and run the risks of competition with summer packing; but there were not many who were willing to sell short on the prospect of a further decline.

MESS PORK—Was active and irregular, selling from 17½c per brl above to 15c below, and closing 5c above, the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 250 brls cash at $15.87½; 2,500 brls seller the month at $15.80@15.90; 32,500 brls seller March at $15.95@16.27½; and 23,750 brls seller April at $16.25@16.52½. Total, 59,000 brls. The market closed firm at $15.80@15.85 for round lots cash or seller February; $16.05 seller March; and $16.30 for April.

Prime mess was quoted at $14.00@14.25, and extra prime at $11.75@12.00.

LARD—Was moderately active, and declined 10c per 100 lbs, and closed at the same prices as the previous evening. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller February at $10.50@10.55; 14,750 tcs seller March at $10.65@10.77½; and 9,750 tcs seller April at $10.75@10.90. Total, 25,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.55@10.60 cash or seller February; $10.70 seller March; and $10.80@10.82½ seller April.

MEATS—Were dull and easier. There was more offering, and less disposition to buy, the market averaging about 5@10c per 100 lbs lower on middles, and ⅛c per lb lower on shoulders. Sales were reported of 45,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅝c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅛c; 300,000 lbs do seller March at 5⅛c; 40,000 lbs long clears on private terms; and 1,120,000 lbs short ribs at $8.20@8.25 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.35@8.37½ seller March. The following are the latest quotations on part-salted meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5⅛	8¼	7¾	8½
Loose, part salted	5¾	8¼	8	8¼
Boxed	5⅝	8¾	8¼	8⅝
March, loose	5¾	8⅜	8¼	8½
April, loose	5¾	8⅝	8¼	8¾

Long and short clears quoted at 8½c cash or February, and 8¾c seller March. Cumberlands quiet at 8@8¾c; long-cut hams, 10@10½c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9¾@10¼c. Green hams, 8¾@9c.

Bacon quoted at 6¾c for shoulders, 9¼@9½c for short ribs, 9¾@9⅞c for short clears, 11½@12½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¾@8c for city, and 6¾@7¾c for country lots, the inside for No. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and a shade easier at former prices, chiefly on shipping extras, notwithstanding the firmness in wheat. There was only a light demand from any quarter, shippers hoping for a reduction in freight rates. Sales were limited to 925 brls spring extras, chiefly at $6.75@7.25; and 25 brls rye flour on private terms. The market closed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $7.75@8.50; medium winters, $3.75@7.50; low grade do, $6.00@6.50; choice spring extras, $6.50@7.00; medium do, $6.00@6.50; shipping extras, $5.50@6.00; choice patents, $8.00@9.50; common do, $7.25@7.75; spring superfines, $4.00@5.00. Rye flour, $4.37½@4.50. Buckwheat do, $7.50@7.75.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady. Sales were 30 tons at $13.50, and 10 tons (winter wheat) at $13.75 per ton, all on track.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $15.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 30 tons coarse at $15.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger, advancing 1⅜c, and closing 1c higher than the previous evening. The feeling was weak early, nearly everybody expecting a material decline, but the tide was turned probably by the news of further complication on the Servian question. Liverpool was quoted quiet, London inactive, cargoes neglected, and the French and English country markets generally cheaper. Some private cables called Liverpool 2d per cental lower. New York was, however, steadier, and the closing telegrams reported a moderate inquiry for export, with sales of fair spring at $1.41 per bu. The receipts here were somewhat larger than the previous day, but still small, only 37 car-loads being inspected into store. The decline of the previous day called out a good many buying orders, and sellers were less anxious. We note a good deal of turning over from March into April, and the demand for the latter caused a widening of the premium to 1⅜@1½c, some transactions being made at 2c difference. The market was chiefly local during the last half of the session, and less active. Seller March opened at $1.28, advanced irregularly to $1.28¾, declined to $1.27¾, and closed at $1.27⅝. Seller April was quoted at $1.28¾@1.30¼, closing at $1.29¾. Seller May was quiet at 5¼@6c above March. Seller February sold at $1.26½@1.26¾, closing at $1.26. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 spring closed at about $1.26¾. Cash sales were reported of 55,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26½@1.26¾; 4,000 bu gilt edged do at $1.28¾@1.27; 1,000 bu No. 3 at $1.15½ in City, and $1.17 in A., D. & Co.'s; and 2,000 bu by sample at 80c@$1.29 on track, and $1.10 free on board car. Total, 92,000 bu. There was no rejected on sale.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet. Sales were made of 350 bu No. 1, in special Mn. at $1.44; 2,000 bu No. 2 (4c storage), at $1.35; and 350 bu by sample at $1.30 on track.

CORN—Was less active and averaged easier, receding ¼@⅜c per bu, and closing a shade easier than the previous evening. Liverpool was quoted 3@6d lower, and this fact prevented the advance due to sympathy with wheat. Our receipts were only fair, 162 car-loads being inspected into store, with moderate shipments for the season, and a fair proportion of current receipts on the market. The lower grades were in fair demand for shipment, but easier than on the previous day, owing to the decline in the market of Thursday afternoon. There was less doing for May than heretofore, and more changing over among the nearer futures. Seller May opened at 46½c, and advanced to 46⅝c at the close. Seller March sold at 42¼@42⅜c, closing at 42⅜c, and seller the month at 41⅝@41⅞c, closing at 41⅝c. Cash No. 2 and high mixed closed at [illegible] asked. Cash sales were reported of 55,600 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 41⅝@42c; 3,200 bu new high mixed at 39½@40c; 24,400 bu new mixed at 38½@39c; 8,000 bu rejected at 38@38½c; 1,600 bu ears at 45@46c on track; 16,000 bu by sample at 39½@42c on track; and 8,400 bu do at 41@42½c free on board cars. Total, 117,200 bu.

OATS—Were very dull and weak at the closing prices of the previous afternoon. The receipts were fair, and there was a moderate inquiry for car lots, and rejected was higher, the price varying according to the location of receipts. February sold at 35⅛@35⅜c, closing at 35⅜c. March was slow at 35¼@35¾c, and April brought 36⅛@36⅜c, closing at 36⅜c. May sold at 38⅞c. Cash oats in car-lots sold at 35¼@35⅜c, closing at the inside, and rejected at 27⅛@28c in Galena and Rock Island, 27⅛c in Central, and 26⅞@27c in Danville Elevators. Samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 35⅛@35⅜c; 4,800 bu rejected at 26⅞@28c; 4,800 bu by sample at 30@37⅜c on track; and 1,200 bu at 33@34c free on board. Total, 15,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and weak, the only demand being for a few car-lots. No. 2 sold at 69c, and rejected at 65c, and samples at 68@70c. February was nominal at 69c and March at 70c. Cash sales include 1,000 bu No. 2 at 69c; 400 bu rejected at 65c; 800 bu by sample at 68@70c on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower. There were a few orders in for car-lots of cash, which sold at a premium, sellers being otherwise unwilling to break a 5,000-bu lot. February was also at a premium over March, the demand for the latter having fallen off, while the offerings have increased. The receipts continue small, and about 9,000 bu of barley were inspected out of store, and the shipments were fair. The demand from consumers appears to be increasing, but it is thought that the stock withdrawn from store is Canada or California, and not Western No. 2 barley. No. 2 in A., D. & Co.'s, 4c storage, sold at 60½c, and regular was quoted at 60c. No. 3 fresh in A., D. & Co.'s brought 36¾c, and N. S. regular was quoted at 32c. Rejected was quoted at 30c. February opened at 59¼c and closed at 59c, and March opened at 59¼c and closed dull at 58½c. Cash sales included 1,600 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 36¾c; 600 bu rejected at 30c; 7,300 bu by sample at 39@60c on track; 2,400 bu at 35@75c delivered. Total, 13,100 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales: 65,000 bu at $1.26⅞ for February, $1.27¾@1.28 for March, and $1.33 for May.

Corn—Sales: 40,000 bu at 46⅛@46¼c for May and 42⅛c for March.

Lard—Sales: 1,250 tcs at $10.65 for March and $10.77½ for April.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in fair demand and firmer, with sales of 5,250 brls at $15.80 for February, $16.05@16.17½ for March, and $16.30@16.40 for April.

Lard was fairly active and stronger, with sales of 4,750 tcs at $10.75@10.75 for March and $10.82½@10.85 for April.

Wheat was active and stronger early, owing to reports of liberal sales in New York for export at $1.43, and rumors of orders here for 100,000 bu on Canadian account. The market weakened subsequently, closing the same as on 'Change. February sold at $1.26@1.26¼, closing at $1.26. March sold at $1.27⅝@1.28⅛, and closed at $1.27⅝@1.27¾.

Corn was stronger, closing at 42@42⅛c for February, 42⅜@42½c for March, and 46¼@46⅜c for May.

Oats were quiet at 35⅛c for March, and 38⅛c for May. There were several transfers from February at 35⅛c to April at 36⅜c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was in fair demand, and 7½@10c higher, closing at $16.15@16.17½ for March, and $16.35 for April. Sales 4,500 brls at $16.10@16.15 for March, and $16.32½@16.35 for April.

Lard was inactive, closing nominally at $10.67½@10.70 for March, and $10.80@10.82½ for April.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs at $8.35 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.05@2.10.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in moderate request and steady: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4¼@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; red tipped do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—There was a satisfactorily active demand for good to choice packed butter, and for such the market remained unqualifiedly firm. Roll butter and common packed was dull, and prices leaned a little in buyers' favor. We make no change in our quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@32c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; roll, 17@22c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and firm at former prices: Stark A, 22½c; Montaup A, 21½c; Peerless A, 21¼c; Ontario A, 21¼c; Lewiston A, 20½c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeag, 18c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Orders continue light, no one evincing any inclination to order in advance of immediate wants, and the market remains steady at 13@14c for good to best factory.

COAL—There was not much activity in the coal trade, the mild weather of the past few days having witnessed a material diminution in the demand. Prices, however, remain steady and firm as previously quoted: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; Cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $3.75@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in good demand and firmer, sales being made at $1.00@1.07½. Tierces were quoted at $1.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Were dull and lower. The weather was unfavorable for shippers, and only a few choice frozen lots were taken for shipment. Soft lots sold at $6.62½@6.75, and choice at $6.90@7.00, closing at the inside. Sales 3 cars and 183 head.

EGGS—Fresh eggs continue scarce and bring 27@28c. Pickled are dull at 15@20c for the good offerings. The stock is large and holders are anxious to realize if the weather continues mild fresh will doubtless soon be abundant.

FISH—Jobbers report a steady improvement in the demand, and a firm market is experienced. Quotations remain as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.00; No. 2 do, $4.75; trout, $4.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@1.00; bank codfish, $5.50; George's codfish, $6.00; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $6.00; do, ½-brl, $3.25; smoked halibut, 9c; scaled herring, per box, 33c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade is "picking up," and the market both for domestic and imported fruits shows increased strength. This is notably the case with prunes, currants, and apples. The following is from the New York *Bulletin* of Jan. 30: "Currants were firm at 6⅛c, with only a moderate trade to-day. The stock of currants here and afloat for this port is stated at 20,000 brls, which is 8,000 brls less than the visible supply at this time last year, we learn. The crop of currants in the Grecian Archipelago is usually about 84,000 tons, or nearly 700,000 brls; of this about 85,000 brls are shipped to this country in seasons of an average crop, but this season the yield is reported to be short, and it seems very doubtful whether the usual quantity will be received here. The most of the American supply now available is held on speculation and controlled by a few houses." The total exports of Malaga raisins to the United States from Aug. 12 to Dec. 31 were 1,135,325 boxes, against 689,906 boxes same time in 1875, and 853,137 boxes in 1874. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6¼c; figs, kegs, 11@12c; do boxes, layers, 13@15c; Turkish prunes, old, 5¾@6c; do, new, 7¾@8c; raisins, layers, new, $2.00@2.05; loose Muscatel, new, $2.25@2.40; Valencia, 9¼@9¾c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7¾c; citron, 22@23c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 14@16c; Michigan do, 5½@6¼c; Southern, 5@5½c; pared peaches, 15@22c; California ½ peaches, 13½@14c; blackberries, 9½@9¾c; raspberries, new, 31@32c; pitted cherries, 19@20c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@13c; almonds, Terragona, 19@20c; French walnuts, new, 12@12½c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 15@16c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 8¼@9c; do, Missouri, 7@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5¼@6½c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair demand and steady. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says the trade in Florida oranges is fast increasing. Packing-houses are starting up all along the Upper St. Johns to meet the growing demands for the fruit. One party at San Mateo has already shipped over 10,000 boxes, and expects to ship 40,000 next season. Apples, $1.60@2.50 per brl; cranberries, $8.00@14.00; coast oranges, $8.00 per brl; Valencia do, $9.00 per case; Messina do, $3.50@4.00 per box; lemons, $4.00@5.00; Malaga grapes, $6.00@7.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue in good demand and are firm, with something of an upward tendency. Coffees were comparatively steady. Sirups and molasses were easy. Rice met with a liberal demand and was firm at the late advance. Spices also were firm at fully previous prices. The New York *Bulletin* of Jan. 30 says: "The stock here at the close was 24,859 bags; in Baltimore, 26,591 bags; at Hampton Roads, 21,814 bags; at New Orleans, 17,800 bags; and at Galveston, 300 bags. Total, 91,004 bags, against 254,000 bags at this time last year and 52,000 bags at this time in 1875. The stock of Brazil coffee in second hands was stated some days ago at 120,531 bags, against 192,400 bags at the same time last year. Mild coffee has been in fair demand, but the smallness of the supply has checked any business of magnitude, and prices, owing to the decline in Brazil coffee, have been more or less depressed, though without marked change from last week." There was a satisfactory trade at the subjoined prices:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5½@6¾c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java, No. 2, 29@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 24¾@25c; good to prime, 23½@24¼c; common to fair, 21¾@22¾c; roasting, 19½@20½c; Singapore, Java, 23@24½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed, 12⅛@12¼c; granulated, 11⅝@12c; powdered, 12@12¼c; A standard, 11⅝c; do No. 2, 11¼c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 1, 10⅝@10¾c; C No. 2, 10⅜@10½c; choice brown, 9¾@10¼c; fair to prime do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8½@9c; N. O., 8½@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar loaf drips, 60@63c; California honey drips, 55@58c; silver drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 52@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 60@65c; do prime, 55@58c; common to good, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 35@38c; black-strap, 32@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 53@55c; cassia, 26@27c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5¾c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5¼c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¼c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was dull and easy. The receipts were fair, but shippers cannot operate at present rates of freight, and the local demand is small and easily supplied by the farmers. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $9.00; No. 2 do, $8.00; mixed, $7.00; upland prairie, $7.00@7.50 on track; No. 1, $6.00@6.50; No. 2 or slough, $5.00@5.50.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 150 brls at $1.05 per gallon.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady. The receipts are fair, and grubby hides are coming forward and are classed as damaged. We quote: Green city butchers', 6½c; green cured, light, 8¼c, and heavy, 7¼c; damaged, 6c; frozen, 6⅛c; part cured, 7@7¼c; green salted kip, 8¼c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 13c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

LEATHER—There was no noticeable change in the leather trade. Business remains quiet at about steady prices.

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.25	Line	$ 30@	33
Calf, No. 2	75@1.00	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	32@	36
Veals, No. 1	75@ 95	Chicago do	28@	33
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	"B. A." sole	26@	32
Kip	45@ 75	"B. A. G. D."		
Upper, No. 1	23@ 27	sole	25@	26
Upper, No. 2	20@ 22	Slaughter sole	22@	27
Harness	30@ 33			

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@	36
Kip	70@1.00	Sole	36@	44
Upper	20@ 23			

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.35

LUMBER—Dealers report a moderate trade at the given prices. The snow is melting rapidly in the woods and mild weather threatens to put an end to log-hauling, but the stock already banked is large, and there is no fear of a small crop. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2-inch	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1-inch	30.00@31.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2-inch	32.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	18.50
First common dressed siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch	33.00@35.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@32.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@23.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	12.00@13.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.00@11.00
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	9.50@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	10.00@11.00
Lath	1.60
A shingles, choice	2.50@2.60
A shingles, standard	2.30@2.40
A shingles on track, dry	2.20@2.40
A shingles on track, green	2.00@2.20
Pickets, square	8.00@10.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

OILS—There was a quiet market for all kinds of oils, and prices underwent no quotable change. Turpentine continues weak and unsettled, but the general market has a steady tone. Quotations remain as follows: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 30@20½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 34½@35c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 36½c; extra lard oil, 98c; No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 65c; boiled, 70c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, deodorized, 67 gravity, 18@19c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys were scarce, especially dressed, and sold quickly, the choice stock being nearly all sold before noon. Chickens were slow. Game was in small supply, and unchanged in price:

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 7@8c per lb; do, live, $3.50@4.00 per doz; turkeys, dressed, 9@10c; ducks, dressed, 8@9c; do live, $3.50@4.00; geese, live, $8.50.

GAME—Wild turkeys, 11c; mallard ducks, $3.00 per doz; rabbits, 75c per doz.

POTATOES—The receipts were liberal and the market easy, though there was a fair trade in truck and small lots, and choice Peachblows brought recent prices: Peachblows, $1.00@1.10 car lots; $1.15@1.20 at retail; Early Rose, 95c@$1.05 car lots; $1.00@1.15 at retail; mixed, 75@90c per bu in car lots.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and firmer at $1.87½@1.90 for prime, and $1.80@1.85 for good seed. Clover was less plentiful, and prime was quoted firm at $9.10@9.15. Common sold at $8.50@8.90. Flax seed sold at $1.50@1.65, and fair Hungarian at 55c.

SALT—Following are the quotations: Fine salt, $1.40; ordinary, coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—There was a good demand for teas at firmly sustained prices. We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@65c; choicest new first picking, 68@70c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOL—Dealers report a quiet and steady market. Small orders are received occasionally from Western manufacturers, and the stock is slowly diminishing: Washed fleece, fine and medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 33@35c; fleece, unwashed, fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 24@26c; tub-washed, prime, 40@42c; do poor to good, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,080	7,806	1,132
Tuesday	5,491	11,419	1,686
Wednesday	5,013	12,418	2,608
Thursday	5,593	11,352	1,331
Friday	1,914	9,565	667
Total	22,091	52,560	7,474
Same time last week	20,608	38,708	12,105
Week before last	19,752	45,496	8,507
Shipments—			
Monday	669	2,318	536
Tuesday	1,477	1,694	175
Wednesday	2,847	1,383	1,796
Thursday	3,047	2,064	963
Total	8,031	7,459	3,470

The receipts of hogs for the first three months of the regular packing season for the past four years compare as follows:

	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.
November	616,301	727,407	491,393	569,195
December	665,771	531,705	470,134	541,969
January	457,088	508,347	446,061	359,695
	1,739,160	1,767,459	1,407,588	1,470,859

The monthly averages were as follows:

November	267.25	244	236.50	232
December	270.25	253.50	271	267
January	252.75	260.50	281	253
Av. for 3 months	263.33	252.66	269.50	260.66

CATTLE—There was a very pronounced falling off in the receipts yesterday, but beyond staying the downward course of the market that fact did not result in any decided advantage to sellers, owing to the large amount of stale stock on hand which had been steadily accumulating in the yards since the previous Saturday. There were fully three times as many cattle as there was any legitimate demand for, and despite the best efforts of sellers they were unable to do more than sustain the reduced prices of the day before. Choice beeves—as has been the case all along—were in good demand and commanded fully last week's prices, and for stock steers also there was a ready outlet at prices only a little below those current last week, but medium to good shipping cattle were a drug at a decline from Friday last of a ¼@⅜c. Sales were reported at $2.50@5.30, scalawags selling at $2.50@2.75, and choice grades at $5.25@5.30. The offerings of choice beeves were meagre, and sales at over $5.00 did not exceed 100 head. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.30@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.20
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@3.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives	3.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14	1,402	$5.30	17	1,103	$4.00
15	1,445	5.30	13	1,170	3.85
16	1,446	5.25	19	1,163	3.90
16	1,189	4.45	21	1,110	3.90
16	1,315	4.85	12	1,114	3.85
16	1,272	4.70	21	1,208	3.85
32	1,260	4.90	52	1,089	3.80
46	1,300	4.75	18	1,022	3.75
49	1,234	4.60	19	1,032	3.75
30	1,245	4.50	14	812	3.75
39	1,287	4.55	18	973	3.75
17	1,247	4.45	10	957	3.75
18	1,272	4.40	20	1,213	3.62½
17	1,227	4.40	18	1,013	3.60
17	1,280	4.30	29	1,422	3.50
16	1,238	4.30	18	1,232	3.50
15	1,169	4.40	15	1,233	3.50
17	1,161	4.40	15	1,068	3.50
80	1,185	4.40	12	1,160	3.40
14	1,330	4.37½	10	1,421	3.40
70	1,291	4.37½	18	1,455	3.40
17	1,215	4.37½	11	1,143	3.40
11	1,150	4.15	11	1,016	3.25
17	1,212	4.10	11	1,100	3.20
18	1,247	4.30	10	798	3.10
18	1,143	4.12½	18	970	3.00
16	1,174	4.10	11	868	2.12½
17	1,130	4.25	29 stockers	711	3.00
17	1,165	4.00	14	903	3.00
15	1,082	4.00	38	885	3.00
15	1,082	4.00	25	738	3.00
57	1,163	4.05	20	942	2.85

HOGS—Sellers struck a pretty hard market yesterday, trade being dull and prices ruling materially lower. The shrinkage extended to all grades, and all (with possibly the exception of extra Philadelphias) suffered about equally. The wants of the trade apparently were few, and by no means urgent, and, although some early sales were effected at not more than 5@10c "off," the market soon receded to $5.75@5.90 for light and to $5.75@6.25 for common to prime heavy, which figures show a reduction from Thursday of fully 10c per 100 lbs. The market remained dull and weak to the close, and a considerable number was left over unsold. Skippers and inferior heavy lots sold at $4.75@5.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	280	$6.50	52	270	$5.90	40	181	$5.85
115	314	6.45	44	275	5.90	56	218	5.85
102	341	6.40	43	257	5.90	38	213	5.85
50	331	6.40	21	289	5.90	91	188	5.85
80	237	6.35	48	267	5.90	48	198	5.80
55	379	6.35	28	293	5.95	30	278	5.80
40	335	6.30	53	295	5.95	28	176	5.80
45	379	6.20	21	279	5.95	114	200	5.80
45	325	6.20	34	243	5.95	44	180	5.80
45	259	6.10	65	292	5.95	23	181	5.75
22	322	6.10	63	232	5.95	71	202	5.75
42	313	6.10	52	239	5.90	22	270	5.75
101	267	6.10	40	262	5.90	66	191	5.75
43	340	6.10	35	271	5.90	24	279	5.75
23	317	6.10	37	278	5.90	21	179	5.75
47	274	6.05	102	182	5.90	48	174	5.75
32	300	6.00	31	172	5.90	50	160	5.75
30	211	6.00	38	211	5.90	36	188	5.75
29	258	6.00	42	198	5.85	41	198	5.75
22	207	6.00	42	198	5.85	30	203	5.75
29	313	6.00	50	212	5.85	40	163	5.70
48	346	6.00	52	281	5.85	26	173	5.60
54	328	6.00	39	298	5.85	20	151	5.25
78	349	5.90	53	250	5.80	28	182	5.50

SHEEP—There was a moderate demand and a light supply at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.25 for good to choice grades, per 100 lbs.

ALBANY—WEEKLY REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 237 cars, 47 less than last week; market not so active, but 10c higher on medium and choice, and 15c on common; Eastern and local trade fair, but a marked falling off in New York demand; average quality better than last week; more good medium and prime heavy, and less light common and coarse; prime heavy, 6@6½c; fair to good medium, 5¼@5⅞c. Daily trade regular and only a few hours behind time, and steadily improving.

SHEEP—Receipts, 49 cars; decrease, 20; market very dull, and ¼c off on all grades; business confined to supply Eastern and local wants, and very small; no demand for New York; sales at $3.00 per head to 5¾c per lb for common to good; only a few lambs received, and sold at 5 to 6¼c.

DAILY REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—BEEVES—Sales for the week, 1,700 head; prices a shade firmer; sheep ¼c lower; receipts, 47 loads; 14 loads left without demand; common to fair, 4@5c; fair to good, 5@6¼c; good extras, 6¼@7c; lambs ¼@½c lower; common to fair, 5¾@6¾c; fair to good, 6½c; extras, 7¼c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,250, making 5,280 for four days, against 6,380 same time last week; market extremely dull; prices no better for the selling interest; coarse, fat oxen, 8@9c; ordinary to prime steers, 9@11c; extra and fancy, 11@11½c; good Western steers, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs alive, in lots, 10@10½c; no reduction for the week equal to nearly ½c per lb.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,930, making 9,150 for four days, against 14,940 same time last week; market dull, weak, and unchanged prices; slow sale at 4¾@6¼c for poor to prime; 6¾@7c for extra and fancy, the latter for a carload Ohio wethers, 125 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,900, making 12,600 for four days, against 13,160 same time last week; weather soft; market exceptionally weak; $6.40@6.50 per 100 lbs alive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,203; total for the week, 7,407; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 35 cars held for shipment, which leaves the yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,600; total for the week, 16,400; market slow; prices weak; sales of 3 cars fair to good sheep, $4.50@5.30, a car stockers, averaging 76 lbs, at $3.75; 7 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,450; total for the week, 9,050; market slow; sales 2 cars good 190-lb Yorkers at $6.25; 4 cars light and 2 cars heavy unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Dull and unchanged; light shipping, $5.00@5.50; packing, $5.50@5.80.

CATTLE—Steady; fair demand; good to prime steers, 4½@4¾c; light, 3½@4c; fair to choice cows and heifers, 3@3½c; corn-fed Texans, 4¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; common, $5.25@5.60; fair to good light, $5.75@6.00; packing, $6.00@6.25. Receipts, 800; shipments, 600.

BY TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 11d. Corn—25s 9d; old, 26s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 69s. Lard, 52s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—3:30 p. m.—Weather dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Weaker. Wheat—White, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—New, 25s 3d@25s 6d; old, 25s 9d@26s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—Latest.—COTTON—Market dull and easier; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 23,000 qrs; American, 15,000; California white wheat, 10s 6d@10s 9d; do club, 10s 8d@11s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s@10s 9d; do winter, 10s 8d@11s. Flour—Western canal, 23s 6d@25s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 9d@26s 3d; new do, 25s 3d@25s 6d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d.

PEAS—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 73@80s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 67s 6d. Prime mess beef, 83s. Lard—American, 51s 6d. Cheese—Fine American, 70s. Bacon—Long clear, 42s; short do, 43s.

TALLOW—American, 42s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11s; refined, 17s.

LINSEED OIL—27s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—32½s.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 46,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000, and speculators 7,000; total stock, 781,000; American, 528,000; receipts, 115,000; American, 95,000; actual export, 3,000; amount afloat, 374,000; American, 316,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 20,000; American sales, 30,000.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 15⅛@15⅜s.

LINSEED CAKE—9@15s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—31¼@32s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—47.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Spring wheat, 2@3c per bu better, with a fair speculative demand for Western account; exporters holding off, and millers only bought to cover urgent flour contracts; winter wheat ruled quiet and firm; sales 58,000 bu, including 40,000 bu No. 2 Chicago in store and taken on speculation, at $1.41@1.43; 8,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee for city milling at $1.36; half a load No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.42; full load do rumored at $1.44, closing with the latter figures bid. Rye quiet and steady; Western quoted at 82@85c for new. Corn—Market opened dull and scarcely so firm; closed rather more steady, with a fair export and home trade demand; old Western mixed in very moderate request at unchanged figures; sales of 78,000 bu new ungraded Western mixed at 59@60c; new no grade, 59½@60c, including 16,000 bu for export at the latter price; 60@60¼c for steamer mixed; 61¼c for steamer yellow; 59@59¾c for old steamer mixed; 60@62c for old No. 2 Chicago, in store and afloat; 59c for new low-mixed.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—There was another dull day in berth-room, and the grain rate was again lower; charters, however, were quiet and unchanged; engagements to Liverpool by steam were 8,000 bu grain at 4¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork again lower; export and speculative demand very light; sales of 175 brls uninspected new mess on spot at $16.75@16.80, and 150 brls city prime mess on private terms; also 1,750 brls new mess, March, at $16.50@16.60, and 250 brls April at $16.70; at the second call, for March, $16.50 bid and $16.60 asked, and April $16.30 bid and $16.75 asked. Cutmeats—Market heavy; middles, spot lots dull; prices depressed; Western long clear, 8⅝c. Lard—Market unsettled and lower, closing a shade firmer; very moderate business; sales of 420 tcs prime steam on spot at $10.99¼@11.00, and 50 tcs off grade at $10.12; also 2,000 tcs prime steam February at $10.95@11.02½, closing at $11.00; 3,750 tcs March at $11.12½@11.15; and 2,750 tcs April at $11.22½@11.27½, closing at $11.27½.

SUGAR—Raw in brisk demand and firm. Quotations: Cuba inferior to common refining, 7⅝@8⅛c; fair, 9¼@9⅜c; good, 9⅝c; prime, 9⅝@9⅞c; fair to choice grocery, 9¾@10⅛c; centrifugal, 9¾@10⅛c.

TALLOW—Market dull and heavy; prime quoted at 8⅝@8 3-16c; sales of 56,000 lbs at 8@8⅛c per lb.

WHISKY—Market easier; sales of 120 brls at $1.08 cash.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet; 12¾@13c; futures closed steady; February, 13¼@13 25-32c; March, 13 15-16@13 31-32c; April, 13 5-32@13 3-16c; May, 13¾c; June, 13 17-32c; July, 13 21-32@13 11-16c; August, 13 23-32@13¾c; September, 13⅛@13 7-16c; October, 13@13⅛c; November, 13 13-16@13 27-32c; December, 13 13-16@13 27-32c.

FLOUR—Unsettled and irregular in buyers' favor; fair business in city mills for West Indies; others dull; receipts, 11,000 brl; No. 2, $4.40@4.90; super State and Western, $5.40@5.75; common to good extra, $5.75@6.00; good to choice, $6.05@6.20; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.75; fancy, $7.80@8.75; extra Ohio, $5.80@8.00; St. Louis, $5.90@8.75; Minnesota patent process, $7.75@10.00. Rye flour quiet; $4.50@5.20.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $2.90@3.15.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 24,000 bu; moderate speculation; little export inquiry; ungraded spring, $1.37; No. 3 Northwestern in store, $1.35; winter grades quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.43; No. 3 do in store, $1.30; No. 2 Chicago spring in store, $1.41@1.42. Rye quiet; Western, 82@85c. Barley—Market dull; two-rowed State, 70c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 54,000 bu; opened dull and heavy; closed more steady; prices unchanged. Oats heavy; receipts, 41,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 39@53½c; white do, 45@54½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 9¼@9⅝c; prime, 9⅝c; refined, demand active, 11¼@11½. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 12⅛c; refined, 25¾c; cases, 29¼c.

TALLOW—Dull and heavy; 8⅛@8 3-16c.

STRAINED RESIN—Easier; $2.10@2.15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Heavy; 44c.

EGGS—Irregular; Western, 28@31c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, new, uninspected, $16.75@16.80. Beef quiet; dry-salted shoulders, 6⅛c; middles dull and heavy; Western long clear, 8⅝c; city do, 9@9⅛c. Western hogs, 7⅛@7⅝c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, $10.97½@11.00 February; $10.95 October.

BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 17@30c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@14½c.

WHISKY—$1.09.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 26⅛c; crude, 10@16⅛c.

SEEDS—Clover—Demand active; $15.00@15.50. Timothy unchanged.

FLOUR—Inactive; extra, $6.00@6.25; Minnesota family, $7.25@7.50; Western do, $7.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.00@7.50; fancy St. Louis, $8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited request; prices unchanged. Rye, 75@78c on cars. Corn—Market dull; yellow, 58@58½c; white, 57@58c; steam nominal; 58c. Oats steady; white, 40@53c; dark mixed, 38c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western, $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 300 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 65,000 bu.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 26@28c; firsts, 21@25c; Western extras, 26@27c; firsts, 23@25c.

CHEESE—Stronger; 13@14½c.

EGGS—Light demand; 24@27c for Western fresh.

WOOL—In good demand; Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 40@48c; extra, 44@46c; medium, 48@50c; coarse extra, 38@39c; Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 30@43c; medium, 40@42c; coarse tine, 43@44c; combing, washed, 55c; do combing, unwashed, 38c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Market dull; buyers and sellers apart; Western extras, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; Western, $1.46; No. 2 Western, $1.40@1.42; Pennsylvania red, $1.53@1.55. Corn—Western new irregular, 56½@58c. Oats steady and firm; Western white, 41@43c. Rye steady at 70@75c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active and firm at 15¼@15⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy. Pork, $17.50. Bulkmeats nominal; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 8¾@9c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼@7¾c; clear rib, 10¼c; hams, 14@15½c. Lard—Refined, $11.50@11.75.

BUTTER—Market dull; steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 25½@26 6d; crude, 11½@12c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and nominal.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 127,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 17,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $5.75@6.00; XX, $6.25@6.50; XXX, $6.65@7.75; high grades, $8.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand at full prices; 55@60c. Oats—Market dull; St. Louis, 45@47c; Galena, 50c.

CORN-MEAL—Market dull; $2.63.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower; $17.50. Lard—Market dull; tierce, $11.00@11.50; keg, $11.50@12.00. Bulk meats dull, weak, and lower; shoulders, loose, 6⅛c; packed, 6⅝c; clear rib, 9c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 7⅝c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10⅝c. Hams, sugar-cured, dull, weak, and lower; 12@13c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm; $1.08@1.09.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull. Sugar in good demand at full prices. Molasses quiet but steady.

BRAN—Market dull; 85c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Active, but lower; sales 1,500; middling, 12c; low middling, 11¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red fall, $1.46¾ cash; $1.48 bid at the close; No. 3 do, $1.37½ cash; $1.41½c; 1.41¾ March. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 39c cash; 38⅜c February; 41c March; 43c April. Oats higher; No. 2, 34@35c. Rye quiet; 69c. Barley steady; choice Minnesota, 85c.

WHISKY—$1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $16.25 cash; $16.30 February. Bulk meats dull and lower to sell; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8¼c; ¼c less bid. Bulk clear rib sold at 8⅝c. Lard dull and lower; 10⅝c asked cash and February; no bids; $10.40 bid March.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and steady; fair demand; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.46; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.37; extra white Michigan, $1.53; amber Michigan, $1.46⅝ February, $1.46¾; March, $1.48½; No. 2 do, $1.39½; No. 2 red, spot and February, $1.44; March, $1.47½; No. 2 Kansas red, $1.42; No. 3 red, $1.33. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 45¼c; No. 2, spot, 45c; rejected, 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34¾c; white, 41⅛c; rejected, 32c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; $9.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened a shade lower; closed quiet; No. 1, $1.38; No. 2, $1.30¾; March, $1.31⅜; April, $1.36⅞; No. 3, $1.22. Corn firmer; nominally No. 2, 41⅞c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33¾c. Rye higher; good demand; No. 1, 71¼c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 spring, 76c; No. 3, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and easier; new mess, $15.75 cash and February; prime steam lard, 10⅝c. Dressed hogs, $6.00@6.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 2,600 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Middlings, 11⅞c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; winter red, $1.45@1.48. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; mixed ear on track, 42c; do, shelled, 42@43c. Oats quiet; mixed on track, 36@38c. Rye dull; No. 2, 80c. Barley dull; good to prime Western spring, 40@65c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork held at $16.75; $16.50 bid. Lard easier; prime steam, 10⅝c. Bulk meats dull; 6¼@6⅜c; 8¾@9c. Bacon quiet.

WHISKY—$1.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal; fancy, $7.25@7.75; family, $6.75@7.00; low grades, $4.00@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; white, $1.40@1.50; amber, $1.45@1.50; rejected, $1.15@1.30. Corn dull and nominal; 39½@40c, elevator.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Mess pork, $16.50, jobbing. Bulk clear rib, 8½@8⅝c; clear sides, 8¾@9c; shoulders, 6@6¼c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Demand limited.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 65@66c. Oats—Market dull; No. 2 white, 73c; mixed, 58c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; entirely nominal. Corn quiet; new, scarce; spot, plenty near by; new, on track, 43@45c. Oats firm; Ohio, on track, 43c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected and entirely nominal.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Net receipts during the week at all United States ports, 143,000 bales; last year, 128,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,141,000; last year, 3,020,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 126,000; last year, 97,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1,883,000; last year, 1,709,000; stock at all United States ports, 887,000; last year, 914,000; stock at all interior towns, 95,000; last year, 134,000; stock at Liverpool, 700,000; last year, 743,000; stock of American cotton afloat for Great Britain, 316,000; last year, 301,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—COTTON—In fair demand; prices irregular; sales, 4,800 bales; good ordinary, 10¾@11c; low middling, 11¾@11⅞c; middling, 11¾@12⅛c; good middling, 12⅛@12¼c; middling fair, 12¾@12⅞c; fair, 13⅛@13¼c; receipts, net, 9,046 bales; gross, 9,235; exports to Liverpool, 7,733; to Havre, 2,421; river, 6; stock, 272,316; week's sales, 38,300; receipts, net, 62,262; gross, 63,986; exports to Liverpool, 35,593; to Havre, 11,787; to Gibraltar, 1,250; to Genoa, 52; to New York, 5,316; river, 6.

MOBILE, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Weak and irregular; middling, 12c; stock, 71,695 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,445; sales, 4,300; to Great Britain, 6,422; to the Channel, 2,025; to the Continent, 2,150; coastwise, 2,183.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Dull, nominal, and lower; middling, 12¾@12⅞c; stock, 52,897 bales; weekly net receipts, 9,818; sales, 3,350; to Great Britain, 6,913; to the Channel, 750; to the Continent, 1,338; coastwise, 1,949.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling, 12⅛c; stock, 68,983 bales; weekly net receipts, 12,005; gross, 12,061; sales, 1,830; to Great Britain, 16,871; coastwise, 3,652; to the Continent, 3,300.

GALVESTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 12c; stock, 91,222 bales; weekly net receipts, 12,260; gross, 12,319; sales, 57,320; to Great Britain, 15,193; to the Continent, 2,576; coastwise, 3,687; to France, 4,631; to the Channel, 800.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Business was moderate in all departments except leading makes of cotton goods and prints, which were in good demand and firm. Dress goods were more active. Cottonades were in fair request. Fine grade cassimeres were in moderate demand. Cotton hosiery continued active. Pepperell wide sheetings were advanced.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $3.35 at Parker's; refined, 26⅞c, Philadelphia delivery; no buyers.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet and steady; 110 test, 27c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 2.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 40c.

SEWING MACHINES.



LEGAL.

United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, ss.

In the Circuit Court thereof, William R. Fosdick and James D. Fish, complainants, vs. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, James [illegible] and R. Biddle Roberts defendants. In Chancery.

MASTER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, rendered on December 2, A. D. 1876, in a certain suit in chancery wherein William R. Fosdick and James D. Fish are complainants, and The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company and others are defendants, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all and singular the Illinois Division of the said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, being about 108 miles in length, together with terminal tracks in Chicago,—about seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) miles in length,—and a branch from Bismarck to the Indiana State line,—about four and six-tenths (4 6-10) miles in length,—together with all the rights, franchises, and appurtenances thereto pertaining, and the rolling stock thereto belonging, and all the contract rights of said Company, and all the right, title, and equity of redemption of said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company; all the said property and the same are specifically described and scheduled in the said decree, as follows:

1. The main line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad from Dolton in the County of Cook, extending to Danville, in the County of Vermilion, a distance of one hundred and [illegible] ... a branch line from Bismarck, in said Vermilion County, southeasterly to the east line of the State of Illinois, a distance of four and six-tenths (4 6-10) miles, together with the right of way, station and other grounds, buildings, bridges, culverts, tracks, shops, including machinery and tools, stations and other buildings and structures, fences and appurtenances thereof, and all wood, coal, and other supplies for the use of [illegible].

2. The contract rights of the said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company to the [illegible] and appurtenances of the Chicago [illegible] Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company from Thornton, in Cook County, to [illegible] Chicago.

3. The terminal tracks, sidings, switches, appurtenances of said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company at and near said City of Chicago, and the same are situate on the grounds and lands of said Company, or otherwise, [illegible] rights of way or contracts therefor, or [illegible] seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) miles, together with all [illegible] thereof, including a water-tank, and an undivided interest in an engine-house of fourteen (14) stalls on grounds of the said Chicago & Southern [illegible] Company, adjacent to the City of Chicago, and all wood, coal, and other supplies, tools and machinery for the use of said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and situate or used within said City of Chicago, or along the line of said Chicago & Southern [illegible] road Company, or said Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, north of said Thornton.

4. The south eighteen (18) feet of lot seven (7), lots thirteen (13) and sixteen (16) in block one (1), and lot six (6) in block nine (9) of Carpenter's Addition to Chicago; also lot twenty-four (24), in block seven (7) of Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, subject to a mortgage of about twenty-five hundred dollars.

Lots twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), and [illegible] (32), and a leasehold interest in lot thirty-one (31), in block four (4), Magie & High's Addition to Chicago, with the tracks and buildings, and fixtures thereon, said lots twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), and thirty-two (32), being subject to a first lien of about [illegible] hundred dollars ($2,300).

5. Twenty-five (25) locomotives numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, and 34.

Six (6) passenger cars, numbered 3, 4, 5, [illegible].

Three (3) baggage cars, numbered 2, 3, [illegible].

Three (3) mail cars, numbered 1, 3, and [illegible].

Eight (8) caboose cars, numbered 3, 4, 5, [illegible] 10.

One hundred and sixty-one (161) box cars, being those bearing numbers between 504 to 615, both inclusive, and 1,001 to 1,115, both inclusive.

Eighty-five (85) box cars (Adams), being those bearing numbers between 1,136 to 1,220, both inclusive.

Three hundred and eighteen (318) coal cars, being those bearing numbers between 1 to 100, both inclusive, and 145 to 378, both inclusive.

One hundred and eighteen (118) block coal-cars, being those bearing numbers between 01 to 0118, both inclusive.

Thirty-four (34) stock cars, being those bearing numbers between 501 to 534, both inclusive.

6. All of the franchises of the said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company within the State of Illinois, and all of the property and [illegible] said State other than that in this schedule specifically described in which the said Company [illegible] interest, held by it for use in the maintenance and operation of the said line of railroad.

TERMS, ETC.—The said sale will be at the hour of [illegible] o'clock a. m. of the seventh (7th) day of February, A. D. 1877, at the west door of the Republic Life-Insurance Company Building, on LaSalle-st., in Chicago, Illinois. One quarter of the bid is to be paid in cash at the time of sale, and one-half the balance to be paid within three months, and the remainder to be paid within six months from the day of sale. On the confirmation of the sale, and the full payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be made to the purchaser, which will entitle him to the possession of the property so directed to be sold.

HENRY W. BISHOP,

Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

January 2, 1877.

LAWRENCE, CAMPBELL & LAWRENCE, Complainants' Solicitors.

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VOLUME XX[illegible]

TEAS AND COF[illegible]

TEAS AND COFF[illegible]

Our stock of Teas and C[illegible] that of all Western Tea Hou[illegible] quality, and we do sell at [illegible] satisfy the closest buyer.

Our Coffees are roasted wi[illegible]

HONG KONG T[illegible]

1 & 3 North Cl[illegible]

259 Randolph[illegible]

REMOV[illegible]

Our West Side cu[illegible] hereafter find us at 25[illegible] dolph-st., corner of [illegible] merly Z. M. Hall's p[illegible] we shall continue t[illegible] with the same good T[illegible] fees as heretofore. [illegible] line of Foreign and [illegible] Groceries on hand.

HONG KONG T[illegible]

259 Randolp[illegible]

(Formerly 16 S. Ha[illegible])

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DIM[illegible]

SAVINGS

Chartered by the [illegible]

105 CLARK-ST

Pays interest on Savings Depo[illegible] under the rules. Coupon invest[illegible] sums of $100 and multiples of $[illegible] ually. Negotiates loans on Illino[illegible]

FIRST MORTGAG[illegible]

Made on choice business and resid[illegible] 6 and 8 per cent. Frame improv[illegible]

F. A. [illegible]

94 Dearbo[illegible]

7 PER C[illegible]

and 8 per cent loans on approved c[illegible]

FRANCIS B. PEA[illegible]

FIRM CHANGE[illegible]

DISSOLUT[illegible]

JOHN W. RUMSEY has this da[illegible] firm of W. P. McLAREN & CO., [illegible] McLaren is authorized to settle [illegible]

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1877.

COPARTNER[illegible]

JAMES M. LOVE is this day admi[illegible] the firm of W. P. McLAREN & CO. [illegible] the business will be continued under [illegible] heretofore.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1877.

The undersigned will carry on the [illegible] in his own name, at No. 17 [illegible]

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1877.

DISSOLUT[illegible]

The co-partnership heretofore exi[illegible] name of JACOBSEN & GJERDE [illegible] mutual consent. E. J. JACOBSEN w[illegible] now and liquidate all unsettled busin[illegible]

PROPOSALS

CONVICT LA[illegible]

ILLINOIS STATE PENI[illegible]

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOL[illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received [illegible] Commissioners of the Illinois State [illegible] 12 o'clock, p. m., Feb. 15, 1877, for [illegible] Hundred (100) Convicts.

These men are able-bodied and ab[illegible] kind of labor, and a portion of them [illegible] with knitting-machines. Ample sho[illegible] power will be furnished.

Contracts to run not longer than [illegible]

All proposals must be accompani[illegible] sufficient bond, conditioned that [illegible] will be entered into if proposal is acc[illegible]

For further particulars address t[illegible] R. W. McCLAUGHRY, Warden at t[illegible]

WOODBURY M. [illegible]

JOHN M. SOUT[illegible]

ROBERT D. NO[illegible]

Commissioners Illin[illegible]

REAL ESTATE

City Real Estate [illegible]

DEARBORN-AV., between Hu[illegible] sts., east front; Sub Lot 4 of L[illegible] 16, Block 31, Wolcott's Addition, [illegible] Sealed bids will be received at [illegible] o'clock p. m., Feb. 17, 1877, and [illegible] City Council for action thereon.

Terms cash.

J. A. FARWELL, C[illegible]

Market Gardens and Subur[illegible]

We can sell or lease fine, high la[illegible] on railroad, in blocks to suit, a[illegible] Payments easy, or in garden trac[illegible] ego. Splendid chance for a hom[illegible] family.

GEO. H. HESS, 10[illegible]

TO CAPITAL[illegible]

For Sale, a first-class store on [illegible] One of the best corners in the [illegible] tenant guaranteed for a term of y[illegible]

E. R. BOWEN, [illegible]

BUILDING.

BETTER HOU[illegible]

Dwellings designed and erecte[illegible] and commission on the system o[illegible] residence, No. 166 Pine-st., secu[illegible] sion of damp, thorough venti[illegible] against sewer gas, and freedom fr[illegible] of scientific construction in conn[illegible] improvements which add to the co[illegible] fulness of a house, which cannot [illegible] contract work, and cost no more. [illegible]

C. W. [illegible]

Civil Engineer and Builder, 7[illegible]

OPTICAL INSTRU[illegible]

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Trib[illegible]

SIGHT

PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights [illegible] ciples. Opera and Field Glasses, T[illegible] scopes, Barometers, &c.

WANTED.

WANTE[illegible]

Claims Against W. [illegible]

Formerly of Frazier's Collecting [illegible] dress O 76, Tribune office.

OLD GO[illegible]

Silver, Gold-Dust, and Bullion, [illegible]

CHICAGO REFINING CO., [illegible]